Missions

MINUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

LAKE MOHONK
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

OCTOBER 1–6, 1921

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MINUTES

THE first meeting of the International Missionary Council was held at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York. The first session was on Saturday, October 1, 1921, from 9.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.

1. **Opening of the Meeting.** On motion of Dr Karl Fries, seconded by Dr Ritson, Dr John R. Mott was asked to preside over the meeting until it could be formally organized.

Dr Mott took the chair and called upon the meeting to sing the hymn 'All People that on Earth do dwell.' Dr Mott then made a brief historical statement, beginning with the appointment of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910, with instructions to take steps to bring about the formation of a permanent international missionary organization. In accordance with the plans proposed by the Missionary Conference held in Crans, Switzerland, June 22–28, 1920, the delegates present, appointed by the various national missionary organizations, have come together to complete the organization of the International Missionary Council, and to take counsel together regarding the most pressing problems of missionary work throughout the world, especially from an international point of view.

The Council united in prayer, led by Dr Watson.

2. **Action of National Missionary Organizations.** Mr Oldham presented a Memorandum of the actions taken by the National Missionary Organizations and Missionary Societies with reference to the Constitution of the International Missionary Committee (now designated 'Council') prepared by the Conference at Crans, June 1920. (See Minute 33.) It was voted that this Memorandum be received and referred with all correspondence on the subject to the Committee on the Constitution, to be hereafter appointed, for consideration and report.

3. **Members Present.** Mr Oldham presented the list of delegates elected by the National Missionary Organizations, as follows:

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AUSTRALASIA

Rev. John W. Burton, M.A., Secretary of the United Missionary Council.

CHINA

Rev. D. Willard Lyon, D.D., representing the China Continuation Committee, Secretary Foreign Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Rev. Yu Yue Tsu, Ph.D., representing the China Continuation Committee, Professor of Sociology and Lecturer in Comparative Religion in St. John's University, General Secretary of the Chinese Christian Students' Association.

William Hung, Esq., M.A., representing the China Continuation Committee, Chinese Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FINLAND

Probst Matti Tarkkanen, Mission Director of the Finnish Missionary Society (Suomen Lähetysseura), Chairman of the Finnish National Missionary Committee.

FRANCE

M. le pasteur Daniel Couve, Directeur-adjoint of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris).

GREAT BRITAIN

Rev. R. Forgan, D.D., Vice-Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.

The Rt. Rev. George Lanchester King, D.D., General Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Rev. Frank Lenwood, M.A., Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

Miss Florence Mackenzie, M.A., Principal of the United Free Church of Scotland Women's Missionary College, Edinburgh.

Kenneth Maclennan, Esq., Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Thomas S. Penny, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Western Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Rev. John H. Ritson, D.D., Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Bt., M.P., President of the Church Missionary Society.

Rev. C. Mollan Williams, M.A., Editorial Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

INDIA

Dr S. K. Datta, B.A., representing the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, Associate National Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India and Ceylon, Editor of *Young Men of India.*

Rev. Charles B. Hill, B.D., representing the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon; Principal, Methodist Boys' High School, Baroda Camp, Bombay Presidency.

Dr Ma Saw Sa, F.R.C.S., representing the National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, Head of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.

JAPAN

Rev. Hiromichi Kozaki, representing the Japan Continuation Committee, formerly President of Doshisha University.

Rev. Bishop Kogoro Uzaki, representing the Japan Continuation Committee, Bishop of the Japan Methodist Church, President of the Federation of Japanese Churches.

Rev. S. H. Wainright, D.D., representing the Japan Continuation Committee, General Secretary of the Christian Literature Society of Japan.

THE NETHERLANDS

Baron C. W. Th. van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, formerly Missionary Consul in Batavia, Dutch Indies.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Miss Belle H. Bennett, LL.D., President, Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs William Boyd, M.A., President, Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America.

Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D.D., LL.D., Administrative Foreign Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.

Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D., Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Rev. Stephen J. Corey, LL.D., Vice-President and Secretary, Foreign Department of the United Christian Missionary Society.

Rev. James Endicott, D.D., General Secretary, Foreign Missions, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Rev. James H. Franklin, D.D., Foreign Secretary, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., LL.D., Chairman, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Principal of Knox College, Toronto.

The Rev. Canon Sydney Gould, D.C.L., General Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

Rev. W. Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., LL.D., President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Chairman of the Board of Missionary Preparation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., LL.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., Home Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mrs Henry W. Peabody, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Joint Committee on Union Colleges for Women of the Orient, recently Chairman of the Foreign Department, Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, LL.D., K.C., Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the West China Union University, Member of the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D., Chairman of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of

North America, Secretary of Missions of the Moravian Church in America.

Fennell P. Turner, Esq., B.A., Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Rev. Luther B. Wolf, D.D., Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America.

John Wilson Wood, Esq., D.C.L., Executive Secretary of the Department of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

NORWAY

Albert Lunde, Esq., Chairman, Norwegian China Mission (affiliated with China Inland Mission).

Rev. John Stene, President of the Bible School, Norwegian Missionary Society, Trondhjem, Norway.

SOUTH AFRICA

Professor J. du Plessis, B.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa.

J. C. Gibson, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Africa General Mission, Member of the Executive Committee of Fourth South African General Conference, 1912.

SWEDEN

Dr Karl Fries, General Secretary of the World's Committee of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Nath. Högman, Esq., Secretary of the Swedish Mission in China (Svenska Missionen i Kina).

SWITZERLAND

M. le pasteur Abel de Meuron, Secretary of the Mission Romande (Mission Suisse Romande).

Missionsinspektor Oettli, Mission Inspector of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society (Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel).

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

Rev. J. E. K. Aggrey, D.D., Professor at Livingstone College, North Carolina; Member of the Educational Commission to Africa, 1920–21.

D. A. Hunter, Esq., F.R.G.S., Missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission, Editor of the *Christian Express*, Lovedale, South Africa.

Rev. S. G. Inman, D.D., General Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

T. Jesse Jones, Esq., Ph.D., Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Chairman of the Educational Commission to Africa, 1920–21.

Robert R. Moton, Esq., LL.D., Principal, The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, U.S.A.

Rev. C. R. Watson, D.D., President of the American University at Cairo, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

Rev. A. W. Wilkie, B.D., Secretary of the Scottish Mission in the Gold Coast, Africa.

Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., Editor of the *Moslem World*, Lecturer in the United Presbyterian Church Theological Seminary, Cairo.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Miss G. A. Gollock, Associate Editor of the *International Review of Missions*, Secretary of the British Board of Study for the Preparation of Missionaries.

John R. Mott, Esq., LL.D., Chairman of the International Missionary Council, Chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation.

J. H. Oldham, Esq., M.A., Joint Secretary of the International Missionary Council, Editor of the *International Review of Missions*.

Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Joint Secretary of the International Missionary Council.

Mr Oldham stated that delegates had expected to be present from the Dansk Missionsraad and the Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo, but that circumstances had prevented them from coming.

It was voted that the delegates appointed by the national missionary organizations and the co-opted and ex-officio members, named above, be accepted as constituting the membership of this meeting of the International Missionary Council, and that any questions relating to the personnel of the Council be referred for

consideration and report to the Committee on the Constitution, to be hereafter appointed.

4. **Organization and Programme.** Upon recommendation of the Committee of Reference, it was agreed

(1) That the appointment of Dr Mott as Chairman and Mr Oldham and Mr Warnshuis as Secretaries be confirmed for the period of this meeting.

(2) That Mr Galen M. Fisher, Dr P. de Benoit, and Rev. F. W. Bible be appointed Recording Secretaries for this meeting of the Council, with permission to take part in discussion but without vote.

(3) That the following daily time-table be adopted for this meeting of the Council :

Breakfast	7.30–9 a.m.
Morning Prayers	9.15 a.m.
Meeting	9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.
(In the course of the meeting a suitable period is to be devoted to intercession.)	
Dinner	1 p.m.
Free Time (available for committee meetings when required)	2–4 p.m.
Tea	4 p.m.
Meeting	4.30–6.15 p.m.
Supper	6.30 p.m.
Meeting	8–9.30 p.m.

(4) That Rev. Lauritz Larsen, D.D., President of the National Lutheran Council, be invited to attend this meeting of the Council as a visitor.

(5) That Mr C. H. Fahs, in consultation with the officers, be responsible for publicity while the Council is in session and that no information regarding its proceedings be given out during these days excepting through this channel.

5. **Rules of Procedure.** The following Rules of Procedure were adopted :

(1) Speakers shall be permitted to use the language of their choice, but speeches in any language other than English shall be translated, preferably by a summary at the close of each speech, but sentence by sentence if the speaker so desires.

(2) In all discussion all speeches shall be limited not to exceed seven minutes, excepting as otherwise arranged by the Business Committee.

(3) A Business Committee shall be appointed with the following duties:

(*a*) The Business Committee shall have general charge of the programme of the meeting. It shall decide the time to be allowed to each subject and to speakers invited to open the discussions.

(*b*) All recommendations, excepting those prepared by sub-committees appointed at this meeting, and all new matter introduced by individual members, to be voted upon by the International Missionary Council, shall be submitted to the Business Committee before presentation to the Council. All such resolutions must be submitted in writing.

(*c*) All questions of detail which are likely to involve explanations and needlessly occupy the time of the Council, may at the discretion of the Chairman be referred to the Business Committee.

(*d*) The Business Committee shall deal with questions as to the verbal form of resolutions. When such questions arise which in the judgment of the Chairman can be adjusted by the Business Committee, they shall be referred at once to that Committee without any motion.

(*e*) The Business Committee shall read the daily minutes and, after making any necessary corrections, approve them. It is understood that all resolutions will be submitted to the Council in writing and will be voted upon by the whole Council.

(*f*) The Business Committee shall act if and when required as a Nominating Committee.

6. **Committees.** Mr Oldham explained the functions of eight Committees to serve during this meeting, and it was agreed to appoint the following committees, the Chairman and Secretaries of the Council to be ex-officio members of all committees, and the conveners to have discretion to invite other persons to sit with their committees for consultation.

(1) *Business:*

Dr John H. Ritson (Convener).
Mrs William Boyd.
Rev. S. J. Corey.
Dr Paul de Schweinitz.
Dr Karl Fries.
Dr Alfred Gandier.
Miss G. A. Gollock.
Thomas S. Penny.

(2) *Constitution and Finance:*

Dr Frank Mason North (Convener).
Rev. John W. Burton.
Rev. Daniel Couve.
Dr R. Forgan.
Dr J. H. Franklin.
J. C. Gibson.
Bishop King.
Rev. Frank Lenwood.
Miss Florence Mackenzie.
Kenneth Maclennan.
Dr C. H. Patton.
Mrs Henry W. Peabody.
Hon. N. W. Rowell.
Fennell P. Turner.
Dr Charles R. Watson.
Bishop Kogoro Uzaki.

(3) *International Review of Missions:*

Rev. Canon S. Gould (Convener).
Mrs William Boyd.
Dr S. H. Chester.
Miss G. A. Gollock.
Dr W. D. Mackenzie.
Kenneth Maclennan.
Fennell P. Turner.
Rev. C. M. Williams.
Dr John W. Wood.

(4) *Christian Literature in the Mission Field:*

Dr C. H. Patton (Convener).
Miss Belle H. Bennett.
Rev. A. de Meuron.
Prof. J. du Plessis.
Dr James Endicott.
Rev. Chas. B. Hill.
Dr S. G. Inman.
Dr D. Willard Lyon.
Kenneth Maclennan.
Mrs Henry W. Peabody.
Dr S. H. Wainright.
Dr John H. Ritson.
Rev. A. W. Wilkie.

(5) *Near East and Work for Moslems:*

Dr Chas. R. Watson (Convener).
Dr J. E. K. Aggrey.
Dr A. J. Brown.
Dr W. I. Chamberlain.
Rev. Daniel Couve.
Prof. J. du Plessis.
Miss G. A. Gollock.
Rev. W. Oettli.
Dr C. H. Patton.
Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer.
Sir Robert Williams.
Dr S. M. Zwemer.

(6) *Missionary Problems in the Far East:*

Dr John R. Mott (Convener).
Dr A. J. Brown.
Rev. John W. Burton.
Dr James Endicott.
Dr J. H. Franklin.
William Hung.
Rev. H. Kozaki.
Dr D. Willard Lyon.
Albert Lunde.
Dr Frank Mason North.
Dr John H. Ritson.
Probst Matti Tarkkanen.
Dr Yu Yue Tsu.
Dr S. H. Wainright.
Sir Robert Williams.
Bishop Kogoro Uzaki.

(7) *Relations of Church and Mission:*

Bishop Kogoro Uzaki (Convener).
Dr J. E. K. Aggrey.
Dr A. J. Brown.
Dr S. K. Datta.
Dr J. H. Franklin.
Rev. Canon S. Gould.
Rev. C. B. Hill.
Nath. Högman.
William Hung.
Bishop King.
Rev. H. Kozaki.
Rev. Frank Lenwood.
Dr D. Willard Lyon.
Dr Ma Saw Sa.
Dr Yu Yue Tsu.
Dr S. H. Wainright.

(8) *Restrictions on Missionary Work:*

Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer (Convener).
Dr A. J. Brown.
Rev. Daniel Couve.
Dr S. K. Datta.
Dr R. Forgan.
Rev. Canon Gould.
D. A. Hunter.
Rev. Frank Lenwood.
Rev. A. de Meuron.
Rev. W. Oettli.
Mrs Henry W. Peabody
Prof. J. du Plessis.
Rev. John Stene.
Fennell P. Turner.
Dr Chas. R. Watson.
Sir Robert Williams.
Dr Luther B. Wolf.

Dr Lauritz Larsen to be invited to attend the meetings of this Committee.

7. **The Relations of Church and Mission.** A paper on this subject had been prepared for this meeting by Dr A. J. Brown, and was presented in printed form, having been mailed in advance to all the delegates. (See *International Review of Missions*, October 1921, p. 478.) The discussion was opened by Dr Brown and was participated in by Mr Warnshuis, Mr Kozaki, Dr Zwemer and Professor du Plessis.

A period of intercession was led by Sir Robert Williams.

Second Session, October 1, 4.30–6.15 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayer.

8. **The Relations of Church and Mission** (*continued*). The discussion of this subject was continued, being participated in by Dr Chester, Dr Forgan, Dr Inman, Sir Robert Williams, Mr Wilkie, Dr Jones, Dr Franklin, Pastor Couve, Dr Wolf, Dr Aggrey, Dr North and Dr Datta.

Third Session, October 1, 8–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened by the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Rev. C. Mollan Williams.

9. **Financial Statements.** The audited financial statements of the International Missionary Council for the year ending March 31, 1921, were presented by Mr Warnshuis. These financial statements were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Finance.

The audited financial statements of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ending September 30, 1920, were also presented by Mr Warnshuis. These financial statements were referred to the Committee on the *International Review of Missions.*

10. **Reports of Executive Officers.** The reports of the Executive Officers, Mr Oldham, Mr Warnshuis and Miss Gollock, were presented in printed form by Mr Warnshuis. These reports were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Finance.

11. **Christian Literature in the Mission Field.** A report on the progress that has been made in the development of Christian Literature in the Mission Field since the last meeting of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference was presented in typewritten form by Mr Warnshuis. This report was referred to the Committee on Christian Literature in the Mission Field.

12. **The Relations of Church and Mission.** The discussion of this topic was continued, being participated in by Mrs Peabody, Canon Gould, M. de Meuron, Mr Hill, Mr Rowell, Mr Lenwood, Dr Moton and Dr Tsu. (For the report of the Committee on this subject, see Minute No. 48.)

Sunday, October 2

There were no business sessions of the International Missionary Council. The members attended divine service at 11 o'clock, when a sermon was preached by Dr Mackenzie from the text, Heb. xii. 1, 2.

At 4.30 in the afternoon the Council united in a service of intercession led by Mr Lenwood.

Fourth Session, October 3, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened by the singing of a hymn and by prayer led by Missionsinspektor Oettli.

13. **Christian Education in the Mission Field.** This subject was introduced by Mr Oldham, to whom it had been assigned by the Conference at Crans as a subject of special study. The discussion was participated in by Dr Mackenzie, Mr Rowell, Dr Tsu, Mr Burton, Dr Wainright, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr North, Mr Fisher, Dr Watson, Dr Moton, and at the close was summarized by Dr Mott and Mr Oldham.

It was agreed that it be referred to the Committee on the Constitution to consider whether it is desirable to constitute an international committee to study the subject of Christian Education in the Mission Field, and if so, on what lines it could best be constituted.

In the course of the forenoon a period of intercession was led by Dr de Benoit.

Fifth Session, October 3, 4.30–6.15 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayer.

By invitation Mrs A. W. Wilkie was present as a member of the Africa Educational Commission.

14. **Report of the Africa Educational Commission.** The report of the Africa Educational Commission was presented by its Chairman, Dr Thomas Jesse Jones. The recommendations of the Commission, in typewritten form, were laid before the Council. The subject was discussed by Mr Wilkie, Mrs Wilkie, Miss Bennett, Dr Moton, Dr Wolf, Mr Oldham, Dr Wood, Dr Aggrey, Dr Chester, Mrs Peabody, Professor du Plessis, Sir Robert Williams, Mr Williams, Missionsinspektor Oettli, Dr Mackenzie, Dr Zwemer, Dr Wolf and Mr Gibson.

The session was closed with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Mr Lenwood.

Sixth Session, October 3, 8–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayer.

15. **Labour in British East Africa.** Mr Oldham reported that during the past year, on the initiative of missionaries in East

Africa and the missionary societies in Great Britain, an influential approach had been made to Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the heads of religious bodies, with the support of members of the two Houses of Parliament, heads of universities and others occupying prominent positions in public life, with reference to unsatisfactory labour conditions in East Africa; and that on Lord Milner's resignation the matter was again taken up with his successor. The chief grounds of disquiet were the issue by the government of Kenya Colony of a circular instructing officers of government, including native chiefs and headmen, to assist and encourage natives to seek work on farms and plantations, which instructions, it was feared, would in existing conditions result in practical compulsion of labour for private employers; and the passing in the same colony and also in Uganda and Zanzibar of ordinances making natives liable for two months' paid labour on government work unless they could show that they had already worked for three months for an employer. The representations made by the missionary societies and others were sympathetically received by the government, and a new dispatch (Cmd. 1509) applicable to Kenya Colony, Uganda and Zanzibar has been issued in which two important principles are laid down.

(1) In regard to voluntary labour for private employers, it is laid down that 'beyond taking steps to place at the disposal of natives any information which they may possess as to where labour is required, and at the disposal of employers information as to sources of labour available for voluntary recruitment, the government officials will in future take no part in recruiting labour for private employment'; the disinterested and impartial position of officers of government in regard to both employers of labour and native labourers being thus made clear and unambiguous.

(2) In regard to compulsory paid work for government, it is laid down that it is the declared policy of the government to avoid recourse to compulsory labour for government purposes except when this is absolutely necessary for essential services; that while in order to meet emergencies the legislation empowering the government to obtain compulsory labour must remain on the statute book, the purposes for which such compulsory labour may be required (apart from the provision of paid porters for government servants on tour or for the transport of urgent government stores) must be specified in the ordinance; and that authority to utilize the powers conferred by the ordinance must in each instance be previously

obtained from the Secretary of State. The necessity of previous reference to the Secretary of State, who is responsible to Parliament, appears to be an entirely adequate safeguard.

The Council expressed its cordial appreciation of the report.

16. **Conditions in Portuguese Africa.** Mr Warnshuis made a statement regarding labour conditions and hindrances to missionary work in Portuguese Africa. The subject was discussed by Baron van Boetzelaer, M. de Meuron, Professor du Plessis, Dr Wolf and Mr Penny. (See Minute No. 52.)

17. **Missionary Freedom in Mandated Territories.** Mr Oldham reminded the Council of action taken by the Foreign Missions Conference in North America and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to secure the inclusion of clauses guaranteeing religious toleration and missionary freedom in the mandates given to the Powers to whom the ex-German and ex-Turkish territories were assigned under the Versailles Treaty, and submitted the following articles which appear in the draft mandates:

Draft Mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine (Class 'A')

ARTICLE 15

The mandatory will see that complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, is ensured to all. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language (while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Administration may impose) shall not be denied or impaired.

ARTICLE 16

The mandatory shall be responsible for exercising such supervision over religious or eleemosynary bodies of all faiths in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government. Subject to such supervision, no measures shall be taken in Palestine to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of such

bodies or to discriminate against any representative or member of them on the ground of his religion or nationality.

Draft Mandate for East Africa (Class ' B ')

Article 7

The mandatory shall secure to all nationals of States Members of the League of Nations the same rights as are enjoyed in the territory by his own nationals in respect to entry into and residence in the territory, the protection afforded to their person and property, the acquisition of property, movable and immovable, and the exercise of their profession or trade, subject only to the requirements of public order, and on condition of compliance with the local law.

Further, the mandatory shall ensure to all nationals of States Members of the League of Nations, on the same footing as to his own nationals, freedom of transit and navigation, and complete economic, commercial and industrial equality ; provided that the mandatory shall be free to organize essential public works and services on such terms and conditions as he thinks just.

Concessions for the development of the natural resources of the territory shall be granted by the mandatory without distinction on grounds of nationality between the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations, but on such conditions as will maintain intact the authority of the local government.

The rights conferred by this article extend equally to companies and associations organized in accordance with the law of any of the Members of the League of Nations, subject only to the requirements of public order, and on condition of compliance with the local law.

Article 8

The mandatory shall ensure complete freedom of conscience, and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consonant with public order and morality.

Missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the territory.

The mandatory shall, however, have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

Draft Mandate for Togoland and Cameroons (Class 'B')

ARTICLE 6

(As Article 7 of the Draft Mandate for East Africa.)

ARTICLE 7

Subject to the provisions of any local law for the maintenance of public order and public morals, the mandatory shall ensure in the territory freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, and shall allow all missionaries, nationals of any State, Member of the League of Nations, to enter into, travel and reside in the territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling.

The Class 'C' Mandates (South-West Africa, Samoa, etc.) contain a clause identical with that of the draft mandates for Togoland and Cameroons.

18. **Religious Freedom in Egypt.** Mr Oldham reported that the question of religious and missionary freedom under the proposed new constitution had been engaging the attention of the missions in that country; that conferences on the subject had taken place with Dr Charles R. Watson during his visit to London in Sept. 1920; that representations had been made by the United Presbyterian Mission to the Department of State at Washington; and that at the suggestion of the missions working in Egypt the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland had invited Canon W. H. T. Gairdner to come to London from Cairo to assist in presenting the matter to the British Government. Conferences were held with some of those interested in the negotiations regarding the new constitution, and a communication was sent to the Foreign Office asking that a clause guaranteeing to all complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship should be included in any Treaty which might be arranged between Great Britain and Egypt, and calling attention to the fact that to ensure that the guarantee should be effective in practice it was desirable that the organic law of Egypt should include provisions dealing specifically with such matters as the following:

(*a*) That no one shall be subject to any civil disability on the ground of religion or of a change in his religion, if the change is made after attainment of years of discretion.

(*b*) Provision by the promulgation of a civil code for marriage to meet the needs of spouses who differ in religion and who can-

not agree upon an ecclesiastical tribunal to which to bring their disputes, and of those who desire to be married civilly.

(*c*) Provision by the promulgation of a civil code of inheritance to deal with cases where the testator and heir, or where the several heirs, differ in religion.

(*d*) That no judgment shall in future be executed by the government that contravenes the foregoing provisions.

(*e*) That there shall be no discrimination on the ground of religion or nationality in regard to the taxation, or exemption from taxation, of property designated and used for religious and charitable purposes.

The Council united in prayer led by Dr Zwemer.

19. **Alien Missionaries in India.** Mr Oldham reported that a letter had been received from the Secretary of State for India stating that the following addition had been made to the Memorandum laying down the conditions under which missionaries of alien nationality are at present admitted into India :

Memorandum A. '10. *Exceptional conditions under which missionaries of former enemy nationality may be admitted to India.* —It should be understood that the Government of India have adopted a strict policy of excluding persons of former enemy nationality from India for a period of five years after the war irrespective of their individual occupations.

'In the event, however, of representations being made by the authorities of a recognized society, and supported by the Conference (i.e. The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, or the Foreign Missions Conference of North America), to the effect that the full enforcement in the case of the missionaries employed by such society of the prohibition against individuals of former enemy nationality would result in the loss of, or grave injury to, any mission now being conducted in India by such society by reason of the impossibility of securing the requisite number of missionaries to fill the posts made vacant by the exclusion of former enemy nationals, then the Government of India, if they are satisfied that these representations are well grounded, will have no objection to considering and dealing with exceptional applications for the introduction of individuals of former enemy nationality, for missionary work, subject to the following conditions :

'i. The official head in India of the mission in which it is desired to introduce any such individual must be a British subject ;

'ii. The conditions of Memorandum A must be complied with;

'iii. In particular the good faith of the individual whom it is desired to admit must be guaranteed in the manner prescribed in Memorandum A 5 (IV.) (*b*) by the Conference;

'iv. The authorities of the society will transmit to the India Office through the Conference the application of each such individual on a prescribed form together with the guarantee prescribed in (iii) above;

'v. It is understood that only a limited number of applications will be made, that they will be confined to cases of genuine necessity from the point of view of the mission, and will normally be made on behalf of missionaries who have previously worked in India;

'vi. The India Office will transmit each application to the Government of India, which will consider each case on its merits having special regard to the previous record of the applicant;

'vii. In the event of the Government of India being able to relax their general rule of excluding all former enemy nationals in favour of a missionary applying in the manner prescribed above, they will communicate their decision by telegraph and the necessary facilities for the journey of such missionary to India will thereupon be granted.'

20. **Restrictions in South Africa.** Brief statements regarding restrictions with reference to the admission of alien missionaries into South Africa were made by Mr Oldham and Professor du Plessis. The subject was discussed by Mr Turner.

21. **German Missions in New Guinea.** Mr Burton reported the action of the United Missionary Council in Australia in approaching the Australian Government with regard to German missions in New Guinea, which had resulted in permission being given for the German missionaries to remain for a period of seven years, after which period the question would be reconsidered. The subject was discussed by Canon Gould and Dr Forgan.

22. **Restrictions in French Africa.** Pastor Couve made a statement regarding restrictions on missions in French Africa. (See Minute No. 53.)

Seventh Session, October 4, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by the recitation in unison of the Apostles' Creed, and with prayer led by the Chairman.

23. **Dr Mackenzie's Sermon.** With reference to the request that had been made for the publication of the sermon preached by Dr Mackenzie on Sunday, upon recommendation of the Business Committee, it was agreed not to issue the sermon as an official publication of the Council, lest an embarrassing precedent be set, but to express the hope that it might be printed in some other way.

The Chairman requested Dr Ritson to take the chair.

24. **International Co-operation.** A paper on this subject had been prepared for this meeting by Dr Mott, and was presented in printed form, having been mailed in advance to all the delegates. (See *International Review of Missions,* January 1922.) The discussion was introduced by Dr Mott and continued by Bishop King, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Inman, Dr Fries, Mrs Peabody, Mr Maclennan, Dr Wainright, Dr Corey, Dr Forgan, Dr Patton, Dr Wolf, Mr Burton, Dr North, Dr Brown, Dr Endicott, Dr Chester, Dr Ritson, Mr Tarkkanen, Canon Gould, Dr Larsen, and Dr Mackenzie.

A period of intercession was led by Miss Mackenzie.

Eighth Session, October 4, 4.30–6.15 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayer.

25. **The Call and Preparation of Missionaries.** A paper on this subject had been prepared for this meeting by Miss Gollock, and was presented in printed form, having been mailed in advance to all the delegates. The discussion was opened by Miss Gollock and was participated in by Dr Gandier, Miss Bennett, Dr Corey, Miss Mackenzie, Mr Hunter, Dr Zwemer, Dr Lyon, Dr Mackenzie.

26. **The 'International Review of Missions.'** The report of the Committee on the *International Review of Missions* was presented by its Chairman, Canon Gould. It was resolved:

(1) That the warm gratitude of the Council be expressed to Mr J. H. Oldham and Miss G. A. Gollock, the editors, and to Mr Kenneth Maclennan, the business manager, of the *International Review of Missions,* for the very great service to the missionary cause throughout the world which they have rendered in the establishment and steady development of that periodical, whose high quality and immense value are universally recognized.

(2) That the audited accounts for the year ending September 30, 1920, be accepted and approved, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Year ending September 30, 1920

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advertising	26 18 3	
Books and Magazines	6 5 1	
Carriage and Postage on Review	170 10 5	
Commission on Sales	156 13 6	
Contributors' Fees	69 7 8	
Miscellaneous	14 9 3	
Miscellaneous Postages	19 15 7½	
Printing of the Review	887 1 2	
Rent, Rates, etc.	42 14 6	
Salaries	320 0 0	
Stationery	75 12 6	
Travelling Expenses	8 15 2	
	1798 3 1½	
Expenditure at New York Office—		
Clerical Help (£254 19s. 6d.)		
Postages on Review (£124 2s. 11d.)		
Stationery (£207 15s. 7d.)	586 18 0	
		2385 1 1½
Add—		
Sums written off:		
Interest on Capital (4 per cent.)	141 9 0	
Proportion of Preliminary Expenses (10 per cent. of £767 4s. 11½d.)	76 14 6	
Proportion of Books and Magazines	4 12 6	
Proportion of Office Furnishings	6 3 0	
		228 19 0
		2614 0 1½

Revenue

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscription Sales	1818 6 5½	
Cash Sales	12 1 9	
Reprints	0 4 3	
World Missionary Conference Publications	45 9 4	
	1876 1 9½	
Less—		
Subscriptions in advance (£157 17s. 10d.)		
Book Debts at Sept. 30, 1919 (£3 0s. 0d.)	160 17 10	
		1715 3 11½
Proceeds of Advertisements		77 19 10
Interest on Deposit Account		7 11 10
Donation from Committee of Reference and Council ($1864)		476 11 10
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet		336 12 8
		2614 0 1½

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Balance Sheet as at September 30, 1920

Assets	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Office Furniture		4 1 8
Books		13 10 4
Sundry Debtors		449 0 0
Balance in Bank Account	81 1 1	
Cash on Hand	22 7 6	
		103 8 7
Preliminary Expenses—		
Balance per last Balance Sheet	153 19 6	
Less Amount written off	76 14 6	
		77 5 0
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance per last Balance Sheet	3901 9 9	
Loss for year	336 12 8	
		4238 2 5
		4885 8 0

Liabilities	£ s. d.
Capital, consisting of Advances from—	
Continuation Committee World Missionary Conference, 1910	3536 1 5½
Reserve Fund	822 1 0
Subscriptions received in Advance	157 17 10
Sundry Creditors	369 7 8½
	4885 8 0

(3) That the assets and liabilities of the Review as at that date be taken over by the International Missionary Council.

(4) That the sum at debit of the Capital Account be written off as at September 30, 1920.

(5) That the balance of cash in bank and in hand as at September 30, 1920, be carried forward to the credit of the Income Account.

(6) That Mr J. H. Oldham and Miss G. A. Gollock be joint editors.

(7) That Mr A. L. Warnshuis be business manager.

(8) That the Council recognize with thankfulness the successful maintenance of the Review during the years of war, and in particular the high appreciation it has won from scholars, missionary leaders, missionaries on the field, and thoughtful students in every land.

(9) That, whereas the Review does not reach, as yet, a sufficiently large proportion of the constituency which it is designed to serve, the members of the Council undertake to extend its circulation by every means in their power.

(10) That the Council invite mission boards to follow the example of several British Committees who, either through a block grant or by private benevolence, have arranged that in every mission station a copy of the *International Review of Missions* should be at the disposal of the missionaries.

(11) That Mission Boards be requested to accord to the Editors, as opportunities may arise, the privilege of placing before their members the value of the Review.

(12) That the publicity campaign initiated in connexion with the issue of the Double Number at the beginning of the Eleventh Volume be vigorously prosecuted, and that the Business Committee of the Review be asked to sanction the necessary expenditure.

(13) That an Advisory Business Committee of six be constituted, the members to be appointed by the Chairman of the Council.

The session was closed with the singing of a hymn and the benediction.

Ninth Session, October 5, 9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Dr Fries.

27. Christian Literature in the Mission Field. The report of the Committee on Christian Literature in the Mission Field was presented by Mr Warnshuis. The discussion of the subject was participated in by Dr Patton, Chairman of the Committee, Dr Ritson, Dr Mott, Mr Hung, Dr Wainright, Mr Maclennan, Dr Wood, Mr Wilkie, Dr Aggrey, Mr Bible, Canon Gould, Dr Endicott, Dr Franklin and Dr Chester. The following resolutions were adopted:

(1) That the Council express its appreciation of the contributions made by missionary societies in setting aside missionaries for literary work and in supporting mission presses and various forms of literary work, and they express the earnest hope that these efforts will be fully maintained. At the same time the Committee feel that much urgently necessary Literature can be produced and distributed effectively only by co-operation between different missionary societies, and this Committee therefore would emphasize the importance of the hearty support on the part of all foreign missionary boards and societies of co-operative plans for Christian Literature.

(2) That the Council express hearty appreciation also of the work done by the Tract and Literature Societies. It is desired that these united plans of the foreign missionary societies may not hamper but rather increase the usefulness of these societies. The method of co-operating with the Tract and Literature Societies in the field and with the missions in their literature projects is a matter that should be dealt with by the central literature councils in each field.

(3) That direct relationships be maintained between the literature agencies in the field and the Literature Committees of the British and North American Foreign Missionary Conferences, and others that may be appointed by other similar organizations.

(4) That the Field Organizations in Japan, Korea, China, India, the Near East and Africa be advised to send their statements of program and their financial budgets for co-operative work to the Literature Committees in Europe and America. At the present time such committees are organized only in Great Britain and America, and it is therefore suggested to these two committees that they consult together and reach a conclusion as to the askings of the Field Organizations and the total amount which should be sought in a given year and also as to

how this sum should be divided between the British and American Committees.

(5) That it is unnecessary to appoint an International Committee on Literature but the meetings of the Council should serve for purposes of consultation regarding co-operative plans for carrying forward the world-wide task of developing a Christian Literature on the Mission Field.

(6) That the secretaries of the Council be instructed to confer with the national missionary organizations not already participating regarding the ways and means by which they may share in the united promotion of Christian Literature on the Mission Field.

(7) That in order to promote the more effective production and circulation of literature adapted to the needs and temper of the people, it is urged that each Field Organization be made as representative as possible of the churches of the country.

(8) That the Committee in North America be encouraged to carry forward its Survey of Literature for Moslems; and that the Committee in Great Britain be encouraged to carry forward its Survey of Literature in Africa.

(9) That the secretaries of the Council be instructed to prepare a report to be presented to the next meeting of the Council reviewing the progress made in all the foreign mission fields in the production and use of Christian Literature and that for this purpose reports should be sent to Mr A. L. Warnshuis.

(10) In connexion with these recommendations regarding the development of Christian Literature on the Mission Field, the Council reaffirms its statement that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the missionary societies and boards (or the churches they represent) and the churches in the mission field.

28. **The Relations of Church and Mission** (*continued*). The report of the Committee on the Relations of Church and Mission was presented by its Chairman, Bishop Uzaki. The report was discussed by Canon Gould, Dr North, Mr Oldham, Dr Brown, Mr Hill, Professor du Plessis, Sir Robert Williams, Mr Hunter, Dr Endicott, Dr Wolf, Dr Forgan and Dr Aggrey.

The recommendations were referred back to the Committee with instructions to incorporate the various changes and suggestions that had been made. (See Minute No. 48.)

A period of united intercession was led by Dr Patton.

Tenth Session, October 5, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by the Chairman.

29. **Missionary Problems in the Far East.** The report of the Committee was presented for the Chairman by Dr Ritson. The report was discussed by Dr Zwemer, Mr Oldham, Canon Gould, Dr Fries, Dr Brown, Mr Lenwood, Dr Endicott, Dr Mackenzie, Dr de Schweinitz and Dr Franklin. The recommendations were considered *seriatim*, and referred back to the Committee. (See Minute No. 44.)

30. **The Near East and Work for Moslems.** The report of the Committee on the Near East and Work for Moslems was presented by its Chairman, Dr Watson. The recommendations were considered *seriatim*, and were discussed by Bishop King, Mr Oldham, Mr Maclennan, Mr Turner, Canon Gould, Dr Brown, Dr North, Dr Watson, Dr Mott, Dr Zwemer, Miss Gollock, Dr Patton and Dr Watson.

The recommendations were referred back to the Committee. (See Minute No. 49.)

31. **Opium Traffic.** A statement concerning the traffic in opium and its derivative drugs was presented in typewritten form by Mr Warnshuis, of which the following is a summary:

1. The Opium Convention of The Hague, 1912, is the basis for all international legislation and action for the suppression of illegal trade in opium and its derivative drugs. The Convention was ratified by only a few of the nations before the outbreak of the war.

2. Under agreements with European powers, China stopped the growing of poppy by her own people, and the importation of opium was progressively limited until on March 31, 1917, it was completely prohibited. Since that date all trade in opium and its derivative drugs is illegal in China.

3. The smuggling of morphia into China has increased five-fold within a decade. In a statement by Dr Wu Lien-teh, a government expert who is in a position to give authoritative information, it is shown that the amount brought into the country in 1911 was 5½ tons. In 1914 it was 14 tons and it increased to 22½ tons in 1917. It appeared that most of this morphia was manufactured in Great Britain and sold to Japanese agents, who brought it into China. Upon representations by the Missionary Societies in Great Britain, the British Government enacted restrictions on the exportation of morphia which effectively reduced the amount sent out from that country, although it was still possible to send it in postal parcels which passed through the United States 'in bond.' These restrictions, however, have resulted only in increasing the business of manufacturers of morphia in Philadelphia, Newark and New York. This is proven by the labels on the packages seized by the Chinese Customs. The business has continued to increase, and the amount entering China in 1919 was not less than 28 tons. In 1920, by executive action of the United States Government, the passing of parcels containing morphia and other drugs 'in bond' through the United States was stopped. An important bill is now before Congress intended to prohibit

the exportation from the United States of opium and all its derivative drugs for other than medicinal purposes. Measures, such as these, are most important, but it is apparent that the illicit trade in these drugs can be effectively controlled only by international action which will limit the growing of poppy to such an extent as to provide only for the legitimate medicinal needs of the world.

4. The Treaty of Versailles has provided for the ratification of The Hague Convention by all the powers signing that Treaty. The League of Nations and the Netherlands Government are inviting all other nations to ratify the Opium Convention as soon as possible. The control of Opium Traffic, which under the Hague Convention had been entrusted to Holland, by the request of that Government, has now been transferred to the League of Nations, which has appointed a Commission to carry out this duty. This Commission met in May 1921, and has adopted the principle of limiting the growing of poppy as the most effective means of restricting the trade in opium. It also recommended the appointment of experts to report on the amount of opium needed annually by the world for medicinal purposes. At the meeting in June 1921, the Council of the League decided to invite Governments, already parties to The Hague Convention, to adopt measures to make the articles of that Convention effective in preventing contraband trade in opium and other dangerous drugs. It is expected that further important action will be taken by the Assembly of the League at its meeting in September 1921.

The suppression of illicit trade in these drugs is one of immense difficulty, both because the smuggling of them is comparatively easy and because it is enormously profitable.

The trade is recognized as both illegal and immoral in Great Britain, United States, Japan and China, the countries most concerned in the trade and in which the foreign missionary agencies of the Protestant churches are most active. It seems, therefore, right and important that the foreign missionary agencies should lead in enlisting the whole-hearted and energetic support of the Christian Churches in securing and enforcing the anti-opium legislation that is needed.

The problem varies somewhat in the different countries. In Great Britain, it is a question of enforcing the legislation governing the manufacture and exportation of these drugs, and of limiting the growing of poppy in India, and of providing other sources of revenue for the government in India and in the crown colonies of Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements. In the United States the task is that of restricting the manufacture and trade in these drugs and prohibiting their export. In Japan it is a question of preventing the growing of poppy, and the illicit trade in opium and its drugs should be effectively stopped. With reference to all countries, it is urgent that the Christian forces should support strongly the efforts of the League of Nations in securing the necessary legislation and the effective enforcement of it in all parts of the world, for the prohibition of all illicit opium trade.

It should be noted that the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain in June 1921 appointed a committee on the subject.

The following two resolutions were adopted:

(1) That the International Missionary Council address communications to the National Missionary Organizations in Great Britain, the United States, Japan, China and India, suggesting that they give special attention to this problem of the traffic in opium and its derivative drugs. While recognizing that the problem varies in the different countries so that each national missionary organization must be left free to employ such methods

as are adapted to the situation in its own country, it is recommended that these organizations undertake to enlist the full support of the Christian churches in securing the enactment and enforcement of adequate legislation prohibiting the trade in these drugs and limiting the growing of poppy to the amount needed by the world for medicinal purposes.

(2) That the secretaries of the Council keep themselves informed concerning the actions of the League of Nations with reference to the Opium Trade, and that they transmit such information to the National Missionary Organizations.

The session was closed with the benediction pronounced by Canon Gould.

Eleventh Session, October 5, 8–10 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer led by Dr Mackenzie.

32. **Restrictions on Missionary Work.** The report of the Committee was presented by its chairman, Baron van Boetzelaer. The report was discussed by Mr Lenwood, Mr Oldham, Dr Patton, Dr Mackenzie, Mr Maclennan, Canon Gould, Dr Endicott, Dr Brown, Mr Wilkie, Mr Hill, Dr Ritson, Dr Fries, M. Couve, Mr Turner, Mr Hung, Professor du Plessis, Dr Wood, Dr Mott, Mr Burton, Missionsinspektor Oettli, Mr Penny, Bishop King, Sir Robert Williams, and Dr Aggrey.

The report was referred back to the Committee. (See Minute No. 50.)

Twelfth Session, October 6, 9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer by Bishop Uzaki.

33. **Constitution.** The report of the Committee on the Constitution and Finance was presented by its chairman, Dr North. It was discussed by Dr Zwemer, Mr Tarkkanen, Canon Gould, Mr Oldham, Sir Robert Williams, Dr Endicott, Dr Patton, Dr Brown, Mr Turner, Dr Wolf, Mr Burton, Dr Ritson, Dr Gandier, Dr de Schweinitz, Dr Watson, Mr Gibson, Mr Maclennan, Dr Lyon, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Franklin, M. de Meuron, and Bishop King. The recommendations were considered *seriatim*, and the following minute with reference to the organization and constitution of the International Missionary Council was adopted :

Whereas, at the International Missionary Conference held at Crans, Switzerland, June 22–28, 1920, a minute looking to

the organization of an International Missionary Committee was adopted as follows:

'21. **International Missionary Committee.** On report of the Business Committee a Minute with reference to the formation of an international missionary committee was unanimously adopted as follows:

'I. This conference recommends to the national missionary organizations[1] the establishment of an International Missionary Committee on the following basis:

(1) The Committee shall be established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the missionary societies and boards and the churches in the mission field.

(2) The Committee shall be constituted by the national missionary organizations in the different countries which shall be entitled to send representatives as follows:

Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	20
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	14
Australasia	2
South Africa	2
German Missions-ausschuss	6
France	4
Dutch Committee of Advice	2
Swedish General Missionary Conference	2
Switzerland	2
Norway	2
Danish Missionary Council	1
National Joint Missions Committee of Finland	1
Belgium	1
Japan Continuation Committee	3
China Continuation Committee	3
Indian National Missionary Council	3

In countries where there is no representative organization the Committee of Reference referred to later shall have power to determine the means by which representation shall be effected.

Where the number of representatives from national missionary organizations in Europe and North America exceed two, not more than two-thirds of the number of representatives shall be executive officers of missionary societies or boards.

Two out of the three representatives each from Japan, China and India shall be nationals of these countries.

The Committee of Reference referred to later shall have power to nominate co-opted members not exceeding eight from countries and mission fields not otherwise represented, including Africa and the Near East.

Members of the Committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed, the length of term of office and the method of appointment to be determined in each country by the national missionary organization.

It is understood that the Committee will function internationally, and that the

[1] The term 'national missionary organization' is used to describe the interdenominational conferences or committees in which in different countries the missionary societies are united for common consultation and co-operation. It should be noted, however, that the Foreign Missions Conference of North America is international, including the mission boards both of the United States and Canada.

national sections of the Committee will not take action as national groups though they may be called together by the officers for purposes of consultation if this should seem necessary.

(3) The functions of the Committee shall be the following :

(*a*) To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries and to make the results available for all missionary societies and missions.

(*b*) To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations in the different countries and of the societies they represent and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary questions.

(*c*) Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

(*d*) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations, especially where politically weaker people are involved.

(*e*) To be responsible for the publication of the *International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Committee may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

(*f*) To call another world missionary conference if and when this should be desirable.

(4) The Committee shall ordinarily meet every second year, but a special meeting of the Committee may be called or the regular meeting postponed if the Committee of Reference, after consulting with the co-operating missionary organizations, are satisfied that this is desirable.

(5) The Committee shall have power to appoint officers to carry out the functions assigned to it.

(6) The Committee shall appoint a Committee of Reference to act for it in the intervals between its meetings with the right to fill vacancies in its own membership.

(7) The Committee shall prepare an annual budget, which shall be submitted to the national missionary organizations of the sending countries for approval and towards which they will be asked to contribute in a proportion to be agreed upon and corresponding generally to the total income received at home by the missionary societies co-operating in the national missionary organizations.

(8) The conclusions of the Committee shall be reported to the national missionary organizations for their approval, and no independent action shall be taken or pronouncement made by the Committee except in matters of urgency and only when the representatives of the co-operating national missionary organizations are confident that the action or pronouncement will commend itself to the organizations they represent.

(9) It is recognized that the successful working of the International Missionary Committee is entirely dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of fellowship, mutual understanding and desire to co-operate.

'II. This conference recommends to the national missionary organizations that they approve of the following being asked to act as a special committee to make preparations for the first meeting of the International Committee and to act until that committee has met :

Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, D.D.
Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Pasteur D. Couve
Dr Karl Fries
Rev. Principal Gandier, D.D.
Zendingsdirektor J. W. Gunning, D.D.
Mr F. H. Hawkins
Rev. Bishop Hennig, D.D.
Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
Rev. J. H. Ritson, D.D.
Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D.
Robert E. Speer, D.D.
Rt. Rev. Bishop of Winchester,

with the Chairman, Secretaries and Acting Treasurer named in the following paragraph.

'III. The conference recommends to the national missionary organizations that subject to final ratification by the International Missionary Committee they approve of the appointment of Dr John R. Mott as Chairman and Mr J. H. Oldham as Secretary of the international committee and of an approach being made to the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D., to become Mr Oldham's colleague in the secretariat, and to Mr James M. Speers to serve as Acting Treasurer.

'IV. The conference recommends that the first meeting of the International Missionary Committee should be held in North America in the year 1921.

'V. It is understood that the Emergency Committee of Co-operating Missions will continue its present functions until the above plan has received the general approval of the national missionary organizations in the different countries, when it will transfer its responsibilities to the International Missionary Committee or the special committee named in paragraph II above.

'VI. That the Foreign Missions Conference in North America and the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain be thanked for underwriting the budget for international missionary co-operation for the present year in the proportion of seven-tenths and three-tenths respectively. That the national missionary organizations on the Continent be approached with a view to their making a proportionate contribution if they so desire, and that the officers of the International Missionary Committee be asked to submit at its first meeting a statement regarding the distribution of the budget between the different countries represented on the committee.

'VII. That the national missionary organizations be asked to provide for the expenses of their representatives in attending the meeting of the International Missionary Committee, and that it be remitted to the officers in consultation with the Committee of Reference and Counsel in America and the Standing Committee in Great Britain to raise a special fund to assist in meeting the expenses of Oriental delegates and of representatives from countries which find it difficult to meet the entire expense involved.

'VIII. That arrangements connected with the taking over of the funds of the Emergency Committee and the opening of a bank account be left in the hands of the British members of the special committee with powers.'

Whereas, the foregoing minute was submitted to the national missionary organizations therein referred to, and they approved of the same, including the appointment of a special committee to make preparations for the meeting of the International Missionary Council, and, in accordance with the provision of Section II of this minute, the special committee called the first meeting of the International Missionary Council at Lake Mohonk, New York, October 1–6, 1921.

Whereas, the special committee on preparation for the first meeting of the International Missionary Council has submitted a report from which it appears that the following national missionary organizations have approved the establishment of the International Missionary Committee (now designated 'Council') as provided for in Section I of the Crans Minute, either by ex-

pressed resolution or by appointing members to attend the first meeting of the International Missionary Council as provided for in said section, namely,

The Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.
The United Missionary Council of Australia.
The 'Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.'
The 'Commissie van Advies' in the Netherlands.
The 'Allmänna Svenska Missionskonferensens Arbetskomite.'
The missionary societies in Switzerland.
The 'Norske Missionersfälleskomite.'
The 'Dansk Missionsraad.'
The National Missionary Committee in Finland.
The 'Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo.'

Therefore, be it hereby resolved that the following persons are officially and legally appointed and duly constituted as the International Missionary Council, as provided for in said Minute:

Rev. John W. Burton, Rev. D. Willard Lyon, D.D., Rev. Yu Yue Tsu, Ph.D., William Hung, Probst Matti Tarkkanen, M. le pasteur Daniel Couve, Rev. R. Forgan, D.D., Rt. Rev. George L. King, D.D., Rev. Frank Lenwood, Miss Florence Mackenzie, Kenneth Maclennan, Thomas S. Penny, Rev. John H. Ritson, D.D., Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Bt., Rev. C. Mollan Williams, Dr S. K. Datta, Rev. Charles B. Hill, Dr Ma Saw Sa, Rev. Hiromichi Kozaki, Rev. Bishop Kogoro Uzaki, Rev. S. H. Wainright, D.D., Baron C. W. Th. van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, Miss Belle H. Bennett, LL.D., Mrs William Boyd, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D., Rev. S. J. Corey, LL.D., Rev. James Endicott, D.D., Rev. James H. Franklin, D.D., Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., Rev. Canon S. Gould, D.C.L., Rev. W. D. Mackenzie, D.D., Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., Mrs Henry W. Peabody, Hon. Newton W. Rowell, LL.D., Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D., Fennell P. Turner, Rev. Luther B. Wolf, D.D., John W. Wood, D.C.L., Albert Lunde, Rev. John Stene, Professor J. du Plessis, J. C. Gibson, Dr Karl Fries, Nath. Högman, M. le pasteur Abel de Meuron,

Missionsinspektor W. Oettli, Rev. J. E. K. Aggrey, D.D., D. A. Hunter, Rev. S. G. Inman, D.D., T. Jesse Jones, Ph.D., Robert R. Moton, LL.D., Rev. C. R. Watson, D.D., Rev. A. W. Wilkie, Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., Miss G. A. Gollock, John R. Mott, LL.D., J. H. Oldham and Rev. A. L. Warnshuis.

Resolved, further, that the following constitution based upon the plan of organization submitted to the national missionary organizations by the Conference held at Crans, and approved by these national missionary organizations, be adopted and be submitted for final approval to the national missionary organizations:

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

I. Preamble

The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the missionary societies and boards, or the churches which they represent, and the churches in the mission field.

It is recognized that the successful working of the International Missionary Council is entirely dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of fellowship, mutual understanding and desire to co-operate.

II. Membership

The Council is constituted by the national missionary organizations[1] in the different countries. Except as may be determined otherwise by subsequent action of the Council, representation shall be as follows:

Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	20
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	14
United Missionary Council of Australia	2

[1] The term 'national missionary organization' is used to describe the interdenominational conferences or committees in which in different sending countries the missionary societies are united for common consultation and co-operation. It should be noted, however, that the Foreign Missions Conference of North America is international, including the mission boards both of the United States and Canada.

New Zealand	1
South Africa	2
Deutsche Evangelische Missions-ausschuss ..	6
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris ..	4
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands) ..	2
Allmänna Svenska Missionskonferensen ..	2
Missionary Societies of Switzerland	2
Norske Missionersfälleskomite	2
Dansk Missionsraad	2
National Joint Missions Committee of Finland	1
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	1
Japan Continuation Committee	3
China Continuation Committee	3
National Missionary Council of India, Burma and Ceylon	3

In countries where there is no representative organization the Committee of the Council, provided for later, shall determine the method of representation.

Two out of the three representatives each from Japan, China and India shall be nationals of these countries.

The Committee of the Council, provided for later, shall have power to nominate for each meeting co-opted members not exceeding ten in all from countries and mission fields not otherwise represented, including Africa, the Near East and Latin America, who shall for each meeting have the same rights and privileges as other members.

National missionary organizations may appoint substitutes to attend any meeting of the Council in place of regular members, and each such substitute shall have during the meeting all the privileges of a member of the Council.

Co-operation shall be sought with other national missionary organizations which may come into existence, or with missionary agencies of Christian communions not at present participating in the International Missionary Council, whenever conditions make such co-operation possible.

Members of the Council shall hold office until their successors are appointed, the length of term of office and the method of appointment to be determined in each country by the national missionary organization.

III. Functions

The functions of the Council shall be the following:

(1) To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all missionary societies and missions.

(2) To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations of the different countries and of the societies they represent, and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary matters.

(3) Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

(4) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

(5) To be responsible for the publication of the *International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

(6) To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable.

IV. Officers

The Council shall have power to appoint officers to carry out functions assigned to it. These officers shall be elected at each regular meeting of the Council to serve until and through the next regular meeting. They shall be members, ex officio, of the Council. The countries from which they come shall be allowed their full representation in addition to such officials. The officers of the Council shall act in consultation with the Committee of the Council, hereafter referred to, in all emergencies arising during the intervals between meetings of the Council.

V. The Committee of the Council

The Council shall appoint at each regular meeting a Committee of twelve members, to be called 'the Committee of the Council,' to act for it in the intervals between its meetings, with the right to fill vacancies in its own membership. The officers of the Council shall be members, ex officio, of the Committee, and shall serve as the officers of the Committee of the Council.

The Committee of the Council shall, as occasion may require, consult with the several national missionary organizations during the intervals between the meetings of the Council, in regard to the work entrusted to the Committee.

The Committee of the Council shall meet at the call of the officers of the Council, or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee (sent to the chairman or secretaries in writing), or upon the request of three or more national missionary organizations. Five members of the Committee other than the officers shall constitute a quorum, provided, however, that these represent three different countries or national organizations and that at least one of them is a representative of a country outside the continent in which the meeting is held.

No action shall be taken or pronouncement made by the Committee of the Council except in matters of urgency and when the Committee is confident that the action or pronouncement will commend itself to the several national missionary organizations.

VI. Expenses

The Council or the Committee of the Council shall prepare annual budgets two years in advance, which shall be submitted to the national missionary organizations of the sending countries for approval and toward which they will be invited to contribute in a proportion to be recommended by resolution of the Council.

VII. Meetings and Procedure

The Council shall ordinarily meet every second year, but a special meeting of the Council may be called or the regular meeting postponed if the Committee of the Council, after consulting with the national missionary organizations, is satisfied that this is desirable.

It is understood that the Council will function internationally, and that the members of the Council in any one country will not take action as a national group though they may be called together by the officers of the International Missionary Council for purposes of consultation if this should seem necessary.

The minutes of the Council and of the Committee of the Council shall be transmitted to the national missionary organizations, thus affording them opportunity to express their opinion with reference to the same.

VIII. Amendments

This Constitution may be amended at any future meeting of the Council subject to the approval of the constituent national organizations.

After the singing of a hymn, the Council united in prayer led by Dr Ritson.

34. **Appointment of Officers.** It was voted that the International Missionary Council hereby elect Dr John R. Mott as Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Oldham and the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis as Secretaries, and Mr James M. Speers as Treasurer.

35. **Transfer of Responsibilities of Continuation Committee.** Mr Oldham reported that the following resolution had been adopted by the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, 1910 :

> 'Whereas among the duties assigned to the Continuation Committee by the World Missionary Conference was "to confer with the societies and boards as to the best method of working towards the formation of a permanent international missionary committee," and
>
> 'Whereas a representative international missionary conference held at Crans from June 22–28, 1920, has unanimously approved of a plan for an international missionary committee to be submitted to the national missionary organizations in the different countries,
>
> 'The members of the Continuation Committee hereby agree to transfer their responsibilities, including the *International Review of Missions*, with the funds at their disposal, to the new international missionary committee if and when this is duly constituted.'

The Council resolved that in view of the transfer by vote of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference of the functions, work and properties of this Committee to the International Missionary Council, the Council hereby accepts and authorizes its officers to receive on its behalf such properties and work as have been or are to be handed over.

36. **Transfer of Responsibilities of Emergency Committee.** The Council resolved that when the Emergency Committee of Co-operating Missions shall transfer by vote to the International Mis-

sionary Council its functions, work and properties, the officers of the Council are authorized to receive on behalf of the Council such properties and work as have been or are to be handed over.

37. **Committee Organization.** The following resolution was adopted :

Recognizing that the activities of the Council and consequently its methods of procedure and the forms of its organization can only be worked out in the light of experience, consideration of the question of Committee organization is postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

38. **Relations with National Missionary Organizations.** The following resolutions were adopted :

(1) Whereas with a view to simplifying interdenominational missionary organization and the avoidance of duplicate committees in the same field, it is provided in the constitution that the members of the International Missionary Council in any one country shall not meet separately as a national group,

And whereas the officers of the International Missionary Council have consequently no means of contact with the missionary boards collectively in any country except through the national missionary organization,

The International Missionary Council requests the national missionary organizations in the sending countries, which have not yet made such provision, to consider whether they can so relate the Chairman and Secretaries of the International Missionary Council to the national missionary organizations and to such of its sub-committees or special committees as may seem advisable, that they will be regularly invited to attend meetings, receive minutes and all papers issued to the committees, and have liberty to place subjects on the agenda with the consent of the Chairman and Secretary of the committees concerned.

(2) In order that the Secretaries of the International Missionary Council may be able to carry out effectively in relation to the different co-operating countries the tasks entrusted to them, the International Missionary Council requests the national missionary organizations to consider the possibility of assigning to the Secretaries of the International Missionary Council secretarial responsibilities to themselves or to certain of their sub-committees or special committees in respect to those specified matters in which the national missionary organization in agree-

ment with the International Missionary Council may desire them to take initiative.

39. **Attitude to Ecclesiastical and Doctrinal Questions.** The following resolution was adopted:

Recognizing that the International Missionary Council has been brought into being as representing the national missionary organizations of the various countries, for the purpose of investigation and co-operation within the appropriate sphere of these organizations, and, therefore, is not to be considered as representing Churches or ecclesiastical organizations as such, the Council adopts the following declaration as governing its own deliberations and as conditioning its relation to conferences of a missionary character:

No decision shall be sought from the Council, and no statement shall be issued by it on any matter involving an ecclesiastical or doctrinal question, on which the members of the Council or the bodies constituting the Council may differ among themselves.

40. **Application for Membership.** A letter was submitted from Rev. Mota Sobrinho, Secretary of the Portuguese Evangelical Alliance, asking that in view of the large responsibilities of Portugal as a colonial Power the Alliance should be represented on the Council. It was referred to the officers to make further inquiry and to the Committee of the Council to consider the advisability of including a representative of the Portuguese Evangelical Alliance among the co-opted members.

41. **Finance.** The following resolutions covering the subject of finance were adopted:

(1) That the proportion in which national missionary organizations shall be invited to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council correspond generally to the aggregate income for foreign missions, as defined in Section (10), p. 44, received at home by the missionary societies co-operating in the national missionary organizations.

(2) That the audited Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31, 1921, be approved as follows:

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATING MISSIONS (INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL)

Income and Expenditure Account for Year ending March 31, 1921

Income

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Funds on hand at March 31, 1920, applicable to Continuation Committee World Missionary Conference, 1910				53	2	2
II. Contribution received from North America for year ending March 31, 1920	1700	17	0			
Contributions received from Great Britain, North America and the Continent for year from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921	3191	10	7			
				4892	7	7
III. Balance of contribution due from North America for year to March 31, 1921				1534	2	2
				6479	11	11

Expenditure

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Funds overdrawn in last year's accounts and now repaid to Co-operative Finance				84	14	9½
II. *Administration Expenses*—	£	s.	d.			
Salaries	2158	5	3			
General Office Expenses, including printing, stationery and postages	480	7	8½			
Rent and Taxes	602	11	9			
				3241	4	8½
III. *Travelling Expenses*—						
Secretary's Travelling Expenses	466	18	4			
Expenses of meetings at Crans £ 182 17 1						
Less—						
Contributions received for travelling expenses 119 3 10	63	13	3			
				530	11	7
IV. Expenses of Chairman's Office, New York, for two years to March 31, 1920	400	0	0			
For year to March 31, 1921	300	0	0			
				700	0	0
V. Printing 'Missionary Situation after the War,' less sales				25	3	8
VI. *Funds as at March* 31, 1921—						
Cash on hand	251	2	5			
Add—						
Sundry debtors	112	12	7			
Balance of contributions due from North America	1534	2	2			
				1897	17	2
				6479	11	11

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATING MISSIONS (INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1921

Funds	£	s.	d.	Assets	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as per Income and Expenditure Account, being Funds at this date	1897	17	2	Sundry Debtors—						
				North American Contributions to March 31, 1921	1534	2	2			
				Sundries	112	12	7			
								1646	14	9
				Funds in Hands of Treasurer of British Conference				251	2	5
	1897	17	2					1897	17	2

LONDON, *May* 20, 1921.—We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

(3) That it be remitted to the officers to determine the most convenient method of keeping the Council's accounts, to open bank accounts, to arrange the method of their operation and to arrange for an annual audit.

(4) That the fiscal year of the International Missionary Council correspond with the calendar year.

(5) That the following budgets for the remainder of the year 1921 and for the years 1922 and 1923 be adopted :

	April 1, 1921– Dec. 31, 1921.	Jan. 1, 1922– Dec. 31, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923– Dec. 31, 1923.
Salaries : Secretaries, editors and assistants	£1720	£2330	£2330
Stenographers	418	625	625
Share in Expense Business Office	90	120	120
Other Assistance	35	80	80
Rent of offices, furniture, telephone, cleaning, caretaking, etc. ..	600	800	800
Travel of Secretaries	1150	1150	1150
Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	225	300	300
Chairman's Office	225	300	300
Contingencies	25	50	50
Committee Travel	150	150	150
	£4638	£5905	£5905

(6) That the national missionary organizations and the missionary societies shall not be responsible for any expenses not previously sanctioned by them.

(7) That, if necessary, the Committee of the Council be authorized to redistribute the sums specified in the budgets for the various items, provided the total amount of the budgets be not increased.

(8) While it is expected that the foregoing budget will be sufficient for the full program of the Council, and since in a period of two years unforeseen developments may occur requiring additional expenditure, it is understood that such emergencies may be met by special funds which the Committee of the Council may be able to secure from private sources. If the objects to be sought involve permanent or recurring expense, the approval of the national organizations shall be secured before such work is undertaken, even if special funds are available for its support.

(9) That the Committee of the Council be authorized to devise ways and means to raise additional funds for extraordinary expenditure in connexion with the next meeting of the Council.

(10) It is recommended that the basis on which the national missionary organizations shall be invited to make contributions to the budget shall be the average (as shown in the last three published accounts) of the income received at home for foreign missions, expended during each year as covered by the budget or supplementary budgets, exclusive of sums spent on work among peoples professing the Christian religion, and exclusive of abnormal expenditure on property.

(11) That for convenience in apportioning the budget on a *pro rata* basis the income as defined above be converted into sterling, at the current rate of exchange.

(12) That the several national organizations be invited to contribute such a proportionate fraction of the average income as ascertained above as may be required to meet each year's budget ; all contributions to be paid in sterling in London.

(13) That at the end of each year any adjustments required by movements of exchange during the year shall be made by the Treasurer.

(14) That the national missionary organizations be invited to pay in the course of each quarter one-fourth of their contribution to each annual budget, if not paid annually in advance.

(15) That it be referred to the officers to devise ways and means of raising the capital sum of £1000 required as working capital for carrying on the *International Review of Missions.*

(16) That separate accounts be kept for the *International Review of Missions.*

42. **Preparation of By-Laws.** It was agreed to refer to the Committee of the Council the preparation of by-laws and rules of procedure for meetings of the Council.

43. **Negotiations with Governments.** With reference to a procedure to be observed in approaches to governments, the following statement was adopted :

The Council submits to the national missionary organizations the following considerations bearing on the method of dealing with questions involving reference to governments :

(1) The best approach to any government in most instances is through its own nationals.

(2) In the great majority of instances the questions taken up with the government on behalf of missionary work have an inter-

national bearing, and it is advantageous that other national groups should be informed of references of matters by a national organization to its own government.

(3) It is desirable, therefore, that where circumstances permit information of any contemplated reference to government by any national organization should be sent to the secretaries of the International Missionary Council, in order that the secretaries may transmit any information in their possession regarding the matter and on any relations that other national organizations may seem to have with the proposed action; and that the secretaries of the International Missionary Council should be informed of the results obtained.

(4) In some instances, particularly where joint action is required, it may be thought desirable by one or more national organizations to entrust to officers of the International Missionary Council, in view of their international relationships, initiative in regard to a particular matter under the direction of the national missionary organization or organizations concerned.

44. **Missionary Problems in the Far East.** The Committee on Missionary Problems in the Far East, by Dr Lyon, for the Chairman, presented its revised report.

45. **Friendly Ministry to Far Eastern Peoples.** The following resolution was adopted:

Recognizing the peculiar obligation resting upon Christians everywhere to lead the way in forming friendships and rendering service that shall transcend national and racial limitations; and believing that the present international situation accentuates the need of such a ministry, the Council recommends that the national organizations here represented attempt to find ways of rendering a more cordial and helpful service to visitors from the Far East and to facilitate visits to the Far Eastern countries of Christian educators, scientists and men and women eminent in other walks of life to promote the spirit of international brotherhood and co-operation and to render any aid in their power toward the progress of Christianity in those countries.

46. **Conferences in the Far East.** The Council adopted the following two resolutions:

(1) The Council looks with favour on its Chairman, and such of its other members as may be available, accepting the invitation

of the Japan Continuation Committee to co-operate in holding a Christian Workers' Conference during the spring of 1922.

(2) The Council regards with sympathetic interest and great hope the plans now on foot for holding the China Christian Conference in May of 1922, and recommends through the national organizations here represented that the boards co-operate in any way in their power in responding to the requests of the Committee of Arrangements of this Conference.

47. **Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and the Problems of the Pacific.** The Council adopted the following resolution :

The Council contemplates with deep thankfulness and solicitude the assembling of the international conference at Washington. The momentous issues to be considered will profoundly affect the peace and well-being of many peoples. Our earnest prayer to God is that such wisdom may be given to the delegates that their deliberations may result in the discovery and acceptance of formulæ that shall be the political equivalent of those principles of brotherhood taught by Jesus Christ, which principles we believe command the assent of a vast and increasing number among all nations.

We cannot doubt that, should the Conference lead to conclusions significant for justice and peace in the world, the international Christian brotherhood represented in the Council would with new hope and confidence set itself to promote these objects among all men everywhere. For such high enterprise we, assembled from among the missionary forces of many peoples, for ourselves and, so far as we may, for those whom we represent, make solemn pledge of the highest service which in Christ's name we can render.

In the course of the morning a period of intercession was led by Bishop King.

Thirteenth Session, October 6, 4–6.15 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Pastor Couve.

48. **The Relations of Church and Mission.** The Committee on the Relations of Church and Mission, by its Chairman, Bishop Uzaki, presented its revised report. The Council unanimously adopted the following Minute :

It has long been generally accepted that the establishment of an indigenous Church is a primary aim of foreign missions, and that this aim implies the development of responsibility and leadership in the Church in the mission field. It has been brought home to the Council in an extended discussion that notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to carry out this aim, the Christian movement in a large part of the mission field, and in particular in India and China, labours under a serious disadvantage on account of the foreign character which it bears in the eyes of the people—a disadvantage which can be overcome only in the degree that the main leadership and direction of the Christian movement passes into native hands. A number of important issues were raised in the course of the discussion, and the Council decided to refer these questions for consideration to the mission boards and societies and through them, if so desired, to the missions and churches in the mission field, and to transmit this minute for information to the representative interdenominational missionary organizations in the mission field.

In referring these questions the Council recognizes :

(*a*) That there are differences in the policy and practice of the several Churches, and that allowance needs to be made for such differences in interpreting the meaning and language of the questions submitted.

(*b*) That mission work is at many different stages of development, and that conditions vary widely in different mission fields, and sometimes even within the same field.

(*c*) That the question of transferring responsibility to the indigenous Church is engaging the earnest attention of missionaries, and that considerable advance in this direction has been made in recent years.

(*d*) That some of the suggested steps presuppose the existence of a strong indigenous Church and capable native leadership, and that in many parts of the mission field, for example in portions of the African Continent, such leadership is not yet available.

(*e*) That in areas where missionaries outnumber pastors and educated laymen the procedure suggested in Section (1), p. 48, if put into effect, might produce precisely the opposite result to that desired, and thus thwart or hinder the realization of the end in view.

(*f*) That in Japan and in parts of Latin America the autonomy of many of the Christian bodies has been brought about by establishing their ecclesiastical independence of foreign mission agencies, which work as auxiliaries of the indigenous Churches.

(*g*) That no uniform solution, applicable to conditions in all fields, is possible.

The following are the questions which have emerged in the discussions of the International Missionary Council :

(1) Whether, with a view to minimizing the disadvantage referred to above, and promoting native leadership, it is desirable in certain fields that foreign missionaries should be related to and serve under the direction of the constituted ecclesiastical authorities of the country to which they are sent, and that they should have the same ecclesiastical status as that of corresponding indigenous workers.

(2) Whether it would be more in harmony with the spirit of brotherly co-operation and of aiding in rightly serving the Church of the country that all questions affecting the program of Christianity should be discussed by natives and foreigners meeting together as representatives of the Church, rather than that such matters should be determined by a mission council or other body composed exclusively or preponderantly of foreigners; and hence, where it is not possible on the grounds stated above, or for other reasons, to transfer the direction of all Christian activities to the indigenous Church, how best an opportunity may be given to the native Church of expressing its mind in regard to missionary policies falling at present within the purview of the mission body.

(3) How far the principle that Christianity can succeed only as an indigenous movement carries with it the corollary that the Churches of the country should be consulted with regard to the number and qualifications of the missionaries required by them.

(4) Whether all funds from abroad other than the salaries and allowances of missionaries and funds for property requiring to be dealt with in special ways should be administered by joint boards representing both the Churches of the country and the contributing constituencies abroad.

(5) How far the transfer of the control of funds should be

made dependent on the degree of present and progressive self-support of the Church in the mission field.

(6) In what ways new missionaries in fields where there are educated native leaders can best be given the advantage of the experience and counsel of such leaders, and in particular

(*a*) How such native leadership can best be related to the determination of policy and direction of work in language and training schools for missionaries in the mission field.

(*b*) How missionaries can most effectively be associated for guidance with native leaders during the first year or more of their active service.

(7) How mission boards may co-operate further with the Churches of the country in finding and training indigenous leaders, and especially in providing those who have proved their capacity for leadership in the work of the Church with opportunities to equip themselves in the best possible way for greater responsibilities.

(8) What further steps can be taken to associate natives of the country in the management of educational, medical and other institutions.

(9) In view of the fact that men and women do not as yet have equal ecclesiastical status in all communions and that there is not yet available a very large number of educated women leaders in the different countries, how the principles involved in the foregoing inquiries can best be applied to women's work.

49. **The Near East and Work for Moslems.** The Committee on the Near East and Work for Moslems, by its Chairman, Dr Watson, presented its revised report. It was resolved :

(1) That, in view of the desire of many missionary leaders, missions and boards for a fresh study of the situation as regards work for Moslems, the International Missionary Council request Dr Mott to take under renewed consideration the plans formulated by the Edinburgh Continuation Committee but the realization of which was prevented by the war, looking toward holding a series of missionary conferences in the Near East, North Africa and the Middle East, for the purpose of studying the co-ordination of the missionary activities of agencies working in these areas, and that the International Missionary Council urge Dr Mott to carry out

these plans if the way is found open after consultation with the agencies related to these areas.

(2) That, in view of the suggestion of Dr S. M. Zwemer, the Chairman of the Committee appointed at Lucknow to arrange for a Third General Conference of Workers among Moslems, that the plans for this conference might be merged into those for the holding of the series of conferences previously referred to, the International Missionary Council express itself in favour of merging the proposed Third General Conference of Workers among Moslems with the proposed conferences to be held by Dr Mott in the Near East, if these be held, and suggest to this end that the best features of the former be incorporated, so far as practicable, in the programmes of the latter, and that representation of the Committee charged with arrangements for the Third General Conference be provided for in the organization of committees having charge of the proposed regional and general conferences for the Near East.

(3) That the national missionary organizations concerned be invited to appoint the following to co-operate with Dr Mott in arranging for conferences in the Near and Middle East :

> Dr North, Dr Patton, Dr Speer (Foreign Missions Conference of North America); Dr Ritson, Sir Robert Williams (Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland); M. Couve (France). That the Lucknow Continuation Committee be represented by their Convener, Dr S. M. Zwemer : that the officers of the International Missionary Council be members of the Committee, ex officio, and that Dr Mott be appointed Convener : and that the Committee be empowered, in conference with the national missionary bodies concerned, to co-opt others as additional members of the Committee, as needed.

(4) That the special Committee on Conferences in the Near and Middle East be requested to examine into restrictions, whether actual or impending, upon missionary liberty by governments in Moslem areas, and that it be invited to place the information thus gathered at the disposal of the officers of the International Missionary Council.

50. **Restrictions on Missionary Work.** The Committee on

Restrictions on Missionary Work, by its Chairman, Baron van Boetzelaer, presented its revised report.

51. **Restrictions upon German Missions.** The Council adopted the following Minute:

(1) Believing that the exclusion of German missionaries from many fields inflicts deep injury upon the spiritual life of Germany by preventing the expression of vital spiritual forces, weakens the bonds of international spiritual fellowship, deprives non-Christian peoples of help otherwise available and retards the development of abiding friendship between the nations, and further that the continuance of the restrictions referred to endangers the principle of religious liberty which is a vital interest of the Christian Church, the International Missionary Council places its conviction on record that the wounds caused by the war cannot be fully healed until the way is opened for German missionaries to resume foreign missionary work.

(2) The Council resolves:

That this Council, while thankful for the success of friends of missions in securing the return of German missionaries to certain areas, is conscious that as regards far larger areas there is need for the strongest and most persistent effort to obtain the withdrawal or modification of the ordinances by which German missionaries are excluded, and therefore refers to the national missionary organizations and societies of the countries whose governments are excluding missionaries on the grounds of nationality, to discover what further steps may be taken to secure the return of individual German missionaries and of German missionary organizations to their old fields at the earliest possible date, having regard in all cases to the political necessities of each particular field.

(3) That inasmuch as since 1914 there have been radical alterations in the political systems of many countries and in the degree of freedom now recognized to be the right of the indigenous Churches, the Council believes that the object defined in the previous section can only be accomplished if the returning missionaries are ready to work in harmony with the local governments and with the new spirit which increasingly characterizes the relations of missionaries from abroad with the Christian Church of each country.

(4) That where German mission fields, in order to meet the

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

emergencies created by the war, have been occupied by non-German missions, this occupation should be regarded as provisional and that the ultimate solution should be reached by friendly conference between the original society, the occupying society and the representatives of the local Church.

(5) That in view of public attacks on German missions this Council puts it on record that to the best of its information the exclusion of German missionaries from allied territory was due to general political considerations. Further, that this Council, though not occupying the position of a court of inquiry, has at its service a great mass of information as to the countries where German missionaries were at work, and reviewing that information is convinced that speaking generally German Protestant missionaries working under the flags of other nations were not guilty of acts of disloyalty or of attempts to excite disloyalty among the people of the country, and that, if anywhere there were exceptions, these were not in accordance with the policy of German missionary societies.

(6) That this Council, conscious again and again of the loss caused by the absence of German missionary representatives, and remembering how long and unselfishly the Christians of Germany have laboured for the evangelization of the world, and how thoroughly they have promoted the education and training of their Christian communities in the field, expresses its prayerful sympathy with them as they suffer under the curtailment of their missionary activities, together with its hope that at the next meeting the Council will have the advantage of that missionary experience and power of Christian personality upon which international missionary councils have depended so much in the past.

52. **Conditions in Portuguese Africa.** The Council adopted the following minute with reference to conditions in Portuguese Africa :

(1) That in the opinion of the Council it would be of great advantage in establishing satisfactory relations with governments, if the missions working in Angola and Mozambique respectively should form united representative committees as has been done in other fields, and that this opinion should be communicated to the Boards having work in Portuguese Africa.

(2) That the attention of all missionary societies working in Portuguese Africa be called to the essential importance of arranging that all missionaries spend at least nine months or a year in

Portugal to learn the language, to secure government certificates for teaching, and to become acquainted with the Portuguese people, their ideas, customs and colonial policies.

(3) That a letter should be written by the secretaries in the name of the Council to the Governor of Angola expressing the willingness of the missionary forces to co-operate with the government in matters affecting the welfare of the natives.

(4) That the secretaries be authorized to communicate in a similar sense with the authorities in Mozambique and Lisbon, if and when this should seem desirable, and to be in consultation with the national missionary organizations and boards concerned to take such other action as may seem wise to safeguard missionary freedom and to further the welfare of the natives.

53. **Conditions in French Colonies.** The Council adopted the following minute with reference to restrictions on missionary work at present in force in several French Colonies, protectorates and mandated territories.

(1) That the missionary organizations already at work in these territories should do their utmost to maintain and enlarge their operations and should join with the Paris Missionary Society in endeavouring to secure the removal of these restrictions.

(2) That inasmuch as under present conditions applications from new societies to enter the territory may hamper the efforts of the Paris Missionary Society to secure the removal of the restrictions, societies which are not at present working in territory under French control and may desire to enter this field should be informed of these difficulties.

(3) That even when the situation becomes more favourable, the attention of all societies purposing to enter territory under French control should be called to the importance of approaching the Paris Missionary Society through their own national missionary organization with a view to securing unity of action in the evangelization of the unoccupied area.

(4) That Dr Mott, the Chairman of the Council, be asked in consultation and with the Committee of Reference and Counsel to make such approach as may seem desirable to the French authorities with a view to the removal of the prohibition of the use of the native language in the mission schools of Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons and of the restrictions hampering missionary work.

54. **Religious Freedom and Toleration.** It was agreed to refer to the Committee of the Council the consideration of finding a place at the next meeting of the International Missionary Council for a discussion of the general principle of religious freedom and toleration in its bearing on missionary work.

55. **Committee of the Council.** On the nomination of the Committee on the Constitution, the following were elected as the Committee of the Council to serve until the next regular meeting of the Council: Pastor Couve, Baron van Boetzelaer, Bishop King, Sir Robert Williams, Dr Ritson, Dr Forgan, Mr Rowell, Mrs Peabody, Dr Brown, Dr Franklin, Dr North, Dr Watson.

It was also agreed that Mr Maclennan, Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and Mr Turner, Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, should receive the papers of the Committee of the Council and be invited to be present, without vote, at the meetings of the Committee.

56. **Responsibilities of the Officers.** The Committee on the Constitution presented a statement regarding the responsibilities of the officers of the Council. It was discussed by Dr Aggrey, Mr Oldham, Sir Robert Williams, Dr Mott, Dr North, Dr Ritson. The statement was approved by the Council, as follows:

> The Council entrusts to their officers the following responsibilities as provided for in greater detail in other resolutions of the Council, or if not so dealt with named in this minute. It is expected in view of the wide range of service indicated in this statement that the officers will exercise entire freedom in determining the priority of tasks and the method of dealing with them.
>
> (1) The Council approves of the visit of the Chairman of the Council to China and Japan for the purpose of conferring with the China Continuation Committee and the Japan Continuation Committee, and of co-operating in their Christian Conferences, and requests him to convey to these Committees and Conferences the greetings and sympathy of this Council.
>
> (2) The Council approves of the Chairman devoting part of his time to conducting conferences in the Near East and requests him to convey to the Conferences when they meet the interest and sympathy of the Council.
>
> (3) The Council approves of the visit of its Secretary, Mr Oldham, to India for the purpose of conferring with the National Missionary Council and the Provincial Representative Councils

of Missions, and requests him to convey to these bodies the greetings and sympathy of the Council.

(4) The representatives of South Africa present at the meeting, having urged that a visit be paid to South Africa by one of the officers of the Council in the near future, the Council in the event of an invitation being received from South Africa by the officers, approves of their giving such invitation sympathetic consideration and responding to it if, in their view, their other duties make it possible.

(5) The Council asks Mr Warnshuis to give to the National Committees on Christian Literature help as they may desire in co-ordinating plans for the production and distribution of Christian literature in the mission field.

(6) In view of the vital questions opened up by the discussions on Education at this meeting, the Council requests its Secretary, Mr Oldham, to pursue further the investigations urged upon him by the Conference at Crans, of the present position of Christian Education in the mission field, especially in relation to the rapid extension of state systems of education; and that the officers of the Council be asked to consider the practicability of a wider distribution of the papers prepared by Professor Monroe, Sir Michael E. Sadler and Mr Oldham for the purpose of stimulating thought upon this subject and of keeping the subject before missionary boards and societies.

(7) The Council asks its officers to give special attention to questions affecting missionary freedom, to call the attention, when necessary, of national missionary organizations to matters which seem to require action, and to serve the national missionary organizations as they may be desired in seeking to bring about the removal of restrictions and securing the recognition of missionary liberties.

(8) The Council in accordance with resolutions already passed asks the officers to take the action indicated in regard to labour conditions in Portuguese Africa, and the Opium Traffic, and authorizes them when desired to render assistance as their time and strength may permit to the national missionary organizations in dealing with moral questions of a similar character affecting the progress of Christianity in the mission field.

(9) The International Missionary Meeting at Crans, having included among the tasks to be assigned to the Council the study

of the attitude and policy of the Missionary Movement in relation to the growth of industrialism in Asia and other mission fields, and the social problems of human welfare arising therefrom, the Council asks its officers to get into touch with groups and individuals in different countries who are interested in the subject, to ascertain as far as their time and strength permit the extent and character of efforts that are being made to deal with these matters and to make a report to the Council at its next meeting.

(10) The Council asks its officers to undertake a study of the questions involved in racial relationships as these bear on missionary work, to get into touch with groups and individuals in different countries engaged in the study of the subject, and to make a report to the Council at its next meeting.

(11) In particular the Council asks its officers to submit a report at its next meeting on the relation of the Negro community in America and West Indies to missionary work in the African Continent, seeking conference and collaboration to this end with the Committee already appointed to consider this subject by the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

(12) The Council requests its officers to avail themselves of opportunities of presenting statements of the work and interests of the Council to the national missionary organizations and to the missionary societies and boards.

57. **Time and Place of Next Meeting.** After some discussion, it was agreed that the next meeting of the Council be held some time between July and October 1923, and that the meeting be held in Europe, the place to be decided by the Committee of the Council.

58. **Length of Meeting.** It was agreed to refer to the Committee of the Council to consider whether, in view of the great expenditure of time and money involved in attending the meetings of the Council, of the broad range of interests, of the experience of this year, it would be advisable to allow not less than ten days for the meeting of the Council.

59. **The Missionary and Public Questions.** A paper on the Missionary and Public Questions had been prepared for this meeting by Dr Watson, and was presented in printed form, having been mailed in advance to all the delegates. (See *International Review of Missions*, October 1921, p. 467.) The subject was presented by Dr Watson in a brief address.

The session was closed with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Mr Oldham.

Fourteenth Session, October 6, 8–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer led by Sir Robert Williams.

60. **Minutes.** The Business Committee, by its chairman, Dr Ritson, reported that the minutes up to the eleventh session had been verified and approved, subject to editorial changes. It was agreed that Dr Ritson, Mr Oldham and Mr Warnshuis be authorized to verify and approve the minutes not submitted to the Business Committee, with power to make the necessary editorial changes.

61. **Publicity.** On report of the Business Committee it was agreed that plans for publicity with reference to this meeting of the Council should include :

(*a*) Articles prepared by Mr Fahs.

(*b*) Minutes to be furnished to all members of the Council and to all missionary societies and boards.

(*c*) A report of the meeting to be published in the *International Review of Missions.*

62. **Resolutions of Thanks.** The Council adopted the following resolutions of thanks :

(1) That the thanks of the International Missionary Council be given to Mr and Mrs E. E. Olcott, whose delightful hospitality on the Hudson River Day Line steamer has done so much to promote the fellowship and solidarity of the Council.

(2) That the thanks of the Council be expressed to the group of secretaries, Messrs. Fisher, de Benoit, Bible, Barber, Fahs and Stockwell, and other workers, who have by day and by night served the Council so faithfully and so effectively facilitated its work.

(3) That the thanks of the International Missionary Council be expressed to the unnamed donors of America whose generous gifts have helped so greatly in meeting the expenses of its gathering and in ensuring such a representative attendance.

(4) That the International Missionary Council records its gratitude to Mr and Mrs Daniel Smiley for their gracious welcome to Lake Mohonk Mountain House, and for their generous arrangements which have made possible its meeting in this truly home-

like hotel, so intimately associated with the great ideals and spirit central to the International Missionary Council.

63. **Adjournment.** The Council united in a period of intercession led by Dr Watson. The Chairman then declared the first meeting of the International Missionary Council adjourned.

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Date Due

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Missions

MINUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

OXFORD, ENGLAND

JULY 9–16, 1923

LONDON
EDINBURGH HOUSE, 2 EATON GATE, S.W.1

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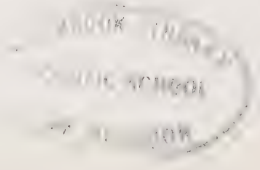

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MINUTES

The second meeting of the International Missionary Council was held at Oxford ; the delegates being housed in Wadham College and the Randolph Hotel, and the Council meeting in the Hall of Hertford College. The first session was on Monday, July 9, 1923, from 8.15 to 9.45 p.m.

1. **Opening of the Meeting.** The Chairman of the Council, Dr John R. Mott, opened the meeting and at his request the Council was led in prayer by Dr Ritson.

2. **Greeting from Conference of British Missionary Societies.** The Rev. C. E. Wilson presented a message of greeting and welcome to the Council from the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. In expressing the thanks of the Council Dr Mott recalled the meeting at Oxford fifteen years ago which laid the plans for the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910.

3. **Members Present.** The list of delegates was presented as follows :

Australia

Wm. M. Buntine, M.A., representing the United Missionary Council of Australia.

Rev. Thomson Macmillan, M.A., Missionary under the Presbyterian Church in Australia in the New Hebrides.

Belgium

M. le Pasteur Henri Anet, Ph.D., Secrétaire Général de la Société Belge des Missions Protestantes au Congo ; Agent de liaison du Bureau des Missions Protestantes du Congo Belge.

China

Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., Secretary of the China Continuation Committee, 1913–1922 ; Chairman of the National Christian Conference, Shanghai, 1922 ; Honorary Secretary of the National Christian Council of China.

Rev. Yu Yue Tsu, Ph.D., General Secretary of the Chinese Christian Students' Association, U.S.A.; Director-Designate of Religious Work in the Union Medical College, Peking.

Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, M.A., Secretary of the China Continuation Committee, 1913–1922; Honorary Secretary of the National Christian Council of China.

Denmark

Count J. L. Moltke, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Danish Missionary Society; Vice-Chairman of the Dansk Missionsraad.

Professor F. Torm, D.D., Professor of New Testament Exegesis at the University of Copenhagen; Chairman of the Dansk Missionsraad and of the Danish Mission to the Jews.

France

M. le Pasteur E. Allégret, D.D., Directeur-adjoint de la Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris (Paris Evangelical Missionary Society).

M. le Pasteur Daniel Couve, Directeur-adjoint de la Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris (Paris Evangelical Missionary Society).

Germany

Missionsinspektor M. Schlunk, D.Theol., Secretary of the North German Missionary Society (Bremen Mission); Secretary of the Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund (Union of German Protestant Missionary Agencies).

Missionsinspektor F. Würz, D.Theol., Editor of the *Evangelisches Missions-Magazin*.

Great Britain

Rev. Robert Forgan, D.D., Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee, United Free Church of Scotland.

Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A., Secretary of the Church Missions to the Jews (L.J.S.).

Miss M. V. Hunter, M.A., Candidates' Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Right Rev. George Lanchester King, D.D., General Secretary

of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Herbert Lankester, M.D., General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

Rev. Frank Lenwood, M.A., Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

Kenneth Maclennan, Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Very Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, D.D., Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland.

Rev. John H. Ritson, D.D., Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury, D.D., Chairman of the Missionary Council of the National Assembly of the Church of England.

Rev. E. W. Thompson, M.A., Secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Bt., President of the Church Missionary Society.

Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Mrs Theodore Woods (lately returned from the Mission of Help to India).

India

The Right Rev. Edwin James Palmer, D.D., Bishop of Bombay.

Rev. Yohan Masih, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Indore; Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India.

Rev. Thomas Sitther, M.A., Tutor at Bishop's College, Calcutta; in charge of St. Saviour's Tamil Congregation (S.P.G.), Calcutta.

Japan

Soichi Saito, M.A., National General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Japan.

Rev. Y. Chiba, D.D., Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the National Christian Council of Japan; President of the Japan Baptist Theological Seminary.

Rev. Arthur D. Berry, D.D., Dean of the Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin.

The Netherlands

Rev. M. Lindenborn, Director of the Six Co-operating Missionary Societies at Oegstgeest.

Baron C. W. Th. van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, formerly Missionary Consul in Batavia, Netherlands India.

New Zealand

Rev. G. H. Balfour, M.A., B.D., Minister at Dunedin ; Member of the Foreign Missions Committee, Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

North America

(United States and Canada)

Miss Helen B. Calder, B.A., Home Secretary of the Women's Board of Missions (Boston).

Rev. Henry E. Cobb, D.D., President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.

Rev. Stephen J. Corey, LL.D., Vice-President and Secretary of the Foreign Department of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples).

Rev. James Endicott, D.D., General Secretary of the Foreign Missions of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Mrs Daniel J. Fleming, Member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Rev. James H. Franklin, D.D., Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada ; Principal of Knox College, Toronto.

Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Rev. Bishop Thomas Nicholson, D.D., LL.D., Member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Advance.

Mrs Thomas Nicholson, M.A., President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., Home Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mrs Henry W. Peabody, President of the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America; Chairman of the Special Committee of the Joint Committee on Union Colleges for Women of the Orient.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D., Secretary of the Missions of the Moravian Church in America.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D., Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Fennell P. Turner, B.A., Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

The Right Rev. David Williams, D.D., Bishop of Huron; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

Rev. Luther B. Wolf, D.D., Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America.

Norway

Rev. N. B. Thvedt, M.A., B.D., Pastor of Trinity Church, Christiania; Chairman of the Norsk Missionsraad.

Cand. Theol. Johannes Brandtzœg, Secretary and President of the Norwegian Lutheran China Mission Association.

South Africa

J. C. Gibson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Africa General Mission; Member of the Executive Committee of the Fourth South African General Conference, 1912.

Rev. James Henderson, D.D., Principal of Lovedale Institution.

Sweden

Rev. P. A. Gunnar Brundin, Secretary of the Svenska Kyrkans Mission (Church of Sweden Mission); Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Missionary Council; Chairman of the Nordiska Missionsråd.

Rev. J. Nyrén, Missionsdirector of the Svenska Missionsförbund.

Switzerland

M. le Pasteur Abel de Meuron, Secretary of the Mission Suisse Romande; Secretary of the Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland.

Missionsinspektor W. Oettli, Mission Inspector of the Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel (Basel Evangelical Missionary Society).

Co-opted Members

The Hon. and Rev. Alexander Hetherwick, D.D., Missionary of the Church of Scotland, Nyasaland.

Rev. S. G. Inman, M.A., LL.D., General Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

Rev. P. Loze, Missionary under the Mission Suisse Romande in Lourenzo Marques (Mozambique).

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Constantinople.

J. M. J. Schepper, Dr. Jur., Missionary Consul (Representative of the Protestant Missions in the Dutch East Indies to the Government).

Rev. A. R. Stonelake, Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society; Secretary of the Congo General Conference of Protestant Missionaries.

The Right Rev. J. J. Willis, D.D., Bishop of Uganda.

Rev. C. R. Watson, D.D., President of the American University at Cairo.

Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., Editor of the *Moslem World*.

Ex-Officio Members

Miss G. A. Gollock, Editor of the *International Review of Missions*.

John R. Mott, LL.D., Chairman of the International Missionary Council; Chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation.

J. H. Oldham, M.A., Secretary of the International Missionary Council; Editor of the *International Review of Missions*.

James M. Speers, Honorary Treasurer of the International Missionary Council; Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D., Secretary of the International Missionary Council.

Apologies were presented from Probst Matti Tarkkanen (Finland); M. le Pasteur Marc Boegner (France); the Rev. W. W. Pinson, D.D.; the Rev. Stanley White, D.D.; Dr J. W. Wood (North America); and Professor Braga (Co-opted member).

It was voted that the above delegates and the co-opted and ex-officio members, as recorded, be accepted as constituting the membership of this meeting of the International Missionary Council, and that any questions relating to the personnel of the Council be referred for consideration and report to the Business Committee to be hereafter appointed.

4. **Approval of Minutes.** It was voted that the minutes of the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Lake Mohonk (October 1–6, 1921) and of the Committee of the Council at Canterbury (July 27–30, 1922) be accepted, and that any business arising out of these minutes be referred to the Business Committee.

5. **Assistant Secretaries.** It was voted that the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, D.D., and Mr Basil Mathews be appointed as Assistant Secretaries for this meeting.

6. **Minute Secretaries.** It was voted that Miss B. D. Gibson, Miss M. J. Hunter and Miss M. M. Underhill be appointed Minute Secretaries for this meeting.

7. **Time-Table.** It was voted that the following be the ordinary daily time-table :

Breakfast	8–9 a.m.
Meeting of the Council	9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.
Lunch	1 p.m.
Tea	4 p.m.
Meetings of Committees (or, when necessary, of the Council)	4.30–6.30 p.m.
Dinner	7 p.m.
Meeting of the Council	8.15–9.45 p.m.

It was agreed that the Council should meet daily for worship and intercession in Hertford Chapel, (*a*) before the morning session, (*b*) at an interval during the morning session, and (*c*) at the close of the evening session, and that the Business Committee be asked to make arrangements for a devotional meeting on Sunday afternoon.

8. **Rules of Procedure.** The following rules of procedure were adopted :

(1) Speakers shall be permitted to use the language of their choice, but speeches in any language other than English shall be translated, preferably by a summary at the close

of each speech, but sentence by sentence if the speaker so desires.

(2) In all discussion all speeches shall be limited not to exceed seven minutes, excepting as otherwise arranged by the Business Committee.

(3) A Business Committee shall be appointed with the following duties :

(*a*) The Business Committee shall have general charge of the programme of the meeting. It shall decide the time to be allowed to each subject and to speakers invited to open the discussions.

(*b*) All recommendations, excepting those prepared by sub-committees appointed at this meeting, and all new matter introduced by individual members, to be voted upon by the International Missionary Council, shall be submitted to the Business Committee before presentation to the Council. All such resolutions must be submitted in writing.

(*c*) All questions of detail which are likely to involve explanations and needlessly occupy the time of the Council, may at the discretion of the Chairman be referred to the Business Committee.

(*d*) The Business Committee shall deal with questions as to the verbal form of resolutions. When such questions arise which in the judgment of the Chairman can be adjusted by the Business Committee, they shall be referred at once to that Committee without any motion.

(*e*) The Business Committee shall read the daily minutes and, after making any necessary corrections, approve them. It is understood that all resolutions will be submitted to the Council in writing and will be voted upon by the whole Council.

(*f*) The Business Committee shall act if and when required as a Nominating Committee.

9. **Publicity.** It was voted that Mr Mathews, in consultation with the officers, be responsible for publicity while the Council is in session, and that no information regarding its proceedings be given out during these days excepting through this channel.

10. Business Committee. It was voted that the Business Committee be constituted as follows :

Dr James Endicott (Convener).
The Bishop of Bombay.
Rev. Gunnar Brundin.
Dr S. J. Corey.
Rev. Daniel Couve.
Dr R. Forgan.
Dr J. H. Franklin.
Dr Herbert Lankester.
Rev. F. Lenwood.
Rev. M. Lindenborn.
Rev. E. C. Lobenstine.
Mr K. Maclennan.
Mrs Thomas Nicholson.
Dr C. H. Patton.
Dr J. H. Ritson.
Mr Soichi Saito
Dr M. Schlunk.
Mr F. P. Turner.
Dr C. R. Watson.
Dr Mott.
Mr J. H. Oldham
Dr A. L. Warnshuis
Mr J. M. Speers.
} ex-officio.

11. Reports of Officers. The printed reports of the executive officers, Mr Oldham, Dr Warnshuis and Miss Gollock, were received and referred to the Business Committee.

12. **Audited Accounts.** The audited financial statements of the International Missionary Council for the year ending December 31, 1922, and of the International Review of Missions for the year ending September 30, 1922, were presented and referred to the Business Committee.

13. **World Missionary Conference.** A minute adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its session in January 1923, was received and referred to the Business Committee.

Second Session, July 10, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayers led by Mr Mathews.

The Warden of Wadham welcomed the Council in the name of the University and of his own College.

14. **Christian Education in the Mission Field.** A paper on the educational policy of Mission Boards, with special reference to the report of the recent Educational Commission to China, had been prepared by the Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., and issued to members of the Council. In Dr Chamberlain's absence the paper was read by Mr F. P. Turner.

The Rev. E. W. Thompson opened the discussion on the reports of the Educational Commissions to Africa and to India.

The following also spoke : Dr Anet, Dr Allégret, Bishop Nicholson, Mr Wilson, Dr Tsu, Dr Henderson.

The period of intercession was led by Dr Patton.

Mr Oldham made a statement regarding a recent approach made on behalf of the missionary societies in Great Britain to the Colonial Office in regard to African education, and reported that as a result of the representation made it had been decided to appoint an Advisory Committee on Education in British African colonies and that representatives of the missionary societies had been invited to serve on this committee.

Discussion was continued by M. Loze, Dr Watson, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr Lobenstine and Mr Lenwood.

Third Session, July 10, 8.15–9.45 *p.m.*

15. **Treaties, Acts and Regulations Relating to Missionary Freedom.** Mr Oldham presented a draft collection of Treaties, Acts and Regulations relating to missionary freedom, and asked for suggestions and additions from members of the Council. Comments were made by Dr Zwemer, Mr Turner and Dr Schlunk.

16. **Position of Missions in Belgian, French and Portuguese Colonies.** In accordance with instructions of the Committee of the Council at its meeting at Canterbury (Minute 32) Dr Warnshuis presented a detailed statement, which had previously been circulated among members of the Council, showing the position of Christian missions in Belgian, French and Portuguese Colonies. The following took part in the discussion: Mr Wilson, Mr Gibson, Dr Zwemer, Dr Hetherwick, Dr Anet and M. de Meuron.

Further consideration of the situation in Portuguese East Africa was referred to a sub-committee consisting of the following members: Mr Gibson, Dr Henderson, Dr Hetherwick, M. Loze, M. de Meuron, Dr Strong and Dr Warnshuis (Convener).

17. **Admission of Negro Missionaries to Africa.** Mr Turner read a paper, the result of the work of a Committee appointed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel, embodying the views of various American missionaries and Board secretaries regarding the advisability of employing American negroes and American-trained Africans as missionaries in Africa.

Dr Henderson impressed upon the Council the fact of the strong growing desire of the American negroes to take their share in educating the members of their race in Africa.

The session was closed with prayers led by Bishop King.

Fourth Session, July 11, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with worship led by Dr Tsu.

18. **Changes in the Mission Field and their Bearing on the Policy of Mission Boards.** The discussion was opened by the Rev. F. Lenwood, who emphasized the importance of aiding the growth of the indigenous Church towards full autonomy.

He was followed by the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, who dealt more particularly with the situation in China.

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Berry, Mr Sitther, Dr Cheng, Dr Schlunk, Mr Masih, Dr Würz, Mr Maclennan and the Bishop of Uganda.

The interval for intercession was led by Mr Mathews.

19. **Changes in the Mission Field and their Bearing on the Qualifications and Training of Missionaries.** A paper was read by Dr Franklin and the following took part in the discussion : Mr Thvedt, Mrs Peabody and Miss Gollock.

20. **Greetings from National Christian Council in India.** The following telegram was received from the Metropolitan of India and the Rev. W. Paton :

> 'India Christian Council greets International Missionary Council prays your deliberations divinely guided.'

21. **Sub-Committee on Christian Education.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee the following were appointed to serve as a sub-committee on Christian Education, to consider the problems raised at the second session and to report to the Council.

Rev. F. Lenwood (Convener).
Dr Anet.
Dr Berry.
Miss Calder.
Dr Chiba.
M. le Pasteur D. Couve.
Mrs Fleming.
Dr Forgan.
Dr Franklin.
Dr Gandier.
Dr Henderson.
Dr Hetherwick.
Miss M. V. Hunter.
Rev. E. C. Lobenstine.
Mrs Nicholson.
Bishop Nicholson.
Dr Schepper.
Dr Schlunk.
Rev. T. Sitther.
Dr Strong.
Rev. E. W. Thompson.
Dr Torm.
Dr Tsu.
The Bishop of Uganda.

22. Sub-Committee on Christian Literature. On the recommendation of the Business Committee the following were appointed to serve as a sub-committee on Christian Literature and to prepare a report :

Dr Patton (Convener).
Dr Cheng.
Dr Chiba.
Miss Gollock.
Dr Inman.
Rev. E. C. Lobenstine.
Rev. F. W. MacCallum.
Mr K. Maclennan.
Rev. Yohan Masih.
Dr Ritson.
Mr F. P. Turner.
Dr Watson.
Rev. C. E. Wilson.
Dr Zwemer.

Fifth Session, July 11, 8.15–9.45 *p.m.*

23. Missionary Freedom. A paper was read by Dr Allégret on the subject of missionary freedom and the relations which should exist between missionaries and government officials in the colonies. Dr Schepper and Mr Stonelake also spoke on this subject.

24. Negro Missionaries to Africa. Mr Turner completed the statement which had been curtailed for lack of time at the third session. Dr Wolf, Dr Franklin and Mr Oldham continued the discussion.

On the recommendation of the Business Committee Mr Kamba Simango was called into the meeting and gave a brief address on the subject under consideration.

An appeal addressed to the World Student Christian Federation from a Conference of African and American Negroes held at Tuskegee was presented by the Chairman, and remitted to the Business Committee for consideration.

25. Finance. The accounts as seen on pages 16 and 17, and budgets of the Council, as seen on page 15, were submitted.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Budgets for 1924 and 1925

	Budget for 1923.	Expended during 1922.	Budgets for 1924 and 1925.
I. Administration Expenses—			
1. Salaries—			
(*a*) Secretaries and Assistants	£1620	£1568	£1620
(*b*) Stenographers	625	489	776
(*c*) Share of Business Office	120	130	130
2. Rent, Rates, Cleaning, Lighting and Heating	800	871	800
3. Stationery, Postages, Telephone, etc.	300	354	350
II. Secretaries' Travelling Expenses	1150	810	750
III. Expenses of Chairman's Office, New York	300	300	300
IV. Printing—Minutes, *Council Notes* and Sundries	...	35	75
V. Committee Meeting	150	194	300
VI. *International Review of Missions*—Subsidy	790	626	675
VII. Contingencies	50	323	124
	£5905	£5700	£5900

It was resolved as follows :

(1) That the audited Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet for the years ending December 31, 1922, be approved.

(2) That the budgets for the year 1924 and 1925, as printed above, be adopted.

(3) That, if necessary, the Committee of the Council be authorized to redistribute the sums specified in the budgets for the various items, provided the total amount of the budgets be not increased.

(4) That the proportion in which national missionary organizations in the sending countries shall be invited to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council correspond generally to the aggregate income for foreign missions, as defined below in Section 5, received at home by the missionary societies co-operating in the national missionary organizations.

(5) It is recommended that the basis on which these national missionary organizations shall be invited to make contributions to the budget shall be the average (as shown in the last three published accounts) of the income received at home for foreign missions, expended during each year as covered by the budget or supplementary budgets, exclusive of sums spent on work among

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1922

Income

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Funds as at 31st December, 1921—		
Cash on hand	211 15 0½	
Sundry Debtors	328 8 7	
Balance of Contribution for 1921 due from North America	1787 10 6	
		2327 14 1½
II. Contributions to the Budget for the year ending 31st December, 1922—		
North America £4020 0 0		
Less Overpayment on 1921 Budget 350 0 0	3670 0 0	
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	1445 0 0	
Svenska Missionsradet	175 0 0	
Norsk Missionsraad	101 0 0	
Dansk Missionsraad	53 0 0	
Commissie van Advies (Holland)	40 0 0	
Die Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft in Basel	22 7 0	
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	15 0 0	
Mission Suisse Romande	10 0 0	
National Missionary Council of Finland	7 0 0	
Swiss Kanarese Missionary Society	5 0 0	
		5543 7 0
III. Interest on Deposit Account		13 7 10
IV. Funds transferred from British Conference on behalf of German Missions		100 0 0
V. Donations received for disbursement in India by the Secretary	220 7 8	
Less transmitted to India per Mr J. H. Oldham	220 7 8	
		...

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Administration Expenses—		
Salaries	1568 6 8	
Stenographers	488 12 10	
Rent of Offices, Cleaning, Caretaking, Lighting, and Heating	871 6 2	
Share of Expense of Business Office	130 0 0	
Stationery, Postages, Telephone, and Miscellaneous	353 18 11½	
		3412 4 7½
II. Travelling Expenses—		
Secretaries	789 8 1	
Members of Committee	20 4 0	
		809 12 1
III. Expenses of Chairman's Office, New York		300 0 0
IV. Sundry Printings—		
Minutes	19 7 10	
Other Publications	25 17 0	
	45 4 10	
Less Sales	10 7 1	
		34 17 9
V. Committee Meeting at Canterbury— Travelling and Committee Expenses		193 11 4
VI. Furniture and Furnishings (Special Account, see Canterbury Minutes)		320 0 0
VII. Grant in aid of *International Review of Missions*—		
For the year ending September 30, 1922	574 8 11	
On account of year 1922–23	51 13 4	
		626 2 3
VIII. Literature for German Missionary Societies	8 13 9	
Less Donations received	5 18 4	
		2 15 5

VI. Rhenish Missionary Society—						
Funds received from Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa			540	0	0	
Disbursements on behalf of the Rhenish Mission			540	0	0	
						£7984 8 11½

IX. Funds as at 31st December, 1922—						
General Funds			2185	5	6	
German Missions Fund			100	0	0	
						2285 5 6
						£7984 8 11½

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1922

Liabilities	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Balance of Funds as per Income and Expenditure Account—		
General Funds	2185 5 6	
German Missions Fund	100 0 0	
		2285 5 6
II. Sundry Creditors		271 13 4
		£2556 18 10

Assets	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Cash and Bank Balances—		
Deposit Account	500 0 0	
Current Account	393 6 5	
Cash on hand	1500 12 3	
		2393 18 8
II. Sundry Debtors		163 0 2
		£2556 18 10

LONDON, 28*th March*, 1923.—We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

peoples professing the Christian religion, and exclusive of abnormal expenditure on property.

(6) That for convenience in apportioning the budget on a *pro rata* basis the income as defined above be converted into sterling, at the current rate of exchange.

(7) That the several national organizations in the sending countries be invited to contribute such a proportionate fraction of the average income as ascertained above as may be required to meet each year's budget; all contributions to be paid in sterling in London.

(8) That at the end of each year any adjustments required by movements of exchange during the year shall be made by the Treasurer.

(9) That the national missionary organizations be invited to pay in the course of each quarter one-fourth of their contribution to each annual budget, if not paid annually in advance.

(10) That the travelling expenses of members of the Committee of the Council attending its meetings shall be paid out of the finances of the Council, with the understanding that ocean fares shall be reckoned at the ordinary missionary rate and railway fare third-class in Britain and its equivalent in other countries.

(11) That the Committee of the Council be authorized to devise ways and means to raise additional funds for extraordinary expenditure in connexion with the next meeting of the Council.

(12) While it is expected that the foregoing budget will be sufficient for the full programme of the Council, and since in a period of two years unforeseen developments may occur requiring additional expenditure, it is understood that such emergencies may be met by special funds which the Committee of the Council may be able to secure from private sources. If the objects to be sought involve permanent or recurring expense, the approval of the national organizations shall be secured before such work is undertaken, even if special funds are available for its support.

(13) That the national missionary organizations and the missionary societies shall not be responsible for any expenses not previously sanctioned by them.

26. **Finance of the International Review of Missions.** The audited statement of the accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ending September 30, 1922, and the budget for 1924, were accepted and approved as follows;

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th September, 1922

Income	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscription Sales received—		
Less paid in advance—		
London	1238 6 4	
New York	883 15 3	
Cash Sales	22 15 6	
		2144 17 1
Sales from Sundry Publications		3 1 6
Proceeds of Advertisements		99 13 0
Interest on Deposit Account		2 17 4
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet		623 2 10½
		£2873 11 9½

Expenditure	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advertising	96 5 11	
Books and Magazines	7 11 5	
Carriage and Postage on Review	238 9 1	
Commission on Sales	216 13 0	
Contributors' Fees	94 4 6	
Miscellaneous	9 11 10½	
Miscellaneous Postages and Telephone	41 13 9	
Printing of the Review	879 0 3	
Rent	100 0 0	
Salaries—		
Business Office	156 17 6	
Editors and Staff	753 0 0	
Stationery	59 9 0	
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet sundry office expenditure	220 15 6	
		£2873 11 9½

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1922

Liabilities	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Sundry Creditors—		
International Missionary Council	287 6 4	
Sundries	242 4 11½	
		529 11 3½
II. Subscriptions received in Advance		142 13 4
III. Capital Account—		
Funds as at 1st October, 1921	48 13 11½	
Grant in aid of Capital Account from International Missionary Council	574 8 11	
	623 2 10½	
Less Loss on Profit and Loss Account for year ending 30th September, 1922	623 2 10½	...
		£672 4 7½

Assets	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Sundry Debtors		172 12 4
II. Stock of Text and Cover Papers		21 10 11
III. Fees Paid in Advance		3 1 0
IV. Cash Balances		
London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.-		
Deposit Account	300 0 0	
Current Account	154 15 11	
Cash on hand	20 4 5½	
		475 0 4½
		£672 4 7½

We have audited the books and accounts of the International Review of Missions for the year ended 30th September, 1922, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year and the position as at 30th September, 1922.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

8 Frederick's Place, E.C.
24th November, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Budget for 1924

Estimated Revenue	£	s.	d.
From Subscriptions and Advertisements—			
Same as in 1922	2250	0	0
Subsidy from International Missionary Council	665	0	0
	£2915	0	0

Estimated Expenditure	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publishing Costs—						
Advertising	80	0	0			
Carriage and Postage	240	0	0			
Commission on Sales	220	0	0			
Miscellaneous	10	0	0			
Miscellaneous Postages and Stationery	30	0	0			
Printing the Review and Supplying Paper	820	0	0			
Office Salaries	163	0	0			
Commission to New York Office	220	0	0			
				1783	0	0
Editorial Expenses—						
Salaries	700	0	0			
Typists	150	0	0			
Office Rent	100	0	0			
Stationery, Postages and Telegrams	62	0	0			
Contributors' Fees	110	0	0			
Books	10	0	0			
				1132	0	0
				£2915	0	0

Evening prayers were led by Dr Forgan.

Sixth Session, July 12, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The Session was opened with worship led by M. Couve.

27. **Next World Missionary Conference.** Dr Endicott, in presenting a report from the Business Committee (Minute 13), read the resolution adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its meeting at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 1923 :

> ' Whereas the policy of drawing together, once in each decade, the Christian Mission forces of the world in conference has been approved by experience and
>
> ' Whereas the expected Conference of 1920, following the Edinburgh Conference in 1910, could not be held on account of conditions created by the War and
>
> ' Whereas it is felt that there is an increasing sense of the need and desire to re-study, in such a conference, the common problems of world evangelization, be it
>
> ' Resolved, that the Foreign Missions Conference would welcome such World Conference at some time within the next three years if, in the judgment of the International Council, such plan may be wisely and effectively carried out, and we request the International Council to give full consideration to this matter at the meeting in July 1923.'

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Ritson, Dr Mott, Mr Speers, Dr Würz, Dr Wolf, Dr Lankester, Dr Inman and Dr Watson.

The interval for intercession was led by Mr Mathews.

The discussion was continued by Sir Robert Williams, Dr Strong, Professor Torm, Bishop Nicholson, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Lenwood, Mr Mathews, Dr Corey and Mr Oldham.

The matter was referred to the Business Committee for further report.

Seventh Session, July 12, 8.15–9.45 *p.m.*

28. **The Missionary Situation in the Near East and North Africa.** Dr Mott gave a survey of the steps by which the International Missionary Council, meeting at Lake Mohonk in 1921, reached the decision to arrange for a series of regional and general conferences

for the Near East and North Africa (see Minute 49 of I.M.C. Lake Mohonk). He sketched the proposals as to personnel and proceedings of five or six such regional conferences to be held in February and March 1924, for (1) Morocco; (2) Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli; (3) Nile Valley (embracing Abyssinia); (4) Syria and Palestine; (5) Turkey; (6) Persian Gulf Region, to be followed by a General Conference, to meet at Jerusalem in April 1924, to consider the findings and reports of the preceding regional conferences.

The following took part in the ensuing discussion: Mr MacCallum, M. Couve, Dr Zwemer, Dr Ritson, Dr Allégret, Dr Watson and Mr Mathews.

A resolution was submitted and referred to the Business Committee for consideration.

The Business Committee were asked to draft a recommendation on field conferences in aid of Missions to Jews in the Near East.

The session was closed with prayers led by Dr Würz.

Eighth Session, July 13, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with worship led by the Bishop of Bombay.

29. **Report of the Sub-Committee on Christian Education.** The report was presented by the Rev. F. Lenwood (Convener).

The following took part in the discussion: Dr Zwemer, Dr Henderson, Dr Forgan, the Bishop of Bombay, Miss Gollock, Dr Ogilvie, Dr Wolf, Mr Wilson, Dr Berry, Sir Robert Williams, Mr Buntine, Dr Endicott, Dr Corey, the Bishop of Uganda, Mr Brundin, Dr Cobb, Mr Turner and the Bishop of Huron.

The report was referred back to the Sub-Committee for further consideration in the light of the suggestions and criticisms made.

The interval for intercession followed.

30. **The Place of Women in the Churches and Missions in the Mission Field.** The subject was introduced by Mrs Nicholson and Miss Gibson, who presented the papers prepared by American and British groups and issued in advance.

The following spoke on different aspects of the subject: Dr Inman, Dr Warnshuis, Miss M. V. Hunter, Miss Calder, Mrs Peabody, Dr Chiba and the Bishop of Bombay.

The matter was remitted to the Business Committee for action.

Ninth Session, July 13, 8.15–9.45 *p.m.*

31. **German Missions.** The Chairman called upon Mr Oldham to make an opening statement.

A paper prepared by Dr Schlunk and Dr Würz dealing with the present condition of German Missions was read by Dr Warnshuis.

Dr Würz and Dr Schlunk amplified the statements made in the paper, which were received with deep sympathy.

The following also spoke: Dr Zwemer, Mr Lindenborn, Dr de Schweinitz, Dr Anet, Dr Wolf, Mr Buntine, the Bishop of Salisbury and Dr Forgan.

The matter was referred to the Business Committee.

The session was closed with prayers led by Mr. Saito.

Tenth Session, July 14, 9.45 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session opened with worship led by Count Moltke.

32. **The Practicability of Missionary Co-operation in the Face of Doctrinal Differences.** The subject was introduced by papers from Dr R. E. Speer (read by Dr Warnshuis), and the Bishop of Bombay. It was suggested that both papers might appear in an early number of the *International Review of Missions.*

The following took part in the discussion: Sir Robert Williams, Dr Wolf, Miss Gollock, Mr Oldham, Dr Berry, Mr Thvedt, Dr Ogilvie, Dr Torm, Dr Mackay, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Wilson and Dr Tsu. Mr Oldham closed the discussion. The subject was referred to the Business Committee.

The interval for intercession followed.

33. **International Review of Missions.** Miss Gollock made a statement about the position and circulation of the *International Review of Missions.* She sketched future plans and appealed for the prayers and help of the Council members. She referred to Miss M. M. Underhill's appointment to the Editorial Staff. Later in the session Mr Oldham also spoke on the policy of the Review.

Other speakers were: Dr Zwemer, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Wolf, Mr Mathews and Dr Watson.

34. **Conferences in the Near East and Northern Africa.** On the report of the Business Committee the following resolution was adopted:

> That the International Missionary Council express again to Dr Mott their deep conviction as to the importance of the series

of missionary conferences to be conducted by him under the auspices of the International Missionary Council, in the Near East, North Africa, and, if practicable, the Middle East, as requested by the Lake Mohonk meeting of 1921. Political, economic, social and spiritual changes which have taken place in the Near East during the past two years have only added urgency and importance to the proposal for bringing together the Christian leaders of these areas for conference and for a fresh and comprehensive study of missionary policy in relation to the new situation that confronts the missionary enterprise. In areas where elements of uncertainty still exist or promise to continue with respect to the policies that may prevail, there is added reason for conference and study to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity which these plastic conditions afford.

That the national bodies at the home base, and those in the Near East and in Northern Africa, as well as the Boards and the Missions, be earnestly requested to extend their heartiest co-operation in carrying out the plans for this important series of conferences.

Dr Mott thanked the Council for their confidence in him and asked for their prayers for this responsible undertaking.

35. **Missionary Liberty.** A resolution was brought before the Council and referred back to the Business Committee.

The following spoke: M. Couve, Bishop King, Mr Wilson, M. de Meuron, Dr Anet, M. Loze, Mr Mathews, Dr Gandier, Dr Mackay, Dr Allégret, Mr Maclennan and Dr Endicott.

Eleventh Session, July 14, 8.15–9.45 *p.m.*

36. **Christian Literature in the Mission Field.** Mr Wilson made a statement regarding the work done by the Committee in Great Britain on African Christian Literature.

37. **Religious Education in the Mission Field.** Miss Gollock presented a paper, previously issued, on Religious Education in the Mission Field.

The following resolution was adopted:

That the memorandum on religious education be referred to the secretaries with a view to their instituting an inquiry into this subject after consultation with the national organizations and on lines approved by them.

38. **Missionary Training Schools in the Mission Fields.** Dr Warnshuis made an introductory statement with reference to Missionary Training Schools in the Mission Fields and the following resolution was adopted :

The Council in receiving the report on Training Schools in the Mission Field prepared by the North American Committee on Missionary Preparation expresses its great appreciation of this valuable summary of the present position of the schools now in existence, and commends this report to the attention of all missionary boards. The Council also expresses its thanks to the Board of Missionary Preparation in Great Britain for its suggestive statement.

The future policy regarding the development of these schools and the provision for additional training facilities on the field, involves questions that are of vital interest to missionary agencies in all the countries represented in the International Missionary Council. This is so because the missionaries in these schools and classes on the field come from all these countries, and also because the training in these schools should be rightly related to the preparation of the missionary in his home-land. The Council believes therefore that the further inquiry regarding the future development of missionary training on the field should be carried forward under international auspices, the results of such inquiry to be communicated to the various national councils so that they may include such proposals as may be made in their consideration of the whole problem of missionary training of which they are a part.

The Council therefore recommends that the National Christian Councils in Japan, China and India should be asked to prepare statements regarding the future development of training facilities in their respective countries, forwarding these statements to the officers of the Council at the earliest possible time.

Further, the Council instructs its officers to confer with the national organizations in Europe and America so as to make suitable arrangements for the prosecution of this inquiry in Africa, the Near East, Latin America and other mission fields.

The Council instructs its officers to make such arrangements as they find possible for the prompt consideration by the various national organizations in the sending countries of the reports

received from Asia, Africa and elsewhere in such a way as to secure the largest possible agreement in the adoption of a common policy regarding training schools and other training facilities in the mission fields.

Dr Zwemer, Dr Watson, Mr Oldham, Dr Lankester and Dr Inman took part in the discussion.

39. **The Place of Women in the Churches and Missions in the Mission Field.** A resolution was presented by the Business Committee (see Minute 30) and adopted as follows :

Believing that the Christian Church in each country should be built on lines that ensure its continuity and its largest service to the life of the home and nation, and that therefore it must use the contribution of both men and women, the Council instructs its secretaries to institute an inquiry on the Relation of Women to the Christian Church along such lines as the following :

(1) The adequacy in extent and character of the education of girls and its correlation with that of boys.

(2) The training required, the opportunity offered, and the status given to qualified women workers, whether foreigners or nationals.

(3) The existing or proposed relation of women's work to the Church in the mission field.

(4) How can the Church challenge and enlist in its service progressive women in the mission field ?

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Lankester, Dr Wolf, Mr Mathews, Mr Wilson, Mrs Nicholson, M. de Meuron, Dr Ogilvie, Mr Sitther, Dr Warnshuis and Mr Oldham.

40. **World Missionary Conference.** The following resolution with reference to the proposal for a World Missionary Conference (see Minute 27) was submitted by the Business Committee and adopted :

The Council having in response to a request from the Foreign Missions Conference of North America given full and deliberate consideration to the question of holding another World Missionary Conference in the near future has come unanimously to the opinion that the holding of such a gathering is not at present practicable.

As a substitute for such a conference and with a view to

securing some of the recognized advantages which might be expected from it the Council suggests to the national organizations in North America, Great Britain and other countries or groups of countries in Europe the holding within the next three or four years of separate conferences in these different areas which would have an international character through the attendance of representative delegations from other lands and races, and in which the International Missionary Council would co-operate in shaping the plans and co-ordinating the work and thought.

The following took part in the discussion: Dr Endicott, Mr Wilson, Bishop King, Mr Oldham and Dr Wolf.

41. **Organization of the Council.** A resolution was submitted by the Business Committee and after discussion, in which Dr Patton, Mr Oldham and Mr Wilson took part, the matter was held over till a later session.

42. **National Christian Council of Japan.** The Chairman of the Business Committee read a resolution regarding the National Christian Council of Japan.

There was discussion in which the following took part: Dr Mott, Bishop King, Dr Zwemer, Dr Wolf, Bishop Nicholson, Dr Berry, Sir Robert Williams, Dr Endicott, Dr Ritson, Dr Chiba, Dr Lankester, Mr Wilson, Dr Ogilvie, Mr Oldham, Mr Saito, Mr Maclennan and Mr Thompson.

The resolution was adopted *nem. con.* as follows:

> We have learned with satisfaction that a National Christian Council is in process of formation in Japan which is to further co-operation among the various Churches and missions, and which will serve as a link with similar bodies in other fields, and likewise with the International Missionary Council, and earnestly hope that this organization may be completed at an early date. We would also suggest, in the light of the experience of the International Missionary Council and of the national missionary organizations in the different countries, that to ensure the largest and most acceptable service a body of the kind proposed is likely to require one or possibly two full time secretaries of such high qualifications as will command the confidence of the Churches and missions.

The session was closed with prayers led by the Bishop of Salisbury.

Twelfth Session, July 16, 9.45 *a.m.*–12 *noon*

The session was opened with worship led by Mr Mathews.

43. **Christian Literature.** The Report of the Committee on Survey of Moslem Literature was presented by Mr MacCallum and Dr Zwemer. Miss Padwick was present by special invitation and spoke on this report.

Dr Cheng, Dr Mott, Dr Patton, Dr Watson, M. de Meuron and Mr Sitther also spoke on the general subject of Christian Literature, and the following resolution was adopted :

> The Council has received with great satisfaction the survey of Christian Literature in Moslem Lands completed by a committee in North America and the Bibliography of African Christian Literature, prepared by a committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. It congratulates these two committees upon the completion of these first stages in opening the way for more adequate provision for this part of our common missionary task in these fields.
>
> With reference to the two memoranda regarding these reports prepared by the committees in North America and Great Britain, the Council instructs its secretaries to bring these statements with their suggestions and recommendations to the attention of all the national organizations represented in the Council, at the same time conferring with them with a view to practical action without delay.

44. **Christian Education.** The following resolution presented by the sub-committee on Education was adopted :

> The International Missionary Council is convinced that whatever changes or developments may take place in the field of general education, Christian education must always remain an integral part of the Church's work. Christian education emphasizes that full development not only of intellect but also of will and of spirit which is necessary to a complete Christian life. It aims to train the faculties to serve the community, the state and the church through the home, industry, business or the professions. An education which is constantly striving to fulfil this Christian conception is ever needed. Not only does it help to prepare the way for conversion but without it the fullest Christian nurture of disciples is impossible. Pupils find in the truth of Christ as pre-

sented through it, both by words and life, His call to faith and service. It is indispensable for the proper equipment of the teachers, preachers and leaders among the laity without whom the Kingdom of God cannot be established. Clearly, then, it is not to be set over against evangelism but is to be regarded as evangelism in one of its truest manifestations. To be fully effective it should be in the hands of Christian men and women. Where education is not making all possible effort to reach this ideal, it is doubtful whether it is the business of missionary societies to help to carry it on.

The Council gratefully receives the reports of the recent Commissions to India, China and Africa. It is thankful that three reports of such high ability and Christian character are at the service of the Boards and believes that they call for the best thought of the friends of missions. In order to ensure that full advantage is taken of the counsel in these reports it feels justified in suggesting :

(*a*) That as far as possible the Boards place the reports within the reach of all missionaries and of the members of their home committees concerned with the particular field.

(*b*) That the Boards refer the practical proposals in the reports to the Church authorities in the field affected and the Mission Committees there, taking also the responsibility of indicating the proposals they feel to be of greatest importance, and that where the bodies in the field have signified their support of any proposal, the Boards attempt to provide, or in some way to release, the men and money required to carry it out. It is hoped that in shaping their replies to the Boards the Committees mentioned will take full advantage of the advice of interdenominational committees co-ordinating educational experience and policy within their special field.

(*c*) That arrangements be made for conferences of representatives of Boards concerned with work in the same area, so as to concert plans for united action wherever desirable.

(*d*) That the officers of the Council be asked to render all the assistance within their power in promoting the international study of the problems raised by these reports with a view to mutual assistance and common action by the

Boards in the application to Christian education abroad of the conclusions of the Educational Commissions and of other proposals suggested by the best experience available.

The resolution was discussed by Dr Strong and Dr Ogilvie.

45. **Organization of the Council.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That for the purposes of such work as may be entrusted by the Council to its officers it is desirable that there should be associated with them for their guidance and for carrying out the work of the Council in the intervals between the meetings of the Council groups in the different countries, which may in some cases be existing committees of the national organizations. It is understood that all such arrangements are to be made with the consent of the national organizations ; that the international secretaries will act, so far as the subjects assigned to them are concerned, in a secretarial relation to such groups ; and that they will keep the groups in the different countries in touch with each other through personal visitation as well as correspondence.

46. **Consultative Members of the Council.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That the Committee of the Council be empowered to invite to the next meeting, as consultative members of the Council without vote, members of the international groups or committees undertaking the inquiries authorized by the Council who may have a special contribution to make on the subjects to be considered at the next meeting, the number of such consultative members not to exceed ten.

47. **Date and Place of Next Meeting.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That the determination of the place and time of the next meeting of the Council be referred to the Committee of the Council with power.

48. **Committee of the Council.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That subject to the approval of the constituent national organizations the constitution of the Council be amended as follows :

That in section five of the constitution in the sentence ' The Council shall appoint at each regular meeting a Committee of twelve members,' the word ' sixteen ' be substituted for ' twelve.'

That the following be appointed members of the Committee of the Council to serve till the next regular meeting of the Council.

Baron van Boetzelaer.
Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D.
M. le Pasteur Couve.
Rev. R. Forgan, D.D.
Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.
Mr F. H. Hawkins.
Dr H. Lankester.
Mr Kenneth Maclennan.
Mrs Nicholson.
Rev. F. M. North, D.D.
The Hon. N. W. Rowell.
The Bishop of Salisbury.
Missionsinspektor M. Schlunk, D.Theol.
Robert E. Speer, D.D.
Professor Torm, D.D.
Mr F. P. Turner.

49. **Changes in the Mission Field resulting from the Growth of Indigenous Churches.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That the paper read to the Council by Mr Lenwood and the printed paper by Mr Lobenstine and the other material bearing on the subject be referred to the secretaries with a view to a further study of the whole subject to be carried out on lines approved by the national organizations.

50. **Racial Relationships.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That the Council desires Mr Oldham to continue to study the subject of Christianity and racial relationships.

51. **Business Committee of the International Review of Missions.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

That the following be invited to act as a business committee for the management of the Review : Sir Robert Williams, Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr Harold Judd and Mr. Stanley Sowton, with Miss Gollock and the officers, and that this committee be given power to elect a Business Manager.

That the International Missionary Council hereby agrees to indemnify the Advisory Business Committee of the *International Review of Missions* and the Editors and the Business Manager,

jointly and severally, against any loss which they may sustain in respect to the Review until the next meeting of the Council.

52. **Conferences on Jewish Missions.** The Rev. C. H. Gill spoke of the necessity for holding conferences in the near future on Jewish Missions. After discussion in which Bishop King, Dr Ritson and the Bishop of Huron took part, the following resolution was adopted :

That, having regard to the opportunities in the present situation throughout the world for the evangelization of the Jews, and of the impossibility of dealing adequately with this subject in the projected series of Conferences in the Near East organized mainly to deal with Moslem problems, the International Missionary Council would welcome, and assist in, a series of field conferences in various areas for the advancement of missionary work among Jews, provided the Committee of the Conference of British Societies working among Jews after consultation with the other societies in Europe and America, considers the time is opportune.

That if such field conferences can be held in 1925, and it is possible for Dr Mott to preside, the Council wishes him to do so.

53. **Traffic in Opium.** Dr Warnshuis spoke of the danger arising from the traffic in opium, and on the recommendation of the Business Committee it was resolved :

That the Council again calls the attention of all the national organizations represented here to the increasing menace of the traffic in opium, its derivatives and other narcotic drugs all over the world. It urges upon them the importance of doing all in their power, both by their own direct action and in co-operation with other organizations, to awaken public opinion in effective support of the efforts of their own Governments to control this traffic through international agreement by (*a*) limiting the cultivation of the commercial poppy and the coca plant to the medicinal and scientific needs of the world, and by (*b*) enacting and enforcing adequate national legislation, making illegal all manufacture and trade in these drugs in excess of the needs of science and medicine.

54. **Universal Day of Prayer.** A resolution dealing with this subject was submitted, and after discussion in which Dr Zwemer, Bishop King, Mr Gibson, M. de Meuron, Dr Mackay, Dr Wolf and the Bishop of Salisbury took part, it was referred to Bishop King,

the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Turner, Bishop Nicholson, Dr Watson and Dr Würz to redraft.

55. **Missions in Belgian, French and Portuguese Colonies.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

> That the paper on Missions in Belgian, French and Portuguese Territory be revised by Dr Warnshuis and printed with a view to its being placed by boards in the hands of their missionaries working in those territories.

56. **Missionary Freedom.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee the following resolution was adopted :

> While seeking to promote the faithful observance of all Government regulations dealing with the maintenance and conduct of schools, and including the teaching of the language of the governing nation and the use of literature in its language,
>
> Yet at the same time, according to the fundamental principles of ' freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of religion ' which have been expressly guaranteed by international treaties,
>
> The International Missionary Council declares that the free circulation of the Holy Bible in the native languages and the free use of the native languages in religious worship are inseparable from the exercise of religious freedom and as such must be respectfully claimed from all Governments.

57. **Order of Business at Meetings of the Council.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

> That the whole matter of arranging the order of business at Council meetings, with a view to the handling of matters which require definite decision before the Council separates, be referred to the Committee of the Council for consideration and report at the next full meeting of the Council.

58. **Council Notes.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee it was voted :

> That the publication of the bulletin *Council Notes* be continued, and that the editorial and publishing details be referred to the secretaries.

The usual period of intercession followed the morning session.

Thirteenth Session, July 16, 4.30–5.45 *p.m.*

59. **Congo and Montevideo Conferences.** The following resolution was adopted :

That the invitations to send delegates to the Congo Missionary Conference in October, 1924, and the Latin America Conference at Montevideo in 1925 be referred to the Committee of the Council with power.

60. **Publicity.** It was agreed that plans for publicity with reference to this meeting of the Council should include :

(*a*) Articles prepared on the basis of material supplied by Mr Basil Mathews.

(*b*) Minutes to be furnished to all members of the Council and to all missionary societies and boards.

(*c*) A report of the meeting to be published in the *International Review of Missions.*

61. **Negro Missionaries.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee, the following resolution was adopted :

The Council is of opinion that both in order to meet the need of African peoples and as an outlet for the missionary zeal and an expression of the missionary responsibility of the negro communities in the United States and other countries outside of the African continent, opportunity should be given to Christian negroes in these countries, who are qualified for such service, to share in the evangelization and education of the peoples of Africa and elsewhere.

In view of the political and social difficulties, greater in some parts of the continent than others, in the way of giving effect to this policy and of the trying and exacting conditions under which negro missionaries will in most cases have to work, the Council believes that special care should be exercised in the selection, training and testing of such missionaries in order that those missionaries who go out may by proving their fitness bring about the opening of the doors more widely. It is further the conviction of the Council that to secure the best results from the sending out of negro missionaries it is desirable that all possible help, co-operation and sympathy be extended to them by their white colleagues.

Inasmuch as negro missionaries from outside Africa will in

most cases be working as aliens under foreign governments, this circumstance should receive careful consideration by the bodies sending them and by the negro missionaries themselves, who should recognize the necessity of maintaining that scrupulous loyalty to the governing power which is expected by governments from all alien missionaries and is laid down as a requirement in many existing regulations. Close attention to this matter is in the view of the Council an indispensable condition of the successful carrying out of the desired policy.

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Ritson, Mr Turner, Mr Oldham, Dr Strong, Dr Berry, Mr Gibson and Dr Corey.

62. **Minutes of Council.** The following resolution was adopted :

The Minutes of the Council having been read and approved by a sub-committee appointed by the Business Committee, the Council, having received the report of the sub-committee, adopts the minutes and instructs the secretaries to arrange for their publication, authorizing them in consultation with Dr Ritson to make any necessary editorial amendments.

63. **Election of Officers.** On the recommendation of the Business Committee, the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote :

That the International Missionary Council hereby elect Dr John R. Mott as Chairman, and Mr J. H. Oldham and the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis as Secretaries, and Mr James M. Speers as Treasurer.

That the Council also appoint Mr J. H. Oldham and Miss G. A. Gollock as joint Editors of the *International Review of Missions*.

At the same time the Council wishes to record its thankfulness to God for the gift of such officers to the cause of international missionary co-operation and its prayer that in the coming years even fuller blessing may rest upon their service.

The Bishop of Bombay and Dr Würz offered intercessory prayer on behalf of all the officers.

64. **Missionary Co-operation in View of Doctrinal Differences.** Dr Endicott presented on behalf of the Business Committee the following resolution, and expressed the gratitude of the Council to the Bishop of Bombay for his work in formulating it.

(1) The International Missionary Council orders the papers of Dr Robert E. Speer and the Bishop of Bombay, which were read before it, to be printed. While the authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in those papers, the Council believes that a study of the papers will throw light on the questions about the possibility of missionary co-operation which are raised by doctrinal differences.

(2) The International Missionary Council has given attention to the anxiety which is felt in many quarters about the possibility of missionary co-operation in face of doctrinal differences and thinks it opportune to review the co-operation which has actually been undertaken under its auspices or those of the national and other councils which it correlates and other similar co-operative action, and to set out afresh the principles which have emerged from these experiences.

(3) The International Council has never sought nor is it its function to work out a body of doctrinal opinions of its own. The only doctrinal opinions in the Council are those which the various members bring with them into it from the Churches and Missionary Boards to which they belong. It is no part of the duty of the Council to discuss the merits of those opinions, still less to determine doctrinal questions.

But it has never been found in practice that in consequence of this the Council is left with nothing but an uncertain mass of conflicting opinions. The Council is conscious of a great measure of agreement which centres in a common obligation and a common loyalty. We are conscious of a common obligation to proclaim the Gospel of Christ in all the world, and this sense of obligation is made rich and deep because of our knowledge of the havoc wrought by sin and of the efficacy of the salvation offered by Christ. We are bound together further by a common loyalty to Jesus Himself, and this loyalty is deep and fruitful because we rejoice to share the confessions of St Peter, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God,' and of St Thomas, 'My Lord and my God.' The secret of our co-operation is the presence with us of Jesus Christ, Human Friend and Divine Helper. From this common obligation and this common loyalty flow many other points of agreement, and our differences in doctrine, great though in some instances they are, have not hindered us from profitable co-operation in counsel. When we have gathered together, we

have experienced a growing unity among ourselves, in which we recognize the influence of the Holy Spirit. At these meetings we have come to a common mind on many matters and been able to frame recommendations and statements. These have never had the character of command or direction, and it has always rested with the Churches or Missions to give them, if they would, authority by adopting them or carrying them into action.

Co-operation in work is more likely to be embarrassed by doctrinal differences than co-operation in counsel. Yet there is a wide range of matters such as negotiations with governments, the securing of religious liberty, the combating of the evils arising from the sale of narcotic drugs, collection and survey of facts, investigation of educational method, etc., which are not affected by doctrinal differences. A still more imposing list might be drawn up of types of work in which impediments from doctrinal differences might have been anticipated, but experience in many lands has shown that most valuable co-operation is possible between many churches and missions. Such are the translation of the Holy Scriptures, the production and dissemination of Christian Literature, the conduct of schools and colleges and medical institutions, and provision for the training of missionaries. Every piece of co-operation in work which this Council or, as we believe, any council connected with it encourages or guides is confined to those churches or missions which freely and willingly take part in it. It would be entirely out of harmony with the spirit of this movement to press for such co-operation in work as would be felt to compromise doctrinal principles or to strain consciences.

The Bishop of Bombay, Dr Ogilvie and Professor Torm spoke, at the request of the Chairman.

There also spoke on the resolution : Dr de Schweinitz, Dr Berry, Miss Calder, Sir Robert Williams, Dr Zwemer, Mr Oldham, Dr Wolf.

The resolution was passed by a rising vote.

Fourteenth Session, July 16, 8.15–8.45 *p.m.*

65. **Special World-wide Effort of Prayer.** The resolution proposed by the sub-committee (see Minute 54) was adopted as follows :

Resolved that whereas the awakening peoples of Asia and

Africa are now weighing in the balance the claims of Christ upon their allegiance ; and

Whereas the growth of indigenous Churches involves profound changes in the relation of missions and missionaries to those Churches ; and

Whereas the demand for education throughout Asia and Africa calls for large changes in the work of missionary education and constitutes a challenge to the Christian Churches to send of their best to aid in the work ; and

Whereas both the perplexity and the opportunity of the situation in the Near East constitute a call to prayer for the missionary enterprise in Moslem lands ; and

Whereas these and other developments raise issues of unparalleled importance to the welfare of the whole world,

This Council most heartily welcomes the proposal to institute a special world-wide effort of prayer, and earnestly calls upon its constituent national councils and the boards in connexion therewith to respond to its appeal on the subject.

And that with a view to concentrated effort, it is suggested that prayer should be made upon some fixed day according to the convenience of the various Churches or Missions. The date proposed is St. Andrew's Day (November 30), 1924—and failing that, such other date as can be arranged.

And that the above resolutions be committed to the officers with instructions to confer with all the national missionary organizations represented in the Council.

66. **Votes of Thanks.** The following resolution was submitted by the Business Committee and adopted by a rising vote :

Resolved, that the members of the International Missionary Council, assembled in Oxford, July 9–16, place on record their most hearty and heartfelt appreciation of the generous hospitality which has been extended to them, and of all the labour that has been expended in caring for their comfort and pleasure and entertainment. No words would be too strong to express our appreciation of the arrangements made by the Conference of the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland whose guests we have been. Special thanks are due to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Davidson for the courtesies extended by them in London, including the memorable service in Lambeth Chapel ; to the Missionary Council of the National Assembly of the

Church of England for the delightful luncheon in the Church House in London ; to the Rev. Principal Selbie, D.D., for arranging a service at Mansfield College on Sunday morning and for his sermon ; to the ladies who have served as hostesses at tea ; to the authorities of the University and the Colleges of Oxford, especially to the Warden of Wadham and the Principal of Hertford College ; to the courteous gentlemen who have acted as such admirable guides through these storied and historic buildings, so rich in hallowed memories ; to the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, D.D., who must be mentioned by name, because of his tireless energy in planning charming sight-seeing excursions for our enjoyment. To have assembled at Oxford, and to have been permitted to be in residence at Wadham and Hertford Colleges for a week, even though no degrees, earned or unearned, have been conferred, will be a cherished memory for a lifetime.

The Council wishes also to express its thanks to Mr Basil Mathews not only for his services in regard to publicity, but also for his arrangement of the devotional meetings ; and to Mrs Woods whose services as organist have greatly increased the helpfulness of these meetings. The Council also thanks the Minute Secretaries for their sustained and indefatigable work.

The Conference closed with a service led by Dr Mott.

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL, Oxford, July 9–16, 1923. Single copies, 6d. (10 cents) post free ; 25 copies, 8s. ($2) ; 100 copies, 20s. ($5).

MISSIONARY CO-OPERATION AND DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES. Papers by Dr Robert E. Speer and the Bishop of Bombay. (Reprinted from the October number of the *International Review of Missions*.) Single copies, 6d. (10 cents) post free ; 25 copies, 10s. ($2.25). [*Ready in October.*

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See also an article on the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Oxford in the *International Review of Missions*, October 1923. Price, 3s. ; 10s. 6d. per annum, post free.

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MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

RÄTTVIK, SWEDEN

JULY 17–25, 1926

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MINUTES

The Committee of the International Missionary Council met from July 17th to 26th, 1926. At the invitation of the Swedish Missionary Council the meeting was held at the Home of Rest of the Swedish Missionary Society at Rättvik in Sweden.

The first session was on Saturday July 17th, 1926, from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

1. **Opening of the Meeting.** The Chairman of the Committee, Dr John R. Mott, after the singing of a hymn, called upon Dr Forgan to lead the Committee in prayer.

2. **Message of Welcome.** Mr Sven Bengtsson, Chairman of the Swedish Missionary Society, in a speech translated by the Rev. Paul Sandegren, expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Committee to the Mission Rest Home at Rättvik. Dr Mott expressed the gratitude of the Committee for the welcome given.

3. **Members Present:** Dr John R. Mott (Chairman); Dr C. W. Th. Baron van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam; the Rev. R. Forgan, D.D.; the Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.; Mr F. H. Hawkins, LL.B.; the Rev. Jakob E. Lundahl; Mr Kenneth Maclennan; the Bishop of Salisbury; Missionsdirektor Dr Martin Schlunk; Mr Fennell P. Turner; the Secretaries, Mr J. H. Oldham, Dr A. L. Warnshuis and Miss B. D. Gibson, Assistant Secretary. The Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., was delayed, but took his seat at the third session.

M. le pasteur Daniel Couve, Mrs Thomas Nicholson, the Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., LL.D., the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, LL.D., K.C., the Rev. G. F. Saywell, Dr Robert E. Speer and Mr James M. Speers (Treasurer) were unable to be present and sent their apologies for absence. The Committee voted to elect Mr Fletcher S. Brockman, Miss Sarah S. Lyon and the Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., to fill the places of Mr Rowell, Mrs Nicholson and Dr Speer, and the Rev. W. Wilson Cash, D.S.O., to fill the place of Mr Saywell. Miss Lyon was delayed, but took her seat at the beginning of the sixth session.

Professor Erasmo Braga (Brazil), Mr S. C. Leung (China), the Rev. W. Paton (Secretary of the National Christian Council of India), Mr Max Yergan (South Africa) and Bishop Kogoro Uzaki

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(Japan) were invited to attend the Committee as consultative members, in accordance with the resolution of the Committee at its meeting in Atlantic City (Minute 30 (9)). Mr Leung was delayed, but took his seat at the ninth session.

As Bishop Uzaki, having been called into council by the Japanese Government with regard to a proposed Bill on Religions, was unable to be present, the Rev. William Axling, D.D., a secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan, attended in his place, taking his seat during the fifth session.

Miss G. A. Gollock and Miss M. M. Underhill and Mr C. H. Fahs, because of their relations to the *International Review of Missions* and to the research work of the Council, were invited to attend this meeting as visitors.

4. **Finance Committee.** The following were appointed a Finance Committee to serve during this meeting: Dr Patton (Chairman), Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Forgan, Dr Franklin, Mr Hawkins, Mr Maclennan and Mr Turner.

The accounts of the International Missionary Council and of the *International Review of Missions* were presented and referred to this committee.

5. **Committee on the International Review of Missions.** The following were appointed a committee to consider the affairs of the *International Review of Missions*: Mr Paton (Chairman), the Bishop of Salisbury, Miss Lyon, Mr Cash, Dr Chamberlain, Mr Brockman, Mr Hawkins, Mr Leung, Mr Lundahl, Dr Schlunk, and *ex officio*, Miss Gollock and Miss Underhill.

A report regarding the *International Review of Missions* was presented and referred to this committee.

6. **Committee on Memorial Minutes.** The Chairman called attention to the fact that several former members of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, 1910, and of the International Missionary Council, had recently died. The following were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial minute: Dr Chamberlain (Chairman), Dr Forgan and Dr Schlunk.

7. **Programme.** The Chairman on behalf of the officers made a statement regarding a programme for the work of the Committee.

Second Session, July 18th, 11 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

On Sunday morning a meeting for intercession was held from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., led by Mr Hawkins.

In the afternoon, addresses by members of the Committee were made to the congregations in four churches in Rättvik and vicinity.

Third Session, July 18th, 8–9.30 p.m.

On Sunday evening Dr Mott gave the Committee an extended report of his recently completed journey round the Pacific Basin, in which he represented the Council as its Chairman and participated in representative conferences in Japan, Korea, China, the Philippine Islands, Malaya, Netherlands India, Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

Fourth Session, Monday, July 19th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The session was opened by a devotional period led by Dr Franklin.

8. **Greetings.** The following telegram was received from Einar Billing, the Bishop of the Diocese of Västerås :

Laetus vos dioecesis arosiensis et nobilissimate regionis circa lacum Siljan nunc hospites salvere jubeo deumque precor ut gravissimis consiliis prosperos successus tribuat.

The Committee replied :

Delegati in concilium de fide in universo mundo propaganda adhibiti Episcopo huius dioecesis reverendissimo gratias agunt quam maximas. Benedictus benedicat tibi in multos annos.

9. **The Work of the Officers.** Mr Oldham made a statement submitting the following nine points as matters which had been engaging his attention and which might form part of the programme of the International Missionary Council during the next few years :

(*a*) The Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa.
(*b*) The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.
(*c*) Research, as a means to a clearer understanding of racial questions.
(*d*) Visits to Africa.
(*e*) Action in connexion with land and labour problems in Africa, especially in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.
(*f*) The proposed British Advisory Council for Christian Education Overseas.
(*g*) Religious Education, in pursuance of the plan initiated at the Oxford meeting of the Council.
(*h*) The Presentation of the Christian Message in relation to non-Christian faiths.
(*i*) The *International Review of Missions*.

The statement was followed by a period of questions, discussion and fuller explanation.

Fifth Session, Monday, July 19*th*, 4–6 *p.m.*

This session was opened with a hymn and prayer.

10. **The Work of the Officers** (*continued*). Dr Warnshuis made a statement on his work since the last meeting of the Committee in connexion with certain enquiries which had been instituted at the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Oxford (1923), and certain other urgent questions which had arisen since that time, i.e.:

(*a*) Union Institutions. A study of the organization and administration of Union Institutions in different countries had been made by Professor Ralph D. Wellons, formerly Vice-Principal of Lucknow College, who had done this work under the direction of the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, and with the advice of a special committee appointed by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. The question of the publication of this report, in whole or in part, and the use to be made of it was referred to the officers and the advisory committee.

(*b*) The Place of Women in the Church on the Mission Field. Statements had been drawn up by groups in America, Germany and Great Britain. The matter of the use to be made of these statements was postponed for discussion at a later session. (See Minute 23.)

(*c*) Student Migrations. Some time had been devoted to the formation of a committee in New York, representative of the mission boards, and to other activities for the welfare of Chinese students. A similar committee is already in existence in Great Britain. The Committee agreed that this matter could best be dealt with by the national bodies. (Cf. Atlantic City Minutes 12, 23.)

(*d*) Training Schools on the Mission Field. The results of this enquiry were presented in a written report. The question of what use should be made of this report was reserved for fuller discussion later. (See Minute 22.)

(*e*) Indigenous Churches. With reference to the action of this Committee at its previous meeting, it was reported that the Missionary Research Library in New York was making an exhaustive collection of material on this subject. In later sessions reference to this material was made repeatedly and great appreciation of this collection was generally expressed. Further discussion of the subject was postponed. (See Minutes 36*g* and 48.)

(*f*) Christian Literature. Continuous work had been done in co-operation with the different national bodies, to whom this subject was referred by the Oxford meeting of the Council. In view of the progress which had

been made it was agreed that the question of the method of procedure should be discussed at a later session. (See Minute 36*f*.)

(*g*) Missions to Jews. During Dr Mott's absence in the Far East, Dr Warnshuis had acted for him with reference to the arrangements for the Conference on the Presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews. (See Minute 32.)

(*h*) The Opium Traffic. A brief statement was made concerning the developments since the last meeting of the Committee and the work that had been done in this connexion. (See Minute 36*m*.)

(*i*) The Situation in China. Because of the critical situation in China much time had been given to aid the missionary forces in obtaining fuller knowledge of the facts and to enable them to share in the development of common policies with reference to (*a*) political questions, (*b*) the registration of private schools, and (*c*) the relation of missions and missionaries to the Chinese churches. The discussion of some of these questions was postponed to a later session. (See Minutes 36*n*, 46 and 48.)

(*j*) Slavery and Forced Labour. This question had been brought to the notice of the International Missionary Council by several mission boards with particular reference to certain territories in Africa, and considerable time had been devoted to it and also to the Draft Convention on Slavery prepared by the League of Nations. (See Minute 36*l*.)

The session was closed with prayer.

Sixth Session, Monday, July 19th, 8–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer.

11. **The Work of the Officers** (*continued*). Questions were asked and discussions took place on Dr Warnshuis' statement.

The session was closed with prayer led by Professor Braga, Mr Lundahl and Mr Paton.

Seventh Session, Tuesday, July 20th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The session began with a devotional period, led by Mr Max Yergan.

12. **Call to Dr Mott.** Dr Mott read his reply to the call of the International Missionary Council (Minute 32 of the Committee at Atlantic City, 1925) as follows :

'The call extended to me by the Committee of the International Missionary Council at its meeting at Atlantic City in January 1925 to devote my full time to the work of the Council as its Chairman has received my thorough, conscientious and prayerful consideration. My wife, who has been identified with me in all of the more momentous decisions affecting

my life and work, has been most intimately associated with me throughout all of this prolonged consideration. I appreciate deeply the patience and generous willingness of the Committee in granting me such an extended period in which to deal conclusively with such a very complex problem involving, as it does, not only personal aspects, but also the interests of different Christian agencies—agencies to which I have been related for many years.

'My problem has finally reduced itself to this form. Can I discharge thoroughly the enlarged and weighty responsibilities which the Committee wish me to assume as Chairman, and, at the same time, conserve the values of my past? Am I not right in thinking that one owes a duty to one's past as well as to the present and future? The teaching of Christ in the parable of the Talents would seem to imply clearly that one should conserve and utilize fully the values of one's past, and, so far as practicable, carry them into the coming opportunities. In my case what are some of the principal values which from every point of view should be thus conserved?

'(1) The contacts, acquaintances and confidence established and built up through nearly forty years of work with students and professors in all lands. This has been accomplished largely through my relation to the World's Student Christian Federation.

'(2) The access, experience and influence acquired along the pathway of over thirty years' work with leading laymen all over the world. I refer to men prominent in governments; in industry, commerce and finance; and in the various professions. This has resulted largely from my relation to the Young Men's Christian Association.

'After mature thought, and much consultation with wise advisors in different countries, I have come to the conclusion that it is important that I continue to sustain a vital relation to both of these movements. If such a relationship commends itself to the judgment of the Committee and if they are willing to leave to me the making of any necessary adjustments as to the distribution of my time I shall be glad as Chairman to undertake and discharge the responsibilities which the Committee have in view, and can throw myself into its programme with full heart and conviction.'

Dr Mott then outlined the following lines of policy for the work of the International Missionary Council in connexion with which he thought that he might make his most helpful contribution. These lines of work would be in addition to the ordinary duties of the chairmanship, including the thinking in terms of the entire world field and the whole programme of the Council.

(*a*) To collaborate with the members of the International Missionary Council and others on the supremely vital matter of augmenting the spiritual forces of the world-wide missionary movement.

(*b*) To help to evolve and launch far more adequate plans for enlisting more of the choicest young men and young women of the new generation, particularly among students, for the future leadership of the world mission.

(*c*) To devise ways, in consultation with discerning and influential national and international groups, which will result in liberating a far larger lay force for the missionary enterprise.

(*d*) To assist in securing a fresh consideration and presentation of the distinctive Christian message through enlisting the collaboration of groups of the best prepared minds in different parts of the Occident and of the Orient.

(*e*) To join in work on the problem of race relationships, which in recent years has assumed such an extremely critical aspect in many parts of the world—in particular through fostering efforts to carry to a more advanced and fruitful stage the work of the Inter-racial Commission in the Southern States of America and the Commission on the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada dealing with relations between Orientals and Occidentals.

(*f*) To discover and enlist for other specific tasks of international significance persons, groups and institutions pre-eminently qualified or situated to make invaluable contributions towards the meeting of major mission problems.

(*g*) To assist in certain forward movements of national or international character as desired by the leaders of the missionary forces; for example, the conferences of workers among the Jews, reporting to the Dutch missionary societies on the visit to Netherlands India and responding to the invitation of missionary leaders in Canada.

(*h*) To effect closer collaboration between the International Missionary Council and the various national Christian councils both at the home base and on the mission field, to the end that the International Missionary Council may render prompter, larger and more intelligent service to these national bodies and to the churches, boards and missions which they represent.

(*i*) To further the development within our International Missionary Council of an enriching and truly creative international and inter-racial Christian fellowship.

A discussion followed, in which the under-named took part: The Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Hawkins, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Forgan, Dr Franklin, Mr Lundahl, Mr Cash, Dr Schlunk, Mr Maclennan, Mr Oldham, Dr Axling, Dr Braga, Dr Patton, Mr Paton, Mr Yergan and Mr Brockman.

In this discussion the members of the Committee indicated their sympathy with Dr Mott's belief that the values of his past work in

relation to the World's Student Christian Federation and the Young Men's Christian Association should be conserved, and expressed the conviction that his retaining a vital relation to these organizations would be helpful to his service with the Council and contribute in many fruitful ways to the advancement of the cause of Christ throughout the world which the Council has at heart. The Committee unanimously approved the arrangement suggested by him in his statement and expressed its satisfaction at his decision.

The session was closed with prayer.

Eighth Session, Tuesday, July 20th, 4–6 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer.

13. **Programme of Work to be undertaken by the International Missionary Council.** In the light of the statements made by the officers in the preceding sessions a general discussion was held on the lines of action which it was considered would be advisable for the Council to undertake during the next few years. The following members tóok part: Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Chamberlain, Mr Lundahl, Miss Lyon, Mr Oldham, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Patton, Mr Maclennan, Dr Franklin, Dr Axling, Dr Forgan, Mr Paton, Dr Warnshuis, Mr Brockman, Dr Braga, Mr Yergan, Mr Cash, and Dr Schlunk.

The session was closed with prayer.

Ninth Session, Tuesday, July 20th, 8–9.30 p.m.

The session opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer.

14. **Programme of Work.** Continuing the discussion of the afternoon session, the Chairman, on behalf of the officers, laid before the Committee a list of projects, summarizing the proposals that had been made up to this point, which might receive the attention of the Council during the next two or three years.

After further discussion, in which all the members of the Committee took part, the matter was remitted for renewed consideration at a later session.

The Finance Committee was asked in the light of the proposed programme to bring forward proposals regarding staff and budget. (See Minutes 20, 24 and 36.)

15. **Preparation of Missionaries.** A proposal was put forward by Mr Lundahl for the establishment of an international institute for

the training of missionary leaders from both East and West. This subject was referred to the officers for further consideration.

The session was closed with prayer led by Mr Hawkins.

Tenth Session, Wednesday, July 21st, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The session began with a devotional period led by the Bishop of Salisbury.

16. **Spiritual Emphasis.** The Bishop of Salisbury described the action taken by the Church of England during the last eighteen months to arouse its members to a perception of the world's need and the urgency for deeper spiritual life, individual and corporate. In the subsequent discussion the members of the Committee showed great interest in the extension of prayer groups which is taking place in the churches in all parts of England, and they expressed the hope that this movement might spread to other countries and become effective in strengthening the spiritual vitality of the missionary work of the churches throughout the world.

17. **Next Meeting of the International Missionary Council.** Dr Mott read Minutes 29 and 30 of the meeting of the Committee at Atlantic City, 1925, with regard to the proposed enlarged meeting of the Council in 1927. Mr Oldham reported on the views of the national missionary organizations in America, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. Dr Mott read the findings of the conferences held around the Pacific Basin during his recent tour; namely, in Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Netherlands India, Australia and New Zealand.

Eleventh Session, Wednesday, July 21st, 4–6 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer.

18. **Purpose and Composition of the Next Council Meeting.** The Chairman made a statement regarding the purpose of the next meeting of the Council. A general discussion followed, in which the following took part: Mr Paton, Mr Turner, Dr Patton, Dr Axling, Dr Franklin, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Oldham, Dr Forgan and Mr Maclennan. It was agreed that the purpose of the meeting should be deliberative and that it should have the same character as the ordinary meetings of the Council. Further, it was agreed that such a meeting should be held as soon as the necessary preparations for it can be completed.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the membership of the

proposed Council meeting. This discussion was participated in by Mr Brockman, Dr Patton, Miss Lyon, Dr Warnshuis, Mr Leung, Mr Yergan, Dr Braga and Dr Forgan. It was agreed that the membership of the Council should be enlarged so that the churches in the lands to which the western churches send missionaries may be more adequately represented. The number and distribution of these added members was reserved for later consideration, but it was agreed that two-thirds of those chosen to represent these churches and one-third of those invited because of their special knowledge of the subjects in the programme of the meeting should be nationals of the countries to which missionaries are sent. (See Minute 38.)

Twelfth Session, Wednesday, July 21st, 8–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer.

19. **Place, Date and Subjects of the Next Council Meeting.** The Committee proceeded to the discussion of the place, date, preparatory work and subjects of the meeting.

In the discussion regarding the place of meeting, Dr Patton, Dr Franklin, Dr Forgan, Mr Oldham, Mr Leung, Mr Cash, Mr Yergan, Mr Lundahl, Mr Maclennan, Dr Axling, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Paton and Mr Turner took part. It was agreed that the meeting should be held in Jerusalem.

The question of the date was discussed by Mr Cash, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Oldham, Dr Schlunk, Miss Gollock, Mr Brockman, Miss Lyon, Mr Turner, Mr Hawkins and Dr Franklin. It was agreed that the dates should be March 19th to April 1st, 1928, inclusive.

The Committee then by a formal vote agreed to call the next meeting of the International Missionary Council to meet in Jerusalem from March 19th to April 1st, 1928, inclusive, and, subject to the approval of the national organizations participating in the Council, to enlarge the Council membership for this meeting by a number of representatives from the lands to which the western churches send missionaries approximately equal to the number of members from the so-called sending countries. (See Minute 38.)

The subjects to be included in the programme of the meeting were discussed by Mr Hawkins, Mr Cash, Mr Oldham, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Franklin, Dr Forgan, Dr Patton, Mr Brockman, Dr Axling, Mr Turner, Mr Maclennan, Mr Lundahl, Dr Braga and Baron van Boetzelaer. It was agreed that the programme of the Council's work (Minute 36) would be the most effective preparation

for the meeting, and that the plans for the meeting itself should be based upon those undertakings.

Thursday, July 22nd.

No full meetings of the Committee were held on Thursday. Sub-committees met in the evening. During the day the members of the Committee visited some of the neighbouring communities, and short addresses were given by Dr Mott, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Leung and Mr Yergan at the summer school of the Free Churches of Sweden which was in session at Leksand.

Thirteenth Session, Friday, July 23rd, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The session began with a devotional period led by Mr. Brockman.

20. **Future Work and Staff of the Council.** Plans for the future work of the Council and the assignment of definite responsibilities to the Council's officers were discussed by Dr Mott, Mr Oldham, Dr Forgan, Dr Chamberlain, Mr Lundahl, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Patton, Miss Lyon, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Cash, Mr Turner, Dr Franklin and Mr Maclennan. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr Hawkins, Dr Franklin, Mr Brockman, the Bishop of Salisbury and Dr Schlunk, with the Chairman *ex officio*, to review the whole range of proposals before the Committee, to consult with the Finance Committee and report at a later session. (See Minutes 13, 14, 24 and 36.)

21. **Telegram to Archbishop Söderblom.** It was agreed to send the following telegram to the Archbishop of Sweden, Mr Lundahl being asked to translate it into Swedish :

'The Members of the Committee of the International Missionary Council in session in this place wish to convey to Your Grace their most hearty greetings and to express their profound appreciation of your great Services toward the furtherance of world-wide Missions and toward the drawing together of all true followers of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

22. **Training Schools in the Mission Field.** With reference to the enquiries on this subject (Minute 10*d*) the Committee adopted the following minute :

In accordance with the action of the Oxford meeting of the Council (see Oxford Minute 38), the report on this subject, prepared by the American conference, together with a list of questions, had been sent to practically all the countries to which missionaries are being sent

by the churches of Europe and America. A limited number of replies had been received, and with the assistance of Dr Frank K. Sanders a summary of these replies had been prepared and was presented to the Committee. It was noted with regret that no replies had been received from various important areas and also that the pressure of other important tasks awaiting the attention of the Council and its officers made it impossible to pursue the enquiry further at this time. It was therefore agreed to receive the report as now presented and to instruct the officers to send copies of it for information to the national missionary organizations and to the correspondents who had sent replies to the enquiries made by the Council on this subject. The Committee would urge that the national organizations call the attention of the missionary boards to the progress that is being made in India in the development of more adequate plans for the institutions that are needed in the major language areas of that country.

23. **The Place of Women in the Church on the Mission Field.** With reference to the enquiry regarding this question (Minute 10*b*) the following resolution was adopted :

The Committee has received the report on the Place of Women in the Church on the Mission Field, together with the reports from the groups in the different sending countries.

The Committee considers that these reports ought to be made available on the mission field and at the home base to officers, members of boards and committees and others, and instructs its officers to print and circulate them with any modifications that may be desirable, provided the demand for them justifies this and that the cost is covered by orders.

Fourteenth Session, Friday, July 23rd, 4–6 p.m.

The session opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by prayer.

24. **The Staff of the Council.** Mr Hawkins presented the report of the sub-committee on the staff of the Council (Minute 20). A discussion ensued and the following resolutions were adopted :

(*a*) Having heard from Mr Oldham the different pressing and important claims upon his time, the Committee, in view of the growing demand for his services for research and other creative work related to the programme of the Council, believes that he should be relieved of his present executive duties and responsibilities in order that he may devote himself to such special lines of work. It is under-

stood that he would still be available to represent the Council in relation to Governments when required and likewise to other bodies, and that he would take his share in the joint planning, with the other officers, of the work of the Council.

(*b*) In view of the foregoing and of the programme before the Council, the Committee is of opinion that in the future the International Missionary Council requires the services of an additional secretary, subject to the necessary financial arrangements hereinafter referred to being made.

(*c*) Subject to such financial provision being available, the Committee extends a hearty invitation to the Rev. William Paton, M.A., to accept a call to the service of the International Missionary Council as a secretary.

(*d*) In view of the straitened circumstances of a number of the mission boards, the Committee deems it inexpedient to propose an increase in their present financial allocations for the work of the Council, and therefore recommends that, pending the consideration of the whole situation by the Council at its next meeting at Jerusalem, an effort be made to secure special subscriptions sufficient to provide a salary of £700 for the additional secretary, plus the sum of £800 to cover the extra expenses for travel, office help, etc., or a total of £1500 per annum.

(*e*) Mr Oldham having informed the Committee that a tentative approach had been made to him with regard to the possibility of his being available for a particular form of service which might claim practically his whole time for several years, the Committee, having fully considered the matter in the light of the whole programme of the work of the Council, agrees that, in the event of a definite proposal being made to Mr Oldham in such a form that after consultation with his friends he felt it to be a call from God, he should, while remaining a secretary of the Council in an honorary capacity, be set free to devote himself for a period of years to this special service.

(*f*) The Committee further appoints Dr Mott, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr Hawkins, Dr Franklin and Dr Schlunk a committee to deal with the whole situation.

(*g*) In addition to the above provision the Committee authorizes Dr Mott to secure the necessary assistance in connexion with the organization and arrangements for the Jerusalem meeting of the Council, and that the expense involved be met from the special budget of that meeting.

25. **Memorial Minute.** Dr Chamberlain read the following minute, which the Committee accepted standing; after which the Chairman offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the service rendered by those named.

The Committee of the International Missionary Council makes reverent and grateful record of the distinguished services to the missionary enterprise in all the world and to itself in counsel of those who, since the last meeting of the Council, have been called to higher service and to their heavenly reward. Each in his own sphere has made important contributions in forwarding the high purpose for which this Council was established, and which, by their aid, it has in some measure been enabled to achieve.

Dr Silas McBee, Member Edinburgh Continuation Committee; Editor, *The Constructive Quarterly.*

The Rev. J. W. Gunning, Dr.Theol., Director of the Six Co-operating Missionary Societies at Oegstgeest, Netherlands.

The Rev. M. Lindenborn, Director of the Six Co-operating Missionary Societies at Oegstgeest, Netherlands.

The Rev. Friedrich Würz, D.Theol., Inspector, Basel Missionary Society; Editor, *Evangelisches Missions Magazin.*

The Very Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, D.D., Member Edinburgh Continuation Committee; Convener, Foreign Missions Committee, Church of Scotland; President, World Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System.

26. **International Review of Missions.** The report of the sub-committee was read by its chairman, Mr Paton, and accepted as follows:

(*a*) Aim and Scope of the *Review.* The Editorial Staff brought forward points on which change or development seemed desirable, and American members reported comments made at the April meeting of the Committee of Reference and Counsel to the effect that the international character of the *Review* should be more clearly manifest. Careful attention was given to these suggestions, and recognition was made of the value of such expression of opinion. Proposals were brought forward in regard to several points, and action agreed on. Having carefully considered the aims and scope of the *Review* in the light of the special service it is designed to render, the Committee unanimously desires to record its appreciation of the *Review* and its sense of its great possibilities as an agency for educating public

opinion and guiding missionary policy. While concurring in proposals for strengthening and deepening the message of the *Review*, the Committee is of the opinion that generally speaking the lines on which the *Review* has been conducted in the past are those which should be characteristic of it in the future.

(*b*) Editorial Work on the *Review*. In view of the importance not only of maintaining the present standard of editorial work on the *Review*, but also of raising it, and having heard from Mr Oldham the nature and extent of editorial service which he was likely to be able to render, the Committee desires to record its opinion that this, in addition to the full-time service of Miss Underhill, will not, in the early stages of her work, suffice for the needs of the *Review*. In view of the situation which will exist at the end of January 1927 the Committee agrees that any person appointed as colleague or successor to Mr Oldham shall possess editorial qualifications.

(*c*) Staff. The Committee appoints the staff of the *Review* as follows: Editor, Mr J. H. Oldham; Associate Editor, Miss M. M. Underhill.

It was agreed that in order to enlarge the editorial outlook and explore wider circles of authorship an advisory editorial committee of five members should be appointed by the editors in consultation with the officers of the Council.

(*d*) Title and Format. While recognizing that the time is approaching when the title, and possibly the format, of the *Review* will need to be reconsidered, the Committee agrees that no change be adopted before the Jerusalem meeting.

(*e*) Contents. The Committee suggests that while other subjects should not be omitted, the contents of the *Review* should in general follow the programme adopted by the Council.

27. **Miss Gollock's Retirement.** The Committee of the International Missionary Council, in view of the retirement of Miss G. A. Gollock in February 1927 from the joint editorship of the *International Review of Missions*, desires to place on record its high appreciation of the ability and devotion with which she has discharged the duties of that office as also of the fine service she has rendered in other ways to the cause of missionary co-operation. Miss Gollock has shared in the editorial work of the *Review* since its first issue in January 1912, being successively assistant, associate and since 1922 joint editor. The Committee is assured that the whole membership of the Council and the steadily increasing constituency of readers of

the *Review* will receive with great regret the intimation of Miss Gollock's resignation and will cordially join in expressing their best wishes for her future happiness and for her continued usefulness in the cause of missions with which for many years she has been so closely and so helpfully identified.

The Bishop of Salisbury was compelled to leave the Committee during the course of this session.

Fifteenth Session, Friday, July 23rd, 8–9.30 p.m.

28. **Report of Finance Committee.** The Finance Committee appointed at a previous session presented the following recommendations, which were adopted :

(*a*) That the accounts of the International Missionary Council for the year ending December 31st, 1925, and of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ending September 30th, 1925, which have been duly audited, be received and approved. These accounts are printed in full on pages 33–36.

(*b*) That the cordial thanks of the Committee be expressed to Messrs Mann, Judd, Gordon & Co., C.A., for auditing the accounts.

(*c*) That the Chairman write letters of thanks to those who have made special financial contributions in support of the Council's work during the past year.

(*d*) That a retiring allowance of £100 a year be given to Miss Gollock, beginning on February 1st, 1927, and continuing during the pleasure of the Council.

(*e*) That statements of the accounts more detailed than those printed shall be made available for the information of the national missionary organizations, if desired, so as to show the amount of the expenditure in London and in New York and also, in a footnote, to show the amounts promised by any national missionary organization that may not have been paid in full by the end of the financial year.

(*f*) That a sum of £200, to be taken out of current balances in hand, be given for the expenses in connexion with the arrangements for the Conferences on the Presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews.

(*g*) That for the special budget on account of the organization expenses of the next meeting of the Council to be held in Jerusalem the sum of £750 be set aside out of the current balances of the funds of the Council, and that, if funds are available, a further sum of £750 be set aside for the same purpose at the end of 1927.

(*h*) That the accounts of the Council be placed in New York in direct charge of Mr James M. Speers, Honorary Treasurer, and that, subject to the approval of Mr Speers, Dr Herbert Lankester be appointed Honorary Deputy Treasurer to the International Missionary Council and to the *International Review of Missions* in London.

(*i*) That any one of the following be authorized to sign cheques drawn on account of the *International Review of Missions*, namely, Sir Robert Williams, Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr Stanley Sowton, Dr H. Lankester, Mr H. G. Judd, Mr J. H. Oldham and Miss M. M. Underhill.

(*j*) That any two of the following be authorized to sign cheques drawn on account of the International Missionary Council: Rev. W. W. Cash, Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr Kenneth Maclennan, Dr Herbert Lankester, Dr W. I. Chamberlain, Mr James M. Speers, Mr J. H. Oldham and Dr A. L. Warnshuis.

(*k*) That the budget for the International Missionary Council for the years 1927 and 1928 be as follows:

I. Administration Expenses:	
1. Salaries:	
(*a*) Secretaries and Assistants	£2020
(*b*) Stenographers	700
(*c*) Share of Business Office	155
2. Rent, Rates, Cleaning, Lighting and Heating	815
3. Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	350
II. Travelling Expenses:	
(*a*) Secretaries' Travel	500
(*b*) Committee Meeting	150
III. Expenses of Chairman's Office in New York	300
IV. Printing:	
Minutes and Sundries	60
Quarterly Notes	50
V. *International Review of Missions* (Subsidy)	350
VI. Contingencies	150
Total	£5600

With reference to the above budget, the Committee agreed that power should be given to the Chairman and Treasurer to redistribute the sums specified in the budget if necessary, provided the total amount of the budget be not increased.

29. **Banking Arrangements.** The Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize the officers of the Council: John R. Mott, LL.D., Chairman; Joseph H. Oldham, A. Livingston Warnshuis, Secretaries, and James M. Speers, Treasurer, to make arrangements with the Council's Bankers for an overdraft on the Council's Bank account, not exceeding $5000 at any one time, and to grant to the Bankers on behalf of the Committee such undertaking as the Bankers may require.

30. **Retiring Allowances.** The Committee resolved to request the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland through their Finance Committee, in consultation with the other

national organizations, to make enquiry into the feasibility of preparing a scheme and framing suitable regulations for retiring allowances for the officers and staff in the service of the Council, and to report thereon to the meeting of the Council at Jerusalem.

31. **Representation at Helsingfors.** A letter was submitted from the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, inviting the International Missionary Council to send a representative to the 19th World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations meeting at Helsingfors, August 1–6, 1926. It was agreed that Dr Warnshuis should represent the Council at that conference.

32. **Conferences on the Presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews.** Brief statements were made by the Chairman and Mr Maclennan regarding the arrangements for the Conferences on the Presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews (see Oxford Minute 52), and the following resolution was adopted :

The Committee of the Council learns with satisfaction that in accordance with the suggestion made by the Council at its Oxford meeting, arrangements have been initiated by the Committee on Work among Jews of the Conference of British Missionary Societies in consultation with other societies in Europe and America, for holding, at Budapest and Warsaw respectively before and after Easter 1927, two conferences on the presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews ; these conferences to be under the auspices of the International Missionary Council. The Committee is glad to learn that Dr Mott, Chairman of the Council, will be able to preside at these conferences, and that the Rev. J. Macdonald Webster, D.D., with the consent of the Jewish Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland, has undertaken the work of organizing them. The Committee expresses its thanks to Dr Webster and his Committee. It also expresses the hope that these gatherings may prove fruitful in advancing Christian work among Jews.

33. **International Publicity Service.** A discussion took place as to the possibilities of establishing an international publicity service. Those who took part in this discussion were Dr Patton, Mr Maclennan, Dr Schlunk, Mr Yergan, Dr Braga, Dr Warnshuis, Dr Franklin, Mr Fahs and Dr Chamberlain. The matter was referred to the officers for further consideration.

34. **Committee to deal with Emergencies.** It was agreed that in view of the shortness of time before the Jerusalem meeting and because of the expense of travel, it would probably be inadvisable

to call another meeting of the full Committee before the next meeting of the Council ; and the following committee was appointed to deal with emergencies, if any such should arise in the interval : Dr Mott (Chairman), Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Cash, Mr Hawkins, Dr Chamberlain and Dr Schlunk. If at such a meeting any member shall be unable to attend, the Chairman shall have the power to fill the vacancy permanently.

Sixteenth Session, Saturday, July 24th, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.30 *p.m.*

The session opened with a devotional period led by Dr Schlunk.

35. **Call to Mr Paton.** Mr Paton stated his attitude to the call which had been extended to him to become a secretary of the International Missionary Council. On condition that a successor could be found for his work in India, that the financial position of the National Christian Council in India could be put on a sounder footing, and with the hope that opportunity would be afforded him to visit India at not too infrequent intervals, Mr Paton signified that he would accept the invitation.

36. **The Work of the Council with Allocation of Responsibility among the Officers.** As a summary of the discussion of these subjects in previous sessions (Minutes 14, 20, 24), the following minute was adopted :

Having reviewed the tasks and problems confronting the churches and missions, the Committee is of opinion that the International Missionary Council in the next two or three years can best co-operate in the following directions :

(*a*) *Spiritual Vitality.* Realizing the inadequacy of present efforts to meet the needs of the world, the members of the Committee are deeply convinced that only as new tides of spiritual life begin to flow within the Church can the waiting tasks be fulfilled. They have been greatly encouraged by the account given by the Bishop of Salisbury of the movement of prayer within the Church of England. Believing that the undertakings in which they desire to co-operate can be accomplished only as they are begun and continued in prayer, they resolve to enter afresh into an experience of sustaining and victorious prayer, to dedicate themselves anew to a life of which communion with God is the inspiring principle, and to co-operate in every way possible in extending the fellowship of prayer.

(*b*) *Presentation of the Christian Message in Relation to non-Christian Faiths.* The Committee is of opinion that it is desirable to initiate a world-wide enquiry into the relation of the Christian mes-

sage to non-Christian systems of thought and life. The paper by Professor Frick, to be published in the October number of the *International Review of Missions*, is suggestive of some of the lines that might be followed in such an enquiry. The Committee requests Mr Oldham to explore the possibilities of such an enquiry and the lines which it should follow, and, if it should appear feasible, requests the Chairman and Mr Oldham, after consultation with the national missionary organizations concerned, to invite groups and individuals in the different countries to participate in the enquiry. The Committee further authorizes them, if the necessary funds can be obtained, to enlist the services of one or more persons to assist in the task of co-ordinating the material received from different sources and of presenting a general statement prepared in the light of the different contributions to the common study.

(*c*) *Enlisting the New Generation.* The Committee cordially invites the help of the Chairman in the task of evolving and launching more adequate plans for enlisting the interest, sympathy and service of the new generation in the discharge of the missionary obligations of the Church. The Committee welcomes in this connexion his continued association with the World's Student Christian Federation.

(*d*) *Enlisting the Interest and Service of Laymen.* The Committee cordially invites the help of the Chairman in the task of devising ways by which the interest, experience, gifts and services of laymen may, to a far larger extent than at present, be enlisted in the fulfilment of the missionary responsibilities of the Church and in the Christianizing of the impact of western civilization on other peoples. The Committee recognizes the value in this connexion of his maintaining a relation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

(*e*) *Christian Education.* The Committee is deeply sensible of the far-reaching changes taking place in the mission field affecting the position and work of Christian schools and colleges, and of the necessity for a fresh consideration of the aims and distinctive contribution of Christian institutions in national systems of education; and in particular of the problems of Christian instruction, of training in habits of devotion and worship and of the expression of Christian faith in conduct, all in the light of a deeper understanding of the nature of Christian experience, of modern psychology and of recent advances in educational theory and practice (see Minute 43). The Committee favours the officers co-operating in these tasks in the following ways:

(1) The Committee approves of Mr Oldham's continuing to serve

as a member of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa at the Colonial Office in London.

(2) The Committee has learned with interest of the possibility of the formation in Great Britain of an Advisory Council on Christian Education Overseas for the purpose of bringing about a closer association between educators in Great Britain and missionary educators abroad, and in the event of such a council being formed approves of Mr Oldham giving to it such help in a consultative capacity as he is able.

(3) The Committee requests the Chairman and Dr Warnshuis to consider in consultation with the national organizations in North America whether any further steps can be taken with advantage to enlist the help of North American educators in the study and furtherance of Christian education abroad and approves of their co-operating in any such efforts.

(4) The Committee requests Mr Oldham and Dr Warnshuis to continue to co-operate in furthering the enquiry in regard to religious education already initiated. (See Minute 43.)

(5) The Committee requests the Chairman to do what he can to help to discover and enlist for specific educational tasks of international significance the aid of persons, groups and institutions that can make a distinctive contribution.

(*f*) *Christian Literature.* The Committee requests Dr Warnshuis to give continued attention to the problems of the development of Christian literature with a view to rendering such service in co-operation with the national Literature Committees as may be desired and may be possible. The Committee also approves of Mr Oldham serving as a member of the Executive Council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

(*g*) *Indigenous Churches.* The Committee desires that continued attention shall be given to the study of the development of the indigenous churches in the lands to which the western churches send missionaries, and of the relationships of those churches. The Committee requests Dr Warnshuis to do whatever may be possible to promote such studies. (See Minutes 10*c* and 48.)

(*h*) *Larger Efforts on Behalf of Moslems.* The Committee requests the Chairman to continue to give attention and help to the furtherance of work on behalf of Moslems.

(*i*) *Conferences on the Presentation of the Christian Message to the Jews.* The Committee requests the Chairman to continue to give attention and assistance to these conferences. (Minute 32.)

(*j*) *Racial Questions.* The Committee is of opinion that efforts to remove misunderstanding and antagonism between races are indispensable to the progress of the Christian cause in the world, and that one of the most effective forms which such efforts can take is concentration at a few selected points on well-considered and strongly supported experiments designed to make possible a deeper understanding of the forces underlying racial contacts. The Committee requests Mr Oldham to give continued attention to any such experiments that may be contemplated in Africa, and the Chairman to explore and further what is being done, or might be done, in connexion with the inter-racial movement in the United States and with the special enquiry being made on the Pacific Coast of North America and other efforts relating to the Pacific Basin.

(*k*) *Problems due to the Development of Modern Industry in the East.* The Committee received communications from the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, urging the importance of the problems involved in the development of modern industry in countries where the Christian Church is comparatively young. The Committee is of opinion that the potential evils involved are so great as to imperil the social and moral life of these nations and that this question demands the most earnest consideration of the Christian forces. The subject should therefore be included in the programme of the next meeting of the Council, when there will be present a large representation of the indigenous churches ; and the officers are requested to devote special attention to it in preparation for that meeting. The Committee further considers that, in view of the immense range of the subject it is essential that the activities of the Council connected with it should be limited and thorough, directed to the enlistment of expert Christian social workers in the different countries, to the encouragement of experiment in study and action in chosen industrial centres, and to the maintenance of fellowship between the churches of the East and of the West in the facing of this issue.

(*l*) *Forced Labour.* The Committee requests Dr Warnshuis to continue to give his attention to this subject. (Minute 10*j*.)

(*m*) *Opium Traffic.* The Committee requests Dr Warnshuis to continue to give his attention to this subject. (Minute 10*h*.)

(*n*) *The Chinese Situation.* The Committee requests Dr Warnshuis to continue to keep in as close touch as possible with the situa-

tion in China and the Far East, with reference to the problems arising in missionary work. (Minute 10*i*.)

Seventeenth Session, Saturday, July 24th, 2.30–3.30 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer.

37. **Work of Mr Paton.** The Committee resolved that in case Mr Paton finds it possible to accept the invitation of the Council, his duties shall be :

(*a*) The executive duties and responsibilities hitherto borne by Mr Oldham for the International Missionary Council.

(*b*) The editorship of the *International Review of Missions.*

(*c*) Other important projects, for which the other officers of the Council are now responsible, but which, owing to the large programme of the Council, will be distributed in the re-allocation to take place when Mr Paton enters upon office.

38. **Membership of the Next Meeting of the Council.** After further discussion (see Minutes 18, 19) the following resolution was approved :

The Committee recommends that the co-operating national organizations approve of the following arrangements for the next meeting of the Council, to be held March 19 to April 1, 1928 :

(1) That, whereas under Article II. of the constitution of the Council, the national organizations in the sending countries are entitled to appoint members of the Council as follows :

Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	20
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	14
United Missionary Council of Australia	2
Missionary Societies of New Zealand	1
Missionary Societies of South Africa	2
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	6
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	4
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	2
Svenska Missionsradet	2
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	2
Norsk Missionsraad	2
Dansk Missionsraad	2
National Missionary Council of Finland	1
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	1
Total	61

the under-named national organizations, the representation of which is disproportionately small in relation to the extent of their

missionary operations, be asked to appoint for the next meeting *additional* representatives as follows :

North America	15
Great Britain	6
Australia	1
New Zealand	1
Sweden	1
Total	24

(2) That, in consideration of the importance and necessity of adequate representation at the meeting of the point of view of the Churches in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific Islands, the National Christian Councils in India, China and Japan be asked to appoint additional members, and in place of the ten co-opted members provided for in the constitution the officers of the International Missionary Council be given power to invite representatives from other countries, after consultation with representative missionary bodies, where these exist, or with individual churches and missions in the countries concerned, so that the number of representatives from the different countries shall be as follows, at least two-thirds of the representatives in each case being nationals of the country or area represented :

India, Burma and Ceylon	20
China	20
Japan	8
Korea	5
Philippines	3
Malaya, Siam and Indo-China	3
Netherlands Indies	3
South Pacific Islands	1
Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Arabia and the Balkans	7
North Africa, Egypt and Abyssinia	4
Tropical Africa	8
South Africa	2
Madagascar	2
Latin America	5
Total	91

(3) That all the representatives appointed in accordance with the two foregoing recommendations shall have at the next meeting equal status and rights with the members appointed under Article II. of the constitution.

(4) That the officers be empowered to invite to the meeting, as consultative members, specialists and others whose experience and advice will be of help to the Council to the number of 24, and, if the places assigned in the first two recommendations to the different countries are not filled, additional consultative members up to the number of such vacancies, provided that the total number of members of the Council and of consultative members shall in no case exceed 200.

(5) That the Council at its next meeting thus constituted shall be requested to consider the present constitution of the International Missionary Council, and to submit to the national organizations any proposal for the revision of the constitution which may appear to be necessary.

(6) That it should be strongly urged upon those responsible for the appointment of the delegates that they should have in view the representation (*a*) of women, and (*b*) of those about or under the age of 35.

(7) That it be left to the officers to make adequate arrangements for the stewarding of the conference.

(8) That attendance at the meeting of the Council be limited to members of the Council.

(9) That it be made clear to members that arrangements in Jerusalem render it impossible to provide accommodation for wives and friends of those attending the meeting.

39. **Budget of the Jerusalem Meeting.** It was remitted to the Chairman and the Treasurer, in consultation with the Finance Committee, to draw up a budget to govern the expenditure on account of the Jerusalem meeting of the Council.

40. **Publicity of the Jerusalem Meeting.** As the proceedings at this meeting will be of a deliberative nature and therefore private, the Committee will make its own arrangements for publicity.

Eighteenth Session, Saturday, July 24th, 4–6 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer.

41. **International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.** Mr Oldham made a statement concerning the organization of this Institute. (See Atlantic City Minute 19.) After some discussion the following minute was adopted :

The Committee has learned with thankfulness of the establishment of the International Institute of African Languages and Cul-

tures, which will, it believes, be of far-reaching service to missionaries, in helping in the solution of linguistic problems, in the prevention of expensive mistakes in the choice of orthography, in the preparation of school text-books adapted to the needs and conditions of African life, in the promotion of a better understanding of the distinctive character and contribution of African peoples and in bringing about an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of governments towards African vernaculars and towards the valuable elements in the African heritage. The Committee agrees on behalf of the International Missionary Council to participate in the Governing Body and appoints as its representatives, for a period of four years, Dr Laman, the Rev. E. W. Smith, Mr Oldham and Dr Warnshuis. It refers the question of voluntary contributions toward the financial support of the Institute to the consideration of the International Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, meeting at Le Zoute in September.

42. **Bureau Internationale pour la Défense des Indigènes.** A letter was read asking for the support of the Council for the Bureau Internationale pour la Défense des Indigènes in their request for financial help and for information from missionaries who have been witness of abuses and acts of injustice, in order that these may be reported to the authorities concerned. It was resolved that in the judgment of the Committee all such action can best be taken by the national and international missionary organizations, and that this resolution be transmitted in the usual way to the mission boards.

43. **Religious Education.** With reference to the enquiry regarding Religious Education in the Mission Field (see Oxford Minute 37), carefully prepared memoranda were presented to the Committee. The following statement was accepted as a report, summarizing the progress that has been made in the enquiry, and outlining some of the proposals for the continuance of it.

In India the co-operation of the National Christian Council had been obtained, and the subject will be considered at its next meeting.

The subject will receive due attention at the approaching International Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa next September. A special report is being prepared for that purpose.

With reference to the Far East, Moslem lands and Latin America, the officers had enlisted the co-operation of the American 'Joint Advisory Committee on Methods and Materials for Religious Education on the Foreign Field.' This Committee called attention to the

report on Religious Education presented to the Congress on Christian Work in South America held in Montevideo last year.

Concerning the Far East, the 'Joint Advisory Committee' had prepared a statement which it believed to be a substantially fair and accurate appraisal of the situation stated in an objective manner, together with a digest of the materials on which the statement is based. The Council's officers proposed to bring this statement to the attention of the Christian Councils and Educational Associations in the countries concerned, with the purpose of inviting comments and suggestions from them.

In connexion with this statement, reference was made also to a letter from the General Board of the China Christian Educational Association proposing that a commission or commissions be appointed to investigate the problems of religious education in China, and asking for the endorsement of such plans by the missionary organizations of Europe and America. In response to this request, the Committee agreed to express its sympathy with the objects of the Association in making this proposal, and its opinion that these plans should be developed under the direction of the Christian forces in China, and further, to authorize the officers of the Council to give such assistance as may be within their power in helping the Commission in China in obtaining such aid as it may desire from the churches in Europe and America.

Further, the Committee decided to record its conviction that the subject of this enquiry into religious education lies at the heart of the work of Christian missions and that full consideration of it, to be followed by subsequent action, is one of the most immediate responsibilities of the International Missionary Council. For this reason the Committee hereby directs that this subject be included in the programme of the next meeting of the Council, and instructs its officers to carry forward the enquiries that have been begun in various parts of the mission field, and to do all in their power to increase the interest of missionaries and Christian people everywhere in the consideration of the issues. In the further progress of the study, due regard should be given to the varying conditions in different lands and to the educational value of study and discussion by many groups of workers, each of whom should be free to work out their approach to the problem in their own way, while dealing with questions that are common to all or most of them. The enquiry should include both the religious training and instruction in the day schools, board-

ing schools and colleges, and also in the family and in the local church, or local Christian community however organized, in order that greater progress may be made in aiding the local centres of Christian influence to become more effective and fruitful through religious educational processes in the development of Christian character, the cultivation of true worship, and the enlistment of all Christians in sacrificial service. (See Minute 36*e*.)

44. **Membership of the Committee.** The question was raised of a definite ruling regarding the subsequent status of a member of the Committee who was unable to attend a meeting of the Committee. After some discussion the matter was referred to the next meeting of the Council.

45. **Publicity of this Meeting.** To assist the members in giving publicity to this meeting, the officers were requested to prepare a statement containing the principal decisions of the Committee, which might be used by the Committee members in preparing articles for publication in their home countries previous to the distribution of the official minutes.

It was also agreed that the Chairman should issue a letter announcing in brief to the national bodies the recommendations of this Committee. It was pointed out that in any reference made to the proposed meeting at Jerusalem care must be taken to make clear the fact that the resolutions of this Committee that affect the constitution of the Council are subject to confirmation by the various national bodies. It was announced that an article descriptive of this meeting of the Committee would appear in the October issue of the *International Review of Missions*, and the editors undertook to circulate proof copies of this article to members of the Committee.

46. **Registration of Schools in China.** The remainder of this session was given to a discussion of the situation in China (see Minute 10*i*), with special reference to the registration of schools. Members of the Committee representing boards having educational work in China reported the action taken by their respective boards. No action was taken by the Committee.

Nineteenth Session, Saturday, July 24th, 8–9.45 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer.

47. **Prayer Card.** It was resolved to print for the use of members of the Committee the topics for prayer used by the Jerusalem Chamber

Group to which reference had been made on Wednesday by the Bishop of Salisbury.

48. **The Indigenous Churches**. Resuming the consideration of the development of the indigenous churches (see Minutes 10*e* and *i*, and 36*g*), the Committee discussed the plans for the Jerusalem meeting of the Council, particularly with reference to the results desired from that meeting of leaders from the older and younger Churches, and the preparation necessary to realize these purposes. Special attention was drawn to the necessity for preparing the minds of all Church members both in the East and in the West for receiving the message of the meeting. It was agreed that the *International Review of Missions* should be used for this end by providing a series of articles on this subject. Those who took part in this discussion were : Dr Patton, Dr Forgan, Mr Cash, Dr Franklin, Mr Lundahl, Mr Leung, Dr Schlunk, Baron van Boetzelaer, Miss Lyon, Mr Yergan, Dr Axling, Mr Maclennan, Dr Braga, Mr Brockman, Mr Oldham, Mr Turner and Miss Gollock.

49. **Minutes**. The Committee appointed Dr Chamberlain, Mr Hawkins and the officers as a sub-committee to pass the minutes of this meeting.

The session was closed with prayer.

Twentieth Session, Sunday, July 25th, 4–5 p.m.

On Sunday afternoon the Committee united in a service of intercession led by Mr Cash.

Twenty-first Session, Sunday, July 25th, 8–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with a devotional service led by the Chairman.

50. **Minute of Thanks**. The following minute was adopted :

The Committee feels that it cannot close its proceedings without placing on record its high sense of the great kindness and cordiality with which it has been received by the friends of the missionary cause and of international missionary co-operation in Sweden. With deep gratitude the Committee acknowledges the abounding hospitality provided for it by the Swedish Missionary Council, and the great generosity of the Swedish Missionary Society in placing at its disposal the Missionary Rest House at Rättvik. It expresses its warm appreciation of the œcumenical spirit of Christian fellowship which extended

to many members of the Committee on Sunday the privilege of addressing the congregations in different churches.

The members of the Committee will ever cherish sunny memories of the meetings at Rättvik, of the receptions given to them at Orsa and at Leksand, and of the happy fellowship they have enjoyed with many Christian friends during their visit to Sweden.

The members of the Committee desire, in particular, to make grateful acknowledgment of the unremitting care for their comfort and convenience shown by Mr and Mrs Lundahl and by Mrs Peterson, their gracious hostess at Vilohemmet, the Missionary Rest House. It is through their genial courtesy, so constant and yet so unobtrusive, that all the members of the Committee have been made to feel so much at home at Rättvik during a time when they have been called to discuss and decide upon many issues which they hope and pray may prove to be of the highest significance for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God throughout the world.

51. **Adjournment.** After a closing address by the Chairman, the Committee adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December 1925

Income

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Funds as at 31st December 1924—		
General Funds	1809 3 3	
African Missions	56 1 1	
		1865 4 4
II. Contributions applicable to the Budget for the year ending 31st December 1924—		
North America		2183 15 0
III. Contributions to the Budget for the year ending 31st December 1925—		
North America	1903 6 1	
Great Britain	1279 13 6	
Swedish Missionary Council	138 0 0	
Norsk Missionsraad	80 0 0	
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	55 0 0	
Dansk Missionsraad	50 0 0	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	34 0 0	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	20 0 0	
National Missionary Council of Finland	13 0 0	
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	11 0 0	
		3583 19 7
IV. Residue funds of World Missionary Conference, 1910		5 14 6
V. Donations received for disbursement by the Secretary	53 14 5	
Less transmitted to the National Christian Council of India	53 14 5	
		..
VI. Africa Missions Fund—		
Donations received		31 6 0
VII. Interest on Deposit Account		47 5 6
VIII. Additional Sales of Papers printed for the Oxford Meeting		45 0 5
		£7762 5 4

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Administration Expenses—		
Salaries, Secretaries and Assistant Secretary	1964 3 10	
Research Work	375 0 0	
Stenographers	704 16 10	
Share of Expenses of Business Office	155 6 0	
Rent of Offices, Cleaning, Caretaking, Lighting and Heating	780 5 5	
Rent of New York Office, 1924	41 6 5	
Stationery, Postages, Telephone and Miscellaneous	335 9 5	
		4356 7 11
II. Travelling Expenses—		
Secretaries	408 4 0	
Members of Committee	228 13 4	
		636 17 4
III. Expenses of Chairman's Office, New York		300 0 0
IV. Council Bulletin—		
Expenses of Publication, *less* Sales		47 3 7
V. Printing Council Minutes, *less* Sales		56 16 6
VI. Grant in aid of the *International Review of Missions*		276 10 1
VII. African Missions Fund—		
Secretary's Outlays		2 9 0
VIII. Funds on hand as at 31st December 1925—		
General Funds	2001 2 10	
Africa Missions Fund	84 18 1	
		2086 0 11
		£7762 5 4

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1925

Funds and Liabilities	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Balance of Funds as per Income and Expenditure Account—		
General Funds	2001 2 10	
Africa Missions Fund	84 18 1	
		2086 0 11
II. Sundry Creditors		52 17 11
		£2138 18 10

Assets	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Bank Balances—		
Deposit Account	750 0 0	
Current Account	173 13 9	
Cash at New York on Current and Deposit Accounts	434 11 8	
		1358 5 5
II. Sundry Debtors—		
International Review of Missions	137 15 6	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America—for Grant remitted after close of Accounts	300 0 0	
Funds advanced on account of Secretarial Travelling Expenses in South and East Africa	250 0 0	
Sundry Debtors	92 17 11	
		780 13 5
		£2138 18 10

LONDON, *3rd March* 1926.—We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers in London, and with the certified returns from New York, and certify them to be correct.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th September 1925

Income	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subscription Sales received *less* paid in advance—		
London	1181 10 1	
New York	795 8 2	
Cash Sales	29 18 0	
		2006 16 3
Sales from Sundry Publications		26 12 7
Proceeds of Advertisements		181 19 5
Interest on Deposit Account		2 6 3
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet		276 10 1
		£2494 4 7

Expenditure	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Advertising		30 12 4
Books and Magazines		8 13 2
Carriage and Postage on *Review*		218 2 8
Commission on Sales		207 19 1
Contributors' Fees		110 7 0
Miscellaneous		13 19 9
Miscellaneous Postages and Telephones		43 13 0
Printing of the *Review*		713 4 10
Printing *Intercession Paper*, *less* sales		24 10 0
Rent		100 0 0
Salaries—		
Business Office	193 18 6	
Editorial	560 6 5	754 4 11
Stationery		52 13 5
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet sundry office expenditure		216 4 5
		£2494 4 7

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1925

Liabilities	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Sundry Creditors—		
International Missionary Council	204 9 3	
Sundries	118 19 11	
		323 9 2
II. Subscriptions received in Advance		163 15 0
III. Capital Account—		
Grant in aid from the International Missionary Council	276 10 1	
Less Loss for year ended 30th September 1925.	276 10 1	
		£487 4 2

Assets	£ s. d.
I. Sundry Debtors	313 2 2
II. Stock of Text and Cover Papers	73 0 0
III. Bank Balance—	
On Current Account with the Midland Bank Ltd.	101 2 0
	£487 4 2

LONDON, *1st December* 1925.—We have audited the Books and Accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ended 30th September 1925 and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing Accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year and the position as at 30th September 1925.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

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MINUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

AND OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

(ENLARGED MEETING)

JERUSALEM

MARCH 24—APRIL 8, 1928

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MINUTES

THE third meeting of the International Missionary Council was held on the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem. The first session was on Saturday, March 24, 1928, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

1. **Opening of the Meeting.** The Chairman of the Council, Dr John R. Mott, opened the meeting, and at his request the Council was led in prayer by Bishop Uzaki and by Pastor Couve. The entire Council united at the close in the Lord's Prayer.

2. **Greeting from the Deutsche Oelberg-Stiftung.** Dr Martin Schlunk, Chairman of the German delegation, on behalf of the Deutsche Oelberg-Stiftung (German Institute on the Mount of Olives), extended a cordial welcome, asking the Council to make full use of its buildings, and expressing the earnest hope that they would prove a congenial place in which to work. Dr Mott, on behalf of the Council, warmly thanked the authorities of the Institute for their hospitality and courtesy.

3. **Constitution of the Meeting.** The Committee of the Council, having met the previous day, reported that at its meeting at Rättvik, Sweden, in July 1926, the following Minute was adopted (Minute 38):

'The Committee recommends that the co-operating national organizations approve of the following arrangements for the next meeting of the Council, to be held March 19 to April 1, 1928:

'(1) That, whereas under Article II of the constitution of the Council,

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NOTE.—The Messages and Recommendations of the Meeting are not included in these formal Minutes of the Council, but have been printed as a separate volume entitled *The World Mission of Christianity*. Reference to the pages of this volume are given as required.

the national organizations in the sending countries are entitled to appoint members of the Council as follows :

Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	20
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	14
United Missionary Council of Australia	2
Missionary Societies of New Zealand	1
Missionary Societies of South Africa	2
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	6
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	4
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	2
Svenska Missionsradet	2
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	2
Norsk Missionsraad	2
Dansk Missionsraad	2
National Missionary Council of Finland	1
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	1
Total	61

the under-named national organizations, the representation of which is disproportionately small in relation to the extent of their missionary operations, be asked to appoint for the next meeting *additional* representatives as follows :

North America	15
Great Britain	6
Australia	1
New Zealand	1
Sweden	1
Total	24

' (2) That, in consideration of the importance and necessity of adequate representation at the meeting of the point of view of the churches in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific Islands, the National Christian Councils in India, China and Japan be asked to appoint additional members, and in place of the ten co-opted members provided for in the constitution the officers of the International Missionary Council be given power to invite representatives from other countries, after consultation with representative missionary bodies, where these exist, or with individual churches and missions in the countries concerned, so that the number of representatives from the different countries shall be as follows, at least two-thirds of

the representatives in each case being nationals of the country or area represented :

India, Burma and Ceylon	20
China	20
Japan	8
Korea	5
Philippines	3
Malaya, Siam and Indo-China	3
Netherlands Indies	3
South Pacific Islands	1
Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Arabia and the Balkans	7
North Africa, Egypt and Abyssinia	4
Tropical Africa	8
South Africa	2
Madagascar	2
Latin America	5
Total	91

'(3) That all the representatives appointed in accordance with the two foregoing recommendations shall have at the next meeting equal status and rights with the members appointed under Article II of the constitution.

'(4) That the officers be empowered to invite to the meeting, as consultative members, specialists and others whose experience and advice will be of help to the Council to the number of 24, and, if the places assigned in the first two recommendations to the different countries are not filled, additional consultative members up to the number of such vacancies, provided that the total number of members of the Council and of consultative members shall in no case exceed 200.

'(5) That the Council at its next meeting thus constituted shall be requested to consider the present constitution of the International Missionary Council, and to submit to the national organizations any proposal for the revision of the constitution which may appear to be necessary.

'(6) That it should be strongly urged upon those responsible for the appointment of the delegates that they should have in view the representation (*a*) of women, and (*b*) of those about or under the age of 35.

'(7) That it be left to the officers to make adequate arrangements for the stewarding of the conference.

'(8) That attendance at the meeting of the Council be limited to members of the Council.'

The Committee reported further that the above recommendation had been generally approved by the national missionary organizations named in paragraph (1); that each of these national organiza-

tions had appointed their representatives as members of the Council in accordance with the above recommendation; that the National Christian Councils in India, China and Japan had appointed representatives in accordance with paragraph (2) of the same recommendation; that the officers of the Council had invited representatives from other countries in accordance with the same paragraph (2), and had invited others as consultative members in accordance with paragraph (3); that the officers of the Council had invited certain representatives of the Student Christian Movements to assist in the arrangements for the Council meeting in accordance with paragraph (7) of the above recommendation.

The Council therefore resolved:

a. That all the following persons, duly accredited in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of the recommendation, should be recognized as members of the Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council assembled in Jerusalem, with equal status and rights in this meeting of the Council, namely:

Algeria . . .	*The Rev. Josiah T. C. Blackmore:* Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Argentina . .	*The Rev. Gabino Rodriguez, M.A.:* Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church.
Australia . .	*J. E. Bateman, Esq., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc.:* Medical Missionary under the Church Missionary Society.
	The Rev. C. Oswald Lelean: Principal of Missionary Training Institution in Fiji.
	The Rev. Henry C. Matthew, M.A.: Secretary of Foreign Missions in the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.
Belgium . . .	*M. le Pasteur Henri Anet, licencié en théologie, docteur en sciences sociales:* General Secretary of the Belgian Protestant Mission in the Congo; Agent de liaison of the Protestant Missions of the Belgian Congo.
Brazil . . .	*The Rev. Professor Erasmo Braga:* Executive Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Brazil.
	The Rev. H. C. Tucker, D.D.: Agency Secretary of the American Bible Society for Brazil.

BURMA . . . *Thra San Ba, Esq., B.A.:* Corresponding Secretary of the Burma Baptist Missionary Convention.

CANADA . . . *Mrs Murray G. Brooks:* Recording Secretary, Dominion Council, Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

The Rt Rev. James Endicott, D.D., LL.D., Moderator of the United Church of Canada; Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the United Church of Canada.

The Rev. Canon Sydney Gould, M.D., D.D., D.C.L., Honorary Canon of St George's Collegiate Church, Jerusalem; General Secretary, Missionary Society, Church of England in Canada.

Edgar J. Tarr, Esq., K.C., LL.D.: Member of the Board of the Baptist Union of Western Canada.

CEYLON . . . *The Rev. John Simon de Silva, B.A.:* Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission.

CHILE . . . *The Rev. Robert Elphick (Valenzuela):* Member of the Chile Annual Conference of the Methodist Church.

CHINA . . . *The Rev. T. C. Bau, B.A.:* General Secretary of the Chekiang Shanghai Baptist Convention.

Professor Tsu-Chen Chao, B.D., M.A., Litt.D.: Professor of Philosophy of Christianity, Yen ching University.

Mrs C. C. Chen: Vice-Chairman of the National Y.W.C.A.

The Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D.: General Secretary of the National Christian Council of China; Moderator of the Church of Christ in China.

The Rev. Marcus Ch'eng, B.A.: Travelling Evangelist of the Swedish Missionary Society in China.

The Rev. Donald Fay, B.A., B.D.: Vice-Chairman of West China Union University and Dean of the Department of Religion.

CHINA (*continued*) . *The Rev. J. A. O. Gotteberg :* Superintendent of the Norwegian Missionary Society in China.
Wen-Han Gow, Esq., M.B., Ch.B. : Vice-Principal of the Moukden Mission Medical College.
Deaconess Clara J. Lambert : Principal of the Church Missionary Society Girls' School, Foochow.
Professor Tien-Lu Li, M.A., Ph.D. : Professor of Education and Vice-President of Shantung Christian University.
The Rev. R. Y. Lo, M.A., Ph.D. : Editor of the Chinese Christian Advocate.
The Rev. Edwin Carlyle Lobenstine, B.A. : Secretary of the National Christian Council of China.
Miss S. Luella Miner, M.A., Litt.D. : Missionary under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
The Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill, M.A. : Missionary under the Irish Presbyterian Mission.
Yuk-Sam Tom, Esq., M.A., B.D. : Secretary of the Kwangtung Synod of the Church of Christ in China.
Miss Pao-Swen Tseng, B.Sc. : Founder and Principal of I Fang Girls' College, Changsha.
The Rev. Edward Wilson Wallace, M.A., D.D. : Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association.
Professor Francis Cho-Min Wei, M.A., D.C.L. : Acting President of Central China Christian University, Hankow.
The Rev. Hsing-Linn Yee, B.D. : Evangelist in the Tsinan Presbytery of the Church of Christ in China.
David Z. T. Yui, Esq., M.A., Litt.D. : Chairman of the National Christian Council of China ; General Secretary of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Belgian Congo .	*The Rev. Charles E. Pugh:* Congo Field Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, London.
Denmark . . .	*The Rev. Axel Malmström:* Member of the Danish Missionary Society Board.
	The Rev. F. W. Steinthal: Missionary under the Santal Mission of the Northern Churches, India.
Egypt . . .	*Sheikh Metry S. Dewairy:* Sunday School Field Secretary for Egypt.
	Stanley A. Morrison, Esq., M.A.: Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
	President C. P. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D.: President of Assiut College.
England . . .	*The Rev. W. Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E.:* General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.
	Mrs Parker Crane, M.A.: Secretary of the London Missionary Society.
	James O. Dobson, Esq., B.A.: Missionary Secretary of the Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland.
	The Rt Rev. St Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Salisbury: Chairman of the Missionary Council of the National Assembly of the Church of England.
	The Rev. George Herbert Harris, M.A.: Editorial Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.
	Miss Mary V. Hunter: Secretary of Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Canon Oliver Chase Quick, M.A.: Residentiary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
	The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., D.D.: Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
	The Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargent, M.A.: Secretary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

England (*continued*)	*Harry T. Silcock, Esq., M.A.:* Missionary Secretary of the English Friends.
	The Rev. Canon E. F. Spanton: General Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
	The Rev. Canon A. D. Tupper-Carey, M.A.: Organizing Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
	Axel Welin, Esq., C.B.E.: Member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
	The Rev. Canon Garfield H. Williams, M.B., B.S., O.B.E.: Secretary of the Missionary Council of the National Assembly of the Church of England.
	The Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.: Foreign Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.
Eritrea . . .	*The Rev. Jonas Iwarson:* Chairman of the Conference in Eritrea, Evangelical National Missionary Society of Sweden.
Fiji Islands . .	*Mrs Constance L. Lelean:* Missionary in the Fiji Islands.
Finland . . .	*Provost Matti Tarkkanen:* Director of the Finnish Missionary Society.
Formosa . . .	*The Rev. Duncan MacLeod, B.A., B.D.:* Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of England.
France . . .	*M. le Pasteur Daniel Couve, B.A., B.D.:* Director, Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.
	M. le Pasteur Pierre Durand-Gasselin, B.A., B.D.: Member, Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.
	Max Kaltenbach, Esq.: Ingénieur des Arts et Manufactures ; Member, Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.
	Pierre Mirabaud, Esq., Docteur en Droit: Treasurer, Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.

GERMANY . . .	*The Rev. Professor Karl Heim, D.Theol. et Phil.:* Professor of Theology at the University of Tübingen.
	The Rev. Carl Ihmels, D.Phil.: Missionsdirector Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Siegfried Knak, D.Theol.: Missionsdirector of the Berlin Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Professor Julius Richter, D.Theol., D.D.: Professor in the University of Berlin.
	The Rev. Martin Schlunk, D.Theol.: Chairman of the German Missionsausschuss.
	Superintendent Gottfried Simon: Member of the Board of the Rhenish Missionary Society; Principal of the Theological School in Bethel.
GOLD COAST COLONY	*The Rev. Arthur W. Wilkie, D.D., C.B.E.:* Secretary of the Scottish Mission in the Gold Coast.
INDIA . . .	*Professor E. Ahmad Shah, B.Litt., M.A., M.L.C.:* Professor in Lucknow University.
	The Rev. S. K. Chatterji, M.A.: Member of London Mission, Calcutta.
	Pandipeddi Chenchiah, Esq., B.A., M.L.: Member of the Executive Council of the South India United Church.
	The Rev. Jashwant R. Chitambar, M.A., D.D.: Principal of the Lucknow Christian College.
	Surendra Kumar Datta, Esq., B.A., M.B., Ch.B.: National General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon.
	C. Frimodt-Möller, Esq., M.B., Ch.B.: Medical Missionary under the Danish Missionary Society; Medical Superintendent of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium in South India.
	The Rev. E. Stanley Jones, D.D.: Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
	The Rev. K. R. Karunakar, B.A., B.L., B.D.: Teacher in the United Theological College, Bangalore.

India (*continued*) .	*K. K. Kuruvilla, Esq., M.A.:* Headmaster, Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary; Principal, Mar Thoma Theological Seminary. *Miss Eleanor McDougall, M.A., Litt.D.:* Principal of the Women's Christian College, Madras. *The Rev. John McKenzie, M.A.:* Principal of Wilson College, Bombay. *The Rev. T. Narasimhan:* Missionary in South India under the London Missionary Society. *S. C. L. Nasir, Esq., B.A., B.T.:* Industrial Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Nagpur. *Miss B. Choné Oliver, M.D., C.M.:* Medical Missionary under the United Church of Canada. *K. T. Paul, Esq., B.A., O.B.E.:* General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon. *P. Oomman Philip, Esq., B.A.:* Secretary of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon. *The Rev. John Reid:* India Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. *Miss Tara N. Tilak, B.A.:* Social Worker under a Joint Committee of the Y.W.C.A., the Missionary Settlement for University Women, the United Free Church of Scotland and the American Marathi Mission.
Iraq	*The Rev. Edwin E. Calverley, M.A., Ph.D.:* Educational and Evangelistic Missionary of the Arabian Mission.
Ireland . . .	*The Rev. Robert H. Boyd, B.A.:* Convener, Presbyterian Church in Ireland Foreign Mission.
Japan . .	*The Rev. William Axling, D.D.:* Secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan; Missionary in Japan of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

JAPAN (*continued*) .	*The Rev. Charles Wheeler Iglehart, D.D.:* District Superintendent in the Japan Methodist Church.
	The Rev. Michio Kozaki, M.A., B.D.: Assistant Pastor of the Reinanzaka Church.
	Mrs Ochimi Kubushiro, B.D.: National Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.
	The Rev. Professor August Karl Reischauer, M.A., D.D.: Member of the Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
	The Rev. Professor Senzi Turu: Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Meiji Gakuin.
	Bishop Kogoro Uzaki, D.D.: Bishop of the Japan Methodist Church.
	Pastor Sadajiro Yanagihara, B.D., M.A.: Pastor of St John's Church, Osaka.
KOREA . . .	*The Rev. James K. Chung, M.A., M.Th.:* Korean General Secretary of the Korea Sunday School Association.
	Hugh Heung-Wu Cynn, Esq., M.A.: National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Korea.
	Miss Helen Kiduk Kim, M.A.: Dean of Ewha Woman's College.
	The Rev. William Arthur Noble, B.D.: Missionary and District Superintendent, Korea Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
	The Rev. Ju Sam Ryang, B.D.: Chairman of the Korean National Christian Council; Superintendent of the Siberia-Manchuria Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
MADAGASCAR . .	*The Rev. Lars Meling:* Missionary of the Norwegian Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Henri Randzavola: London Missionary Society, Tananarive.
MEXICO . . .	*Sr H. T. Marroquin:* Secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Churches of Mexico; Agency Secretary of the American Bible Society for Mexico.

The Netherlands .	*Baron C. W. Th. van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, D.D.*, Member of Parliament ; President of the Netherlands Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Joh. Rauws : Director of the Co-operating Missionary Societies in the Netherlands ; Secretary of the Commissie van Advies (Dutch Council).
Netherlands Indies	*The Rev. H. A. van Andel, D.D. :* Missionary, Gereformeerde Kerken, Solo, Java.
	T. S. G. Moelia, Esq. : Educationalist ; Member of the Netherlands Indian Volksraad.
	The Rev. B. M. Schuurman : Missionary of the Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap ; Teacher in the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Mission in East Java.
New Zealand .	*The Rev. David Calder, B.A. :* Secretary of the National Missionary Council of New Zealand ; Dominion Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, New Zealand.
	The Rev. David Craig Herron, M.A., M.C. : Pastor of St David's Church, Auckland.
Nigeria . . .	*The Rt Rev. Adolphus Williamson Howells, D.D. :* Assistant Bishop in Nigeria.
Norway . . .	*The Rev. Einar Amdahl :* General Secretary of the Norwegian Missionary Society.
	The Rev. Albert G. Lunde : Chairman of the Norwegian Mission in China.
Persia . . .	*The Rev. Cady H. Allen :* Missionary in Hamadan of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
	The Rt Rev. James Henry Linton, D.D., Bishop in Persia.
Philippine Islands	*Professor Jorge Bocobo, LL.B. :* President of the Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands.
	The Rev. Professor E. K. Higdon, M.A. : Secretary of the Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands.
	The Rev. Proculo A. Rodriguez : Pastor of Evangelical Congregations in the Province of Surigao.

Scotland . . .	*The Rev. Robert Forgan, D.D.:* Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.
	Mrs Mary Grace Forgan: President of the Women's Foreign Mission, and Vice-Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.
	The Rev. William Black Stevenson, M.A., D.D.: Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland.
Siam	*The Rev. Charern Sakoonkan:* Pastor of Second Church, Bangkok.
	Miss Lucy Starling: Principal of Girls' School in Lampang; Member of Executive Committee of Siam Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
South Africa . .	*Professor Davidson Don Tengo Jabavu, B.A.:* Professor in South African Native College, Fort Hare, Alice.
	The Rev. W. H. Murray, D.Litt.: Superintendent of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission in Nyasaland.
Straits Settlements	*The Rt Rev. C. J. Ferguson Davie, D.D.:* Recently Bishop of Singapore.
	The Rev. W. E. Horley, M.B.E.: Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Sweden . . .	*The Rev. Nils Dahlberg, M.A.:* Member, General Secretary and Editor, Evangelical National Missionary Society Board.
	Jakob E. Lundahl, Esq.: Secretary of the Northern Missionary Council; Secretary of the Swedish Missionary Council; Foreign Secretary of the Swedish Missionary Society.
	The Rev. J. Nyrén: Missionsdirector of the Swedish Missionary Society.
Switzerland . .	*Mme Henry-Louis Henriod.*
	The Rev. Abel de Meuron, M.A.: Secretary of the Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland; Secretary of the Mission Suisse Romande.

Syria . . .	*Miss Fareedeh el Akle:* Teacher of the Friends' Foreign Mission Board, working in Broumana. *The Rev. Alfred Nielsen:* Danish Mission to the Orient, Damascus. *The Rev. Habib Subhyeh:* Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Tripoli.
Turkey . . .	*The Rev. Fred Field Goodsell, D.D.:* Field Secretary of the Turkey Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. *Mrs George Herbert Huntington:* Chairman of the Near East Committee of the Y.W.C.A. *Miss Ethel W. Putney, M.A.:* Principal of the American School, Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Uganda . . .	*Sirwano W. Kulubya, Esq. (Kitunzi):* County Chief in Buganda; Member of the Synod of the Church of Uganda. *The Rt Rev. J. J. Willis, D.D., O.B.E.,* Bishop of Uganda.
United States of America	*Bishop William B. Beauchamp, D.D., LL.D.:* President of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. *Rev. Howard Allen Bridgman, D.D.:* Schoolmaster. *Miss Helen B. Calder, B.A.:* Home Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. *The Rev. E. Fay Campbell, B.D.:* Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions; Secretary of the Yale University Y.M.C.A. *The Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, M.A.:* General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. *The Rev. Stephen J. Corey, LL.D.:* First Vice-President of the United Christian Missionary Society.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*continued*)

The Rev. W. G. Cram, D.D., LL.D.: Genera Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Miss Margaret Crutchfield, B.A.: Travelling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, D.D.: Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. James H. Franklin, D.D., LL.D.: Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Mrs H. E. Goodman: President of the Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

President John Hope, M.A., LL.D.: President of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, D.D., LL.D.: President of the United Lutheran Church in America.

The Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt, D.D.: Chairman of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Miss Sarah S. Lyon, B.A.: Executive Secretary of the Foreign Division of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.: Member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs Evelyn Riley Nicholson, L.H.D.: President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fred W. Ramsey, Esq.: Associated with missionary operations of the Evangelical Church of America; Manufacturer.

The Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, B.A.: Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*continued*)

The Rt Rev. Louis Childs Sanford, D.D.; Bishop of San Joaquin, California: Member of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. William P. Schell, D.D.: Executive Secretary of the Home Base Department of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; Chairman of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of the United States and Canada.

The Rev. H. M. Shuman: President of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Harper Sibley, Esq., B.A., LL.B.: Member of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs Harper Sibley: Member of the Adult Division of the Department of Religious Education of the Episcopal Church; Vice-President of the Northfield Young Woman's Conference. (Alternate for Bishop Sanford.)

Mrs Edwin H. Silverthorn, M.A.: Secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; First Vice-President of the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America.

Robert E. Speer, Esq., D.D., LL.D.: Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Mrs Robert E. Speer, M.A.: President of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

The Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, B.A., B.D.: Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of the United States and Canada.

The Rev. Fennell P. Turner, B.A.: Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*continued*) the Foreign Missions Conference of the United States and Canada.

Mrs Charles W. Williams : Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The Rev. Jesse R. Wilson, B.D. : General Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., LL.D. : Field Secretary of the American Christian Literature Society for Moslems ; Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Nile Mission Press.

[For certain other countries, e.g. Palestine, Sudan, Transjordania and Uruguay, see list of Co-opted Members.]

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

John R. Mott, Esq., LL.D. : Chairman of the International Missionary Council ; Chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation ; President of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations ; Chairman of the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

James M. Speers, Esq. : Treasurer of the International Missionary Council ; Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The Rev. William Paton, M.A. : Secretary, International Missionary Council ; Editor, *International Review of Missions.*

The Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D. : Secretary, International Missionary Council.

Miss B. D. Gibson, M.A. : Assistant Secretary, International Missionary Council.

Miss M. M. Underhill, B.Litt. : Associate Editor, *International Review of Missions.*

b. That all the following persons are hereby recognized as consultative members of this Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council, namely :

The Rev. W. W. Alexander, D.D. : Executive Secretary of the Inter-racial Department of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of the U.S.A. ; Director, Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation.

Mevr. J. C. van Andel-Rutgers : Representing Missionary Work for Women in the Netherlands Indies.

The Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, D.D. : Secretary-General of the Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work.

The Rev. James MacDougall Black, D.D. : Chairman of the Jewish Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Baroness W. E. van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam : Member of the Board of the Utrecht Missionary Society, The Netherlands.

President Kenyon Leech Butterfield, A.M., LL.D. : Vice-President, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ; President of Michigan State College ; Expert on Country Life Problems.

The Rev. D. Crommelin : Director of the Associated Missionary Societies of the Netherlands.

Miss Mary A. Dingman, B.S. : Industrial Secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A.

Herr Oberstudiendirektor Schulrat Eberhard, D.Theol.

The Rev. Walter Freytag, Dr.Phil : Director of the German Evangelical Missions Aid Society.

Harold A. Grimshaw, Esq., B.A., M.Sc. (Economics) : Chief of Native Labour Section, International Labour Office, Geneva.

The Rt Rev. Llewellyn Henry Gwynne, D.D. : Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan.

Hafez Effendi Daoud : Secretary, Friends of the Bible Society, ' Coptic Orthodox Church.'

A. C. Harte, Esq., M.A., LL.D. : Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Palestine.

Professor William Ernest Hocking, Ph.D., L.H.D. : Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University.

Samuel Guy Inman, Esq., M.A., LL.D. : Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, New York City, U.S.A.

Thomas Jesse Jones, Esq., Ph.D., LL.D.: Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Hendrik Kraemer, Esq., Dr of Philology: Deputed Officer of the Netherlands Bible Society for Scientific Work in Missionary Service.

The Rev. David Willard Lyon, D.D.: Secretary in the Far East of the Foreign Committee of the National Councils of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States of America and Canada.

The Rev. John A. Mackay, M.A., D.Litt.: Religious Work Secretary of the South American Federation of Y.M.C.A.'s.

The Rt Rev. Rennie MacInnes, D.D.: Bishop of Jerusalem.

Basil Mathews, Esq., M.A.: Literature Secretary of the World's Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s.

The Rev. Samuel A. Moffett, D.D.: Missionary in Korea of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Mrs John R. Mott, M.A.: Honorary Member of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of the U.S.A.

The Rev. James Houden Nicol, M.A.: Chairman of the Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa; Member and Secretary of the Syria Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

The Rev. Canon Charles E. Raven, D.D.: Canon of Liverpool Cathedral; Chaplain to H.M. the King.

Frau E. M. Schlunk: Member of Women's Mission Board at Hamburg.

Miss C. A. Stuart, M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M. and H.: Medical Missionary in Transjordania under the Church Missionary Society.

R. H. Tawney, Esq., B.A.: University Lecturer in Economics, London.

The Rt Rev. William Temple, D.D., D.Litt.: Lord Bishop of Manchester.

The Rev. James S. Thomson, M.A.: Secretary of the Committee on Youth, United Free Church of Scotland; Chairman of the United Council for Missionary Education.

The Rev. Charles Roger Watson, M.A., LL.D.: President of the American University at Cairo.

The Rev. Professor Luther Allan Weigle, Ph.D., D.D., Litt.D.: Professor of Religious Education in Yale University.

Robert P. Wilder, Esq., D.D.: Executive Secretary of the Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa.

Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, M.A.: Executive Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in the Near East.

c. That all the following persons invited by the officers of the Council in accordance with paragraph (7) of the recommendation quoted above be invited to share in the deliberations of the Council, subject to the permission of its Chairman, but without vote, namely:

Murray G. Brooks, Esq., B.A.: General Secretary, Student Christian Movement of Canada.

Mrs Twila Lytton Cavert, M.A.: Chairman, Executive Committee of the Student Department of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of the United States of America.

Mrs S. K. Datta, M.A.: Representing the Student Y.W.C.A. of India.

The Rev. Professor Thomas W. Graham, D.D.: Chairman of the Student Division Committee of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of the U.S.A.; Dean and Professor of Missions, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

The Rev. Henry-Louis Henriod, B.D.: General Secretary, World's Student Christian Federation.

The Rev. Edouard Keller, Ph.D.: Member of the National Committee of the Swiss Student Christian Association.

The Rev. Otto Kübler, D.Theol.: Representing the German Student Christian Movement.

Kenji Nakahara, Esq.: Student Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of Japan.

George R. Osborn, Esq., B.A.: Member of the General Committee, Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union.

The Rev. Paul Sandegren, Fil. Kand., Teol. Kand.: Representing the Student Christian Movements of the Scandinavian Countries; Assistant Secretary, Church of Sweden Mission.

The Rev. Augustine Ralla Ram, B.A.: General Secretary of the Student Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon.

M. N. W. Smit, Esq., Candidaat in de Theologie aan de Universiteit te Utrecht: Travelling Secretary, Student Christian Movement of the Netherlands.

The Rev. Max Yergan, M.A.: Secretary, Student Christian Association (Native Section) of South Africa.

d. That to this Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council as thus constituted, there should be referred the present constitution of the International Missionary Council with the request that recommendations be drafted for the revision of this constitution as may appear to be necessary, such recommendations to be submitted to the national missionary organizations for their approval and ratification.

4. **Standing Orders.** The following standing orders, as submitted by the Committee, were passed unanimously:

a. The Council will meet each day except Sundays and Maundy Thursday and Good Friday at 9.30 a.m. and continue in session until not later than 12.45 p.m. with a brief recess taken at the discretion of the Chairman. The Council will also sit each evening from 8 to 9.30 p.m.

b. The first business of each day, after the opening act of worship, will be to receive any resolutions or proposals which members may desire to present, which resolutions or proposals will be referred without discussion to the Committee of the Council. Thereafter, the consideration of the various subjects indicated in the preliminary circular announcing the Meeting shall occupy the whole time of the morning session until the hour for adjournment, or such earlier hour as the Council may appoint upon the recommendation of the Committee of the Council.

c. Each of the main subjects for discussion shall be presented by persons designated by the Committee of the Council for this purpose, the length of their presentations to be fixed by the officers. The remainder of the time during which a subject is under consideration shall be taken by the other members.

d. In order to facilitate the most profitable use of the time available for discussion, the Committee of the Council shall, in the light of such suggestions as may have been submitted in writing by members of the Council, prepare an agenda for the topic to be considered, indicating the points on which it seems desirable to concentrate attention and the order in which they shall be taken up. The amount of time to be devoted to each topic or subdivision shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

e. All members desiring to speak on any given point, whether

in the way of emphasizing its importance or in the way of criticism, shall send in their names not later than 2 p.m. on the previous day to the secretary of the Council, stating the point or points on which they wish to speak. It shall further be open for any member who in the course of the discussion desires to speak to send up his name to the Chairman by one of the ushers posted in the hall, who will supply the member with a card to be filled up for this purpose. But in view of the limitation of time available, it is understood that the giving of notice does not necessarily secure for any member the opportunity of speaking.

f. The Chairman shall call at his discretion upon speakers who have sent in their names, but, in doing so, he shall endeavour to have regard to a fair representation of different countries and phases of work and to an adequate expression of difference of view.

g. The time allotted to each speaker in the discussion of a given topic shall not exceed seven minutes.

h. Speakers shall be permitted to use the language of their choice, but speeches in any language other than English shall be translated in a three minute summary at the close of each speech.

i. It is expected that all speakers will direct their remarks to the discussion of large questions relating to the subject under review. In order to save the time of the Meeting, all corrections of what are regarded as inaccurate or deficient statements in the preliminary papers should be sent in writing to the secretary of the Council for consideration in the final revision of the paper.

j. When the Chairman submits any point to the Council he shall state the question in briefest terms, and ask an expression of opinion, 'Aye' or 'No.' If the result appears indecisive, he may take a show of hands for and against, if possible without counting. No suspension of the Standing Orders shall be allowed unless it be obviously desired by a large majority.

k. Resolutions touching any matter of faith or polity on which those participating in the Meeting of the Council differ among themselves are excluded by the constitution of the Council.

l. It is agreed that no resolution shall be submitted to the Council unless the Committee of the Council, by a majority of two-thirds, has approved it as a resolution proper to the purposes of the Council.

m. In all questions relating to order and procedure, the ruling of the Chairman shall be final.

n. Members having any suggestion to offer with regard to the

procedure or convenience of the Meeting of the Council are invited to transmit their suggestions to the Committee of the Council.

o. The Committee of the Council recommends that the Council adopt the following requests to its members :

(i) It is most earnestly requested that during the time set apart each forenoon for united intercession, no one shall enter or leave the hall. This act of united prayer is the most important part of each day's proceedings, and on it more than all else depends the realization of the spiritual possibilities of the Meeting.

(ii) It is also requested that all members should endeavour to be in their places by 9.25 each morning, so that all may take part in the opening act of worship and that there may be no disturbance or distraction from members arriving late.

5. **Rules of Debate.** The following rules of debate were adopted :

a. The mover of a resolution shall have a right of reply, but not the mover of an amendment. The reply must be limited to answering the arguments advanced against the motion.

b. Any amendment which does not affect the substance of a resolution submitted in accordance with the provisions of Standing Orders XI and XII may be proposed from the floor, but shall be presented in writing by the proposer either before or at the time the proposition is made, and shall be handed to the Chairman through one of the ushers, and the Chairman shall have discretion to decide whether the amendment is admissible under the rule.

c. When a resolution or amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

d. No member may speak more than once on one resolution or amendment to it without the consent of the Council.

e. No resolution on any other subject shall be submitted until the one under consideration is disposed of.

This may be done by withdrawal (Rule *c*), adoption, or rejection, or by one of the following motions :

(i) Amendment of the resolution by varying its terms, omission or addition.

(*a*) Should an amendment be carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion, and thereon an amendment may be proposed.

(*b*) No second amendment shall be submitted until the first is disposed of, though any speaker may give notice of his intention to propose a second amendment.

(ii) Any of the following motions which are in order when any proposal is before the Council.

(*a*) 'That the resolution (or resolution and amendment) before the Council be not put.' When this motion is moved it shall be put by the Chairman without discussion.

If it be carried, the resolution or amendment before the Council cannot be put. If it be not carried, the discussion may proceed.

(*b*) 'That the next business as ordered by the Council be now taken.'

(*c*) 'That the question be postponed either to a definite time, or to a time to be hereafter fixed.'

(*d*) 'That the question be referred to a committee.'

f. A motion 'That the vote be now taken' may be presented by any member, but no discussion shall be allowed thereon. If the motion should be carried by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting, the Chairman shall forthwith call upon the member, if any, who may have the right of reply and immediately after he has spoken shall put the question.

g. The resolution and amendment shall be read before being put to the vote. The vote on the amendment shall be taken first. No member shall speak after the Chairman has risen to put 'the question' to the Council until a vote has been taken.

6. **Membership of the Committee.** It was proposed by the Committee and unanimously agreed that the following persons who had been invited to sit with the Committee of the Council as consultative members should be made full members of the Committee for the duration of the Council meeting, namely :

Professor Erasmo Braga.
Dr S. K Datta.
Rev. James H. Nicol.
Bishop Kogoro Uzaki.
Dr Arthur W. Wilkie.
Mr Max Yergan.
Dr D. Z. T. Yui.

7. **Business Committee.** It was voted that the Committee of the Council as at present constituted should act as a Business Committee for the meeting of the Council.

8. **Address by the Chairman.** The Chairman gave an opening address on the task before the meeting. At the close of the address prayer was offered by the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan.

Sunday, March 25.

No regular sessions of the Council were held on this Sunday, but at 10.30 a.m. a service was conducted by the Bishop of Salisbury in the Sanatorium; at 4 p.m. the Council members assembled on the hillside to hear a talk from the Bishop in Jerusalem on the city and its surroundings, followed by devotional readings and prayer; and at 8 p.m. Dr Mott presided over a devotional meeting at which Dr Cheng Ching-Yi and Mr Max Yergan gave addresses.

Second Session, Monday, March 26, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn, and prayer by Dr Anet.

9. **Minute Secretaries.** It was voted that Dr D. Willard Lyon and the Rev. James S. Thomson be appointed Minute Secretaries for this meeting of the Council.

10. **The Christian Message.** Discussion on the Christian Life and Message in Relation to non-Christian Systems was opened with a paper by Dr Robert E. Speer. This was followed by briefer statements on the same subject by Dr Kraemer and Professor Francis Wei.

The following took part in the general discussion: Bishop McConnell, Mr Chenchiah, Dr Heim, Canon Quick, Dr Chao, Dr Richter, Canon Gould and Dr Zwemer.

In the course of the morning a period of meditation and prayer was led by Mr K. T. Paul.

In the afternoon, from 4.30–6.30, the Council divided into five groups, in each of which the Christian Message was discussed in relation to one of the religious systems treated in the preliminary papers.

Third Session, Monday, March 26, 8–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. C. Matthew.

11. **The Situation in China.** Dr Yui gave an address on 'The Present Situation in China and its Significance to the Christian Forces in China and throughout the World.'

Fourth Session, Tuesday, March 27, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Dr Ihmels.

12. **Revision of Standing Orders.** On behalf of the Committee of the Council Canon Garfield Williams proposed :

That section *g* of the standing orders be so amended in regard to open discussions as to make the time limit for each speaker, whose native tongue is English, six minutes, and for every other speaker eight minutes.

This amendment was unanimously carried.

13. **The Christian Message.** Discussion of the Christian Message was continued throughout the morning, and the following took part : Dr Reischauer, Professor Ahmad Shah, Miss Tseng, Dr Stanley Jones, Dr Simon, Mrs Kubushiro, Professor Braga, Dr Wilkie, Probst Tarkkanen, Miss Kim, Mr McKenzie, Professor Hocking, Mr K. T. Paul, Miss Crutchfield, Mr Grimshaw, Mrs Robert Speer, M. Couve and the Bishop of Manchester.

In the course of the morning the Council was led in prayer by Dr Stanley Jones.

In the afternoon the group discussions on the Christian Message were continued.

Fifth Session, Tuesday, March 27, 8–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn, and prayer by Dr Ritson.

14. **The Indian Situation.** Dr S. K. Datta addressed the Council on ' What is Moving in the Heart of India To-day.'

Sixth Session, Wednesday, March 28, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

15. **The Older and Younger Churches.** The discussion of the relations of the older and younger churches was opened by short statements by Dr C. Y. Cheng (China), Bishop Howells (Nigeria), Bishop Uzaki (Japan), Dr Braga (Brazil), Mr Philip (India), Mr Ryang (Korea), Mr Kulubya (Uganda), Sr H. T. Marroquin (Mexico) and Rev. Thra San Ba (Burma).

After a period of meditation and prayer conducted by Rev. C. E. Wilson, the discussions were continued and the following members took part : Mr Cash, Dr Knak, Dr Chitamber, Miss Akle, Dr Franklin, Sheikh Dewairy, Hafiz Effendi Daoud and Dr Endicott.

In the afternoon the Council divided into groups to discuss different aspects of the relations between the younger and older churches.

Seventh Session, Wednesday, March 28, 8 *p.m.*–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Dr Forgan.

16. **Absence of Archbishop Soderblom.** The Chairman stated that His Grace, Nathan Söderblom, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of Upsala and President of the Church of Sweden Mission Board, had promised to give an address on 'The Historic Christian Fellowship,' but had been prevented at the last moment by ill-health from attending the meeting; His Grace had, however, sent the manuscript of his address which would be included in the records of the meeting.

17. **The Historic Christian Fellowship.** In the absence of Archbishop Söderblom the Bishop of Manchester addressed the meeting on the subject of 'The Historic Christian Fellowship.'

Eighth Session, Thursday, March 29, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by M. de Meuron.

18. **Period of Rest.** On a motion, made and seconded from the floor, it was unanimously agreed that no meetings of the Council or committees should be held on Saturday afternoon or evening, March 31.

19. **Christian Religious Education.** Dr Luther A. Weigle and Canon Raven opened the discussion on religious education.

The following also spoke: Dr Eberhard, Mr S. K. Chatterji, Baroness van Boetzelaer, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr C. R. Watson, Mrs Harper Sibley, Dr Schlunk, Dr E. W. Wallace, Dr A. W. Wilkie, Dr W. E. Hocking and Mrs Parker Crane.

20. **Message from Mr Oldham.** The Chairman read a telegram 'Remembering you, remember Africa' from Mr J. H. Oldham, dated at Blantyre, Africa. At the request of the Chairman the Council was led in prayer for Africa by Dr C. R. Watson.

In the course of the morning a period of meditation and prayer was conducted by Miss McDougall.

From 4.15–6.15 the Council met in groups to discuss different aspects of religious education.

Ninth Session, Thursday, March 29, 8 *p.m.*–9.20 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Dr Black.

21. **Industrial Questions.** The topic of the evening, 'The Bearing of Christianity on Social and Industrial Questions,' was dealt with in two addresses, by Mr R. H. Tawney and by Bishop McConnell.

Tenth Session, Friday, March 30, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Mr Dahlberg.

22. **Rural Areas.** Discussion on the needs of rural areas was opened by Dr Butterfield and Mr K. T. Paul.

The Chairman explained that Dr E. de S. Brunner of New York, who had promised to give an address on this subject, had been compelled by the illness of his wife to return home before the meeting.

The following members took part in the general discussion: Dr R. Y. Lo, Deaconess Lambert, M. Couve, Professor Jabavu, Mr Pugh, Dr Moffett, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Cynn, Mr G. Rodriguez, Dr Axling, Dr Ihmels, Dr Jesse Jones and Dr Diffendorfer.

In the course of the morning a period of intercession was led by Mr H. T. Silcock.

In the afternoon the Council met in groups to discuss the needs of rural areas, industrialism in Asia and Africa and racial relationships.

Eleventh Session, Friday, March 30, 8 *p.m.*–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Mr P. O. Philip.

23. **The Ground of Evangelism.** Professor Heim addressed the meeting, taking as his subject 'What Is It in the Gospel Which Commands Us?'

Twelfth Session, Saturday, March 31, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer by Mr Donald Fay.

24. **Racial Relationships.** The discussion of the subject of Christianity and racial relationships was opened by Dr John Hope, Mr Max Yergan and Bishop Uzaki.

The following also took part: Professor Bocobo, Professor Jabavu, Dr W. H. Murray, Miss Kim, Bishop Ferguson Davie, Mrs Huntington, M. de Meuron, Mr Grimshaw, Miss Tilak, Mr Basil Mathews and Dr W. W. Alexander.

In the course of the morning a period of contemplation and prayer was led by M. Couve.

No meetings were held in the afternoon or evening

Palm Sunday, April 1.

In the morning of Palm Sunday members of the Council met on the hillside above Bethany where Bishop MacInnes held a short devotional service, then, leading the company on by Bethphage to a point on the Mount of Olives where the city came in sight, the Bishop again led a short service with prayer, meditation and singing.

Thirteenth Session, Sunday, April 1, 4.15 *p.m.*–7 *p.m.*

A special session on evangelism was opened with a hymn and with prayer by the Rev. C. E. Wilson.

25. **Evangelism.** Dr John A. Mackay (South America) and Bishop Linton (Persia) told of their experiences in evangelistic work, and after a period of intercession led by Dr C. Y. Cheng the meeting was closed with an address by Dr Stanley Jones.

Fourteenth Session, Monday, April 2, 8 *p.m.*–9.20 *p.m.*

The day having been devoted to group meetings on all the subjects opened up in the preceding week, the evening session was opened with a hymn and prayer.

26. **Special Prayer for Three Missionaries.** Dr Goodsell made a brief statement regarding three missionaries who, because they had held conversations with students outside of school hours regarding the Christian life, were on trial at Broussa, on the charge of having broken the educational law of Turkey. At the request of the Chairman prayer was offered on behalf of these missionaries by Bishop Linton.

27. **Psychology and Faith.** A paper was read by Professor Hocking on ' Psychological Conditions for Growth in Religious Faith.'

Fifteenth Session, Tuesday, April 3, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with hymns and with prayer by Dr Richter.

28. **The Home Base.** Canon Garfield Williams and Dr Schlunk opened the discussion on the Home Base with short statements.

The following also participated : Mr Stauffer, Mr J. S. Thomson,

Mrs Forgan, Mr Fay Campbell, Professor Ahmad Shah, Mrs Chen. Dr Endicott, Dr Leavitt and Dr Diffendorfer.

Dr J. H. Ritson led the Council in a period of meditation and prayer.

29. **Work among the Jews.** Short statements on work among the Jews were made by Dr. Black, Canon Gould and Mrs Nicholson.

The following resolution was moved by Dr Black, seconded by Canon Gould and unanimously carried :

In view of the needs and opportunities of the present situation in Jewry throughout the world, as shown in the volume reporting the proceedings of the two international conferences at Budapest and Warsaw in April, 1927, this Council appeals to all the churches of Christendom to consider the claim for active work among Jews, and especially to study the changed conditions which call for intercession and for increased support of all the recognized agencies now labouring among this people.

The Council referred the findings of the report to its Committee for favourable consideration and action.

The Council entertained at tea His Beatitude Damianos, Patriarch of Jerusalem (Greek), His Beatitude Tourian, Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, The Rt Rev. the Coptic Bishop of Jerusalem, The Most Rev. the Archbishop Anastassy (Russian), The Very Rev. the Superior of the Abyssinian Church.

Various groups and committees met in the course of the afternoon.

Sixteenth Session, Tuesday, April 3, 8 *p.m.*–10 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Miss Dingman.

30. **Presentation of a Chinese Banner.** Mrs C. C. Chen, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, presented to the Council as from the Chinese Christians of Shanghai, a Chinese silk banner bearing four Chinese characters meaning 'The Light that Extends in the Four Directions.' Mrs Chen stated that the Chinese delegation felt it fitting that the banner should hang in the room made sacred by the sessions of this Meeting, and should therefore be left in the custody of the German Institute on the Mount of Olives.

31. **Christianity and Industrial Problems.** Bishop McConnell presented the report of the group on the Christian Mission in Relation

to Industrial Problems in Asia and Africa. The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the first two and last sections of this report.

Seventeenth Session, Wednesday, April 4, 9.30 *a.m.*–11 *a.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by the Rev. B. M. Schuurman.

32. **Christianity and Industrial Problems.** The third section of the report on Christianity and industrial problems dealing with provision for research was discussed. This section was referred to the Committee of the International Missionary Council for consideration and report.

Bishop McConnell read the amendments to the report which had been suggested from the floor at the previous sessions and which had all been incorporated.

The following resolution was passed unanimously :

That the Council adopt, with the exception of the third section, the report on the Christian Mission in Relation to Industrial Problems in Asia and Africa, as amended, indicating by such adoption approval of the general purport and substance of the report.[1]

33. **Editing of Reports.** The suggestions were made that the reports of the groups should be eventually issued, not as reports of sub-committees, but as deliverances of the Council as a whole, and that arrangements should therefore be made for certain revision of their phraseology, in particular with reference to the countries which send missionaries and those to which missionaries are sent. These suggestions were approved and were referred to the Committee of the Council.

34. **Medical Work.** Dr C. Frimodt-Möller read a paper on medical work.

The Council was led in a period of meditation and prayer by Dr John Hope.

Eighteenth Session, Wednesday, April 4, 4.15 *p.m.*–5.40 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer.

35. **The Christian Message.** The report of the group on the Christian Message was presented by the Bishop of Manchester.

[1] For full text of the report as finally passed, see volume of Findings. *The World Mission of Christianity*, p. 46.

Some discussion followed, but action on the report was deferred till next day.

Nineteenth Session, Wednesday, April 4, 8 *p.m.*–9.30 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Canon Raven.

36. **Religious Education.** The report of the group on religious education was presented by Dr C. R. Watson. A general discussion of the report as a whole preceded a particular discussion of the first half of it. Further discussion was postponed until the next session.

Twentieth Session, Thursday, April 5, 9.30 *a.m.*–12.45 *p.m.*

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by the Rev. J. Nyrén.

37. **The Christian Message.** Canon Garfield Williams moved and Dr J. H. Franklin seconded :

That the report on ' The Christian Message ' be accepted as it stands, those who drafted it being permitted to make such further changes in its wording as shall not interfere with the general sense and purport of the document. (See Findings volume, p. 7.)

This motion was unanimously carried by a standing vote, after which the two chairmen of the group which prepared the report, the Bishop of Manchester and Dr R. E. Speer, led the Council in prayer.

38. **Religious Education.** Dr Watson, chairman of the group on religious education, made a further statement on the report. After a general discussion it was resolved that all suggestions for amendment of the report, both those laid before the Council and others which might be submitted later, should be remitted to the drafting committee of the group.

39. **Publication of Material on Religious Education.** The proposal was made and approved that the officers of the Council should place in the hands of some qualified person, or group of persons, the task of collecting, co-ordinating and expressing in a clear and unambiguous manner, the constructive suggestions contained in these various documents and statements, in order that such a clear statement should be made available for church and mission bodies as would aid them in the further development of their policy in regard to religious education.

A period of intercession was led by Mrs Robert E. Speer.

40. **Racial Relationships.** Bishop Uzaki read the report of the group on racial relationships. After a period of discussion the subject was deferred until a later session.

Twenty-first Session, Friday, April 6, 4.15 p.m.–6.30 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Dr Siegfried Knak.

41. **Rural Areas.** Mr K. T. Paul, chairman of the group, presented the report on the Christian Mission in Relation to Rural Problems. The report was approved in substance; the drafting committee which prepared it was empowered to incorporate, so far as practicable, all the amendments already suggested, and to consider any further suggestions which might be brought to their attention. (See Findings volume, p. 55.)

Twenty-second Session, Friday, April 6, 8 p.m.–10.30 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Bishop Howells.

42. **Industrial Problems.** In accordance with Minute 32 a report was submitted from the Committee of the Council amending the section of the report on industrial problems dealing with the provision for research. After discussion the report was adopted with certain amendments. (See Findings volume, p. 52.)

43. **Racial Relationships.** The report of the group on Racial Relationships was presented by Mr Basil Mathews. After extended discussion the report was approved in substance, and the drafting committee of the group which prepared it was empowered to incorporate the amendments already proposed and to give sympathetic consideration to further suggestions which might be offered by members of the Council. (See Findings volume, p. 40.)

Twenty-third Session, Saturday, April 7, 9.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by the Rev. J. S. Ryang.

44. **Greetings to the Archbishop of Canterbury.** It was agreed to send the following cablegram of greetings and congratulations to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday and of the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding:

'As representatives of the Christian forces of fifty countries from the midst of our creative fellowship here on the Mount of Olives we wish

to join with your countless friends throughout the world in most cordial felicitations. We would also express heartfelt recognition of your unfailing comprehending indispensable collaboration in our international missionary co-operation. John Mott.'

45. **Religious Education.** The drafting committee of the group on Religious Education presented a revised report, which was unanimously approved. (See Findings volume, p. 17.)

46. **Medical Work.** The report of the group on medical work was presented by Dr Frimodt-Möller. After discussion the report was by common consent remitted to the group for revision.

47. **Relations of the Younger and Older Churches.** Dr C. Y. Cheng, chairman of the group, presented the report on the Relation between the Younger and Older Churches. The report was approved in substance, and the drafting committee of the group which prepared it was empowered to incorporate in the report the amendments already proposed and, so far as practicable, any further suggestions which might be made by members of the Council. (See Findings volume, p. 32.)

In the course of the morning a period of meditation and prayer was led by the Rev. W. Paton.

Twenty-fourth Session, Saturday, April 7, 4.15–6.15 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer.

48. **Co-operation through National Christian Councils.** The Rev. W. W. Cash, chairman of the group, presented the report on Co-operation through National Christian Councils. The report was approved in substance and the drafting committee of the group which prepared it was empowered, in the light of suggestions received from members, to make such further revisions as might seem practicable. (See Findings volume, p. 75.)

49. **Future Organization of the International Missionary Council.** The report on the Future Organization of the International Missionary Council, including a proposed revised constitution, was presented on behalf of the Committee of the Council by the Chairman, Dr Mott. This report was unanimously adopted, as follows:

The International Missionary Council, in presenting a revised constitution, desires to reiterate, with the added knowledge brought

by the years, the case for an international missionary organization by suggesting the following reasons for its continuance and larger development :

1. The missionary enterprise is in all lands actually and manifestly international.

2. It is necessary to reveal the awareness on the part of the missionary movement of the international consciousness which pervades all departments of human progress.

3. There are many world situations involving missions with which it is impossible to deal except internationally.

4. A Christian missionary international organization is needed to represent missions in relations with other representative international bodies.

5. The essential spiritual unity already existing among Christians demands manifestation in international missionary co-operation.

Revised Constitution of the International Missionary Council

(For submission to the constituent national organizations)

I. *Preamble*

The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the churches and the missionary societies and boards, representing the churches.

It is recognized that the successful working of the International Missionary Council is entirely dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of fellowship, mutual understanding and desire to co-operate.

II. *Membership and Meetings*

The Council is composed of the following national missionary organizations [1] and Christian councils :

United Missionary Council of Australia.
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo.
National Christian Council of China.

[1] The term ' missionary ' is used in this constitution to describe the work of presenting the Gospel to non-Christian peoples, whether carried on by the older or by the younger churches.

Conseil Protestant du Congo.
Dansk Missionsraad.
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund.
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.
National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.
National Christian Council of Japan.
Korean National Christian Council.
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands).
Netherlands India.
National Missionary Council of New Zealand.
Norsk Missionsraad.
Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada).
Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands.
Missionary Societies of South Africa.
Suomen Lähetysneuvosto.
Svenska Missionsradet.
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland.
Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa.

National missionary organizations or Christian councils in other countries or areas may be added to those named above by the affirmative vote of the Committee of the Council, provided for later; and the Committee of the Council shall have full power to determine what qualifications shall be required of a missionary organization or a Christian council for membership in the Council. Among these qualifications the Committee would take into consideration the thoroughly representative character of the organization, its elements of stability and the extent and nature of the area that it covers.

The meetings of the Council shall be of two kinds, namely: (*a*) general Council meetings, and (*b*) special meetings for the consideration of particular subjects. The call for these general or special meetings shall be issued by the Committee of the Council. In the case of general council meetings, the call shall be issued only after the proposal to hold such a meeting has been approved by two-thirds of the national bodies constituting the Council. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Committee after the proposal to hold such a meeting has been approved by two-thirds

of the national bodies which will be expected to send representatives to the meeting.

The number of representatives which each national missionary organization and Christian Council will be entitled to appoint for each meeting of the Council shall be as stated by the Committee in its proposal to call a meeting and as ratified by national bodies in their approval of the proposal. In arranging for the membership of any council meeting, the Committee shall provide, in so far as it is deemed desirable, for representation from countries in which there is no national missionary organization or Christian council and shall determine the method of choosing such representatives. The Committee shall also have the right to propose in regard to any particular meeting, whenever desirable, that a limited number of persons with special knowledge of the subjects contained in the programme of the proposed meeting, may be invited to attend that meeting of the Council.

III. *Functions*

The functions of the Council shall be the following :

1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in all the world, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all who share in the missionary work of the churches.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations and Christian councils of the different countries, and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary matters.

3. Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

4. To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

5. To be responsible for the publication of the *International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

6. To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable.

IV. *The Committee of the Council*

The Committee of the Council shall have the power to act for the Council in the intervals between its general council meetings.

The membership of the Committee shall be elected by the national missionary organizations and Christian councils, and the number of representatives, except as may be determined otherwise by subsequent action, shall be as follows :

United Missionary Council of Australia	1
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	1
National Christian Council of China	2
Conseil Protestant du Congo	1
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	1
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	1
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	5
National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon	2
National Christian Council of Japan	2
Korean National Christian Council	1
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America	3
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	1
Netherlands India	1
National Missionary Council of New Zealand	1
Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	7
Missionary Conference of Northern Europe (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden)	2
Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands	1
Missionary Societies of South Africa	1
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	1
Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa	2
	37

For each meeting the Committee may elect other members, not exceeding three in all, to be nominated by the officers, from countries not otherwise represented, who shall for each meeting have the same rights and privileges as other members. In addition to the above, the Committee may elect other members, not exceeding five in all, to be nominated by the officers, in order to supply special knowledge or experience, who shall be consultants without voting powers.

The Committee of the Council shall have the power to provide representation in the Committee of the Council for national organizations that may in the future be admitted to membership in the Council.

Members of the Committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed, the length of term of office and the method of appointment to be determined in each country or area by the national missionary organization or Christian council.

The officers of the Council shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Committee, and shall serve as the officers of the Committee of the Council.

The Committee of the Council shall, as occasion may require, consult with the constituent organizations in regard to the work of the Committee.

The Committee of the Council shall meet at the call of the officers of the Council, or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee (sent to the chairman or secretaries in writing), or upon the request of three or more of the constituent organizations. Ten members of the Committee other than the officers shall constitute a quorum, provided, however, that these represent national missionary organizations or Christian councils, members of the Council, in three different continents.

V. *Officers*

The officers of the Council shall be a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, of whom one shall be a woman, Treasurer, and two or more Secretaries. These officers shall be elected by the Committee of the Council. Their terms of office, their respective duties and their remuneration shall be determined by the Committee. They shall be members, *ex officio*, of the Committee. The countries from which they come shall be allowed their full representation in addition to such officials.

VI. *Expenses*

The Committee of the Council shall prepare annual budgets two years in advance, which shall be submitted to the constituent organizations for approval and toward which they will be invited to contribute in a proportion to be recommended by resolution of the Committee. Since in a period of two years unforeseen developments may occur requiring additional expenditure, it is understood that such emergencies may be met by special funds which the Committee of the Council may be able to secure from private sources. If the objects to be sought involve permanent or recurring expense, the approval

of the constituent organizations shall be secured before such work is undertaken, even if special funds are available for its support.

VII. *Procedure*

It is understood that the Council and the Committee of the Council will function internationally, and that the members of the Committee of the Council in any one country will not take action as a national group though they may be called together by the officers of the International Missionary Council for purposes of consultation if this should seem necessary.

VIII. *Amendments*

This constitution may be amended at any future meeting of the Committee of the Council subject to the approval of the constituent organizations.

50. **Proposal regarding Limitations on Membership.** The following proposal was referred to the Committee of the Council for consideration :

The national missionary organizations and the national Christian councils entitled to elect members to the general or special meetings of the Council, or to membership on the Committee of the Council, should in all such elections be restricted (1) to members of their respective bodies, (2) to members of the indigenous church or churches represented in their respective membership, or (3) to missionaries on active service working in their respective areas.

51. **Interim Provisions for the Work of the Council.** On the recommendation of the Committee of the Council the following resolution was adopted :

In order that the work of the Council may be carried forward without interruption, and in particular in order to take necessary action regarding the tasks proposed by the Council at this meeting, it is resolved :

a. That each of the national missionary organizations and national Christian councils named in the revised constitution be invited to take action upon this constitution and upon the appointment of members on the Committee of the Council and to inform the officers of the Council of their action.

b. That the Council shall at this meeting make an interim appointment of the membership of the Committee of the Council

as provided for in the revised constitution, of whom sixteen are to be regarded as members of the Committee, and the others as consultants.

c. That the sixteen members of the Committee of the Council under the old constitution be nominated by the Committee of the Council, and that the delegations from the other countries named in the revised constitution be asked to nominate the twenty-one to be elected as consultants.

d. That each of these members of the Committee of the Council shall serve until the national missionary organization or Christian council to which he or she belongs shall have taken action upon the revised constitution and upon the election of the members of the Committee. As soon as all the national organizations mentioned in the revised constitution have reported their action, the revised constitution shall be considered as being in force.

52. **Appointment of Sixteen Interim Members of the Committee of the Council.** In accordance with sections *b* and *c* of the preceding motion (No. 51), the following sixteen persons were unanimously elected interim members of the Committee of the Council:

Rev. J. M. Black, D.D., Scotland.
Dr C. W. Th. Baron van Boetzelaer, Holland.
Rev. W. W. Cash, England.
M. le Pasteur Daniel Couve, France.
Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer, D.D., United States of America.
Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D., United States of America.
Mr F. H. Hawkins, England.
Rev. A. D. Leavitt, D.D., United States of America.
Mr J. E. Lundahl, Sweden.
Mr Kenneth Maclennan, England.
Mrs Nicholson, United States of America.
The Hon. N. W. Rowell, Canada.
Dr Martin Schlunk, Germany.
Mr Harper Sibley, United States of America.
Robert E. Speer, D.D., United States of America.
Rev. Canon Garfield Williams, England.

Twenty-fifth Session, Saturday, April 7, 8–11.55 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Professor T. C. Chao.

53. **Medical Work.** Dr Frimodt-Möller presented a revised report on Medical Work, which was then adopted. (See Findings volume, p. 71.)

54. **Election of Twenty-one Consultant Members of Committee.** In accordance with sections *b* and *c* of Minute No. 52, the various delegations concerned presented, through Dr A. L. Warnshuis, their nominations for consultants to the Committee of the Council, as follows:

Australia	Rev. H. C. Matthew.
Belgium	M. Henri Anet.
China	Miss P. S. Tseng.
	Bishop L. H. Roots.
Congo	Rev. C. E. Pugh.
India	Mr K. T. Paul.
	Rev. N. Macnicol, D.Litt.
Japan	Bishop K. Uzaki.
	Rev. W. Axling, D.D.
Korea	Rev. J. S. Ryang.
Latin America	Professor Erasmo Braga.
	Sr Andrés Osuna.
	Rev. S. G. Inman, LL.D.
Netherlands India	Dr N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine.
New Zealand	Rev. D. Calder.
Northern Europe	Probst Matti Tarkkanen.
Philippine Islands	Professor J. Bocobo.
South Africa	Rev. J. W. L. Hofmeyr.
Switzerland	Rev. A. de Meuron.
West Asia and North Africa	Rev. J. H. Nicol.
	Robert P. Wilder, D.D.

The twenty-one persons thus nominated were unanimously elected to be consultants to the Committee of the Council.

55. **Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer.** On the motion of Mr Cash, supported by the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Speer, Dr Datta and Dr Schlunk, each of whom spoke in terms of highest appreciation of the services rendered the Council by its Chairman, Dr John R. Mott was enthusiastically and unanimously re-elected Chairman of the International Missionary Council. Dr Mott then expressed his deep appreciation of the action that had just been

taken and pledged his full devotion to the fulfilment of the responsibilities laid upon him.

Nominations for other officers of the International Missionary Council were then presented, on behalf of the Committee of the Council, by Dr Mott, as follows :

Treasurer	.	James M. Speers, Esq., of New York.
Vice-Chairmen	.	Dr C. Y. Cheng, of China.
		The Bishop of Salisbury.
		A woman to be elected by the Committee of the Council.

These nominations were unanimously approved.

56. **Election of Secretaries to the Council.** The Chairman stated the conditions under which the services of the Rev. W. Paton had thus far been made available to the International Missionary Council, and proposed that Mr Paton be now elected a secretary of the Council. The Chairman also proposed that Dr A. L. Warnshuis be re-elected a secretary of the Council and Miss B. D. Gibson assistant secretary.

These proposals were unanimously approved.

57. **Services of Mr J. H. Oldham.** The Chairman read a letter from Mr J. H. Oldham placing his resignation in the hands of the Council in order to enable the Council to discuss freely the question of the future secretariat. In commenting on this letter the Chairman spoke of the invaluable work which had been done for the Council by Mr Oldham, and expressed the earnest hope that his relationship to the Council might continue.

Dr Endicott then moved, and M. Anet seconded the following motion :

That the members of the Council hereby express their love for Mr J. H. Oldham, and their great appreciation of his past services to the Council ; that they cherish the earnest hope that his services may be available to the Council for many years to come ; and that they request the Chairman to see Mr Oldham as soon as may be convenient with a view to urging him to continue to serve as a secretary of the Council.

This motion was unanimously carried.

58. **Approval of Accounts.** Dr Franklin reported that the following had been appointed by the Committee of the Council a subcommittee to consider finance, Dr Franklin (Chairman), Mr Speers, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Datta, Mr C. E. Wilson and the officers.

Dr Franklin then presented an audited statement of the accounts of the International Missionary Council for the two years 1926 and 1927, and of *The International Review of Missions* for the fiscal years ending 30th September, 1926 and 1927 (see pp. 68–77), and on the recommendation of the Committee of the Council these accounts were received and approved.

59. **Budgets for 1928, 1929 and 1930.** Dr Franklin on behalf of the Committee of the Council moved :

That the budgets for the International Missionary Council for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 be as follows :

	1928.	1929 and 1930.
I. Administration :		
1. Salaries :—		
(*a*) Secretaries	$14,800	$14,800
(*b*) Assistants and Stenographers	7,872	9,665
(*c*) Share of Business Office	990	990
2. Rent, rates, cleaning, lighting and heating	4,300	4,300
3. Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,580	1,580
II. Travelling Expenses :		
1. Secretaries' Travel	2,000	2,500
2. Committee Meeting	1,000	2,500
III. Expenses of Chairman's Office in New York	1,470	1,470
IV. Printing :		
Minutes and Sundries	300	300
Quarterly Notes	250	250
V. International Review of Missions (Subsidy)	1,750	1,750
VI. Contingencies	500	500
Total	$36,812	$40,605
Less income from special funds for secretarial salaries and expenses	8,020	605
Total to be provided by the national missionary organizations	$28,792	$40,000

It was voted to approve these budgets.

60. **Basis of Appeal for Contributions.** It was voted to invite the national missionary organizations which are now members of the

Council to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council for 1928 on the basis adopted by the Council at its meeting at Oxford, 1926 (see Minute 25, No. 4, 5 and 7 of the Oxford Meeting), with the understanding that since the accounts are now kept in New York the sums are reckoned in United States dollars, but also that contributions may be paid either in sterling in London or in dollars in New York.

61. **Basis of Appeal for 1929 and 1930.** It was voted that the basis upon which the national missionary organizations and national Christian councils be invited to contribute to the budgets for 1929 and 1930 should be determined by the officers of the Council after they have received replies from the bodies which it is proposed to admit to membership in the Council.

62. **Distribution of Budget.** It was voted to authorize the Committee of the Council to redistribute the sums specified in the budgets for the various items, if necessary, provided the total amount of the budgets be not increased.

63. **Additional Funds.** It was voted that the Committee of the Council be authorized to devise ways and means to raise the additional funds for extraordinary expenditure in connexion with projects approved by the Committee of the Council, but always within the provisions of the revised constitution governing such special funds.

64. **Retiring Fund.** Dr Franklin reported that in connexion with Minute 30 of the Committee of the Council meeting at Rättvik, a scheme for a retiring allowance for the salaried officers of the Council had been drafted and approved by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Committee of the Council voted to instruct the officers to present this scheme first to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and if the favourable opinion of this Conference is obtained to instruct them further to present the scheme to all the other constituent organizations represented in the Council.

65. **Report on the International Review of Missions.** The following were appointed by the Committee of the Council a subcommittee to consider the affairs of *The International Review of Missions:* Dr Schlunk (Chairman), Professor T. C. Chao, M. Couve, Mrs Parker Crane, Mr Fahs, Mr Harris, Professor Jabavu, Mr Lundahl, Mr K. T. Paul, Dr Reischauer, Dr Richter, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Schell, Mrs Silverthorn, Mr Stauffer and *ex officio* Mr Paton,

Miss Underhill and Dr Warnshuis; of whom the following were prevented from attending the meeting: Mr Fahs, Mr. Harris, Dr Reischauer and the Bishop of Salisbury.

Their report, which was adopted, was as follows:

(*a*) Content of the Review. The question was raised of modifying the character of the Review by the inclusion of more articles of a popular nature; but the committee recorded its wish that no change be made which would lower the high standard of the Review as a quarterly for leaders in the missionary enterprise. The following subjects were suggested to the editors as being most suitable for inclusion: (i) Subjects dealt with in this Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council; (ii) biography; (iii) subjects stimulating enquiry in different fields of thought.

(*b*) Content of Quarterly Notes. This supplement should be used—and if necessary enlarged—for the inclusion of items of significant world events. The use of the last page for subjects of intercession was approved.

(*c*) Editorial Comments. The committee did not approve the initiation of quarterly comments, but desired to see the annual survey of world events continued.

(*d*) Translation of Articles. The committee approved of the proposal that translations of articles might be made for use in periodicals of non-English-speaking countries, provided that due acknowledgment be made.

(*e*) Title and Format. (See Rättvik Minute, No. 26 (*d*).) The committee recommended that no change be made in title or format.

(*f*) Staff. (i) The committee put on record its appreciation of the great work done by Mr J. H. Oldham as the initiator and first editor of *The International Review of Missions*. By his spirituality, his indefatigable industry, his comprehensive knowledge of foreign missions and questions relating to them, his wise touch with men and women able to help him to think through the ever-changing problems of the field, as well as by his great editorial abilities, he made *The International Review of Missions* the leading organ of Protestant missions.

(ii) The committee associated itself with the action of the Committee of the Council taken at Rättvik in paying a tribute to Miss G. A. Gollock on her retirement from the editorship of the Review.

(iii) The committee approved the reappointment of the Rev. W. Paton as editor and Miss M. M. Underhill as associate-editor, expressing appreciation of their services.

(iv) The committee also approved the appointment as required of advisory groups and advisory editors in the different countries.

66. **Contacts with Ancient Churches of the East.** The following statement was adopted :

The International Missionary Council recognizes that chiefly in the area of the Christian Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa, as also in South India, the younger indigenous churches are in contact with the ancient Christian churches of the East.

It welcomes these contacts and all the fellowship of service with many members of these churches in the missionary endeavour. It recalls the experiences of martyrdom through which certain of these churches have passed in recent years, and prays that this may turn to the furtherance of the Gospel, and that there may grow such unification of effort, prayer and purpose in the years to come as shall set free the missionary enthusiasm which characterized the churches of early Christianity.

67. **Review of Minutes.** Authority was given to the interim committee of the Council to review and correct the minutes of this meeting of the Council.

68. **Condemnation of War.** A resolution on war was submitted. and after discussion was approved as finally amended :

' Inasmuch as the world-wide Christian Mission is an expression of the spirit of the Prince of Peace, and an attempt to realize the truth that in Him all dividing lines, whether of race or class, are transcended ; and

' Inasmuch as war is universally acknowledged as a most grievous hindrance to the triumph of this spirit among men :

' The International Missionary Council summons all who share in the world-wide Christian Mission to unremitting prayer and effort to secure :

(*a*) the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy,

(*b*) the adoption of peaceful methods for the settlement of all international differences, and

(*c*) the changing of those attitudes and practices which constitute the roots of war.'

69. **Greetings Received.** Greetings were read at various periods during the meeting from the following persons or organizations :

The Palestine Church Council.
Chang Tze-Kiang, Shanghai.
United Meeting of Mission Boards in New York.
The National Free Church Council, England.
Dr Daniel Poling, on behalf of Evangelistic campaign in New York City.
Society of Friends, London.
Synod of the Nile.
Group of prominent Chinese Christians in Tsinan, Shantung.
The General Presbyterian Alliance.
The National Missionary Council of Australia.
The Christian Endeavour Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
Chinese Students Christian Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
The World Prohibition Federation.
Hartford Theological Seminary and Kennedy School of Missions.
The National Peace Council of New Zealand.
General Chiang Kai-shek, Dr H. H. Kung, Mr T. V. Soong and General Chang Tze-Kiang.
League of Nations Union, London.
Mr Kagawa, Osaka.
The Siberian Methodist Korean Church.

70. **Report on Home Base.** The report on the Home Base was presented by Canon Garfield H. Williams. This report was unanimously approved in substance, subject to such revision by the drafting committee as may be deemed necessary in consequence of additional suggestions which may be received from members. (See Findings volume, p. 64.)

71. **Protection of Missionaries.** The following resolution was submitted and after considerable debate was adopted :

Inasmuch as Christian missions involve the largest possible identification of the missionary with the people of the country of his adoption ; and

Inasmuch as missionaries have generally relied upon the goodwill of the people among whom they live and the protection of the government of the locality for the protection of their lives and property ; and

Inasmuch as missionaries, both as individuals and in groups,

and several missionary societies have asked that steps be taken to make plain that they do not depend upon or desire the protection of foreign military forces in the country of their residence ; and

Inasmuch as the use or the threat of the armed forces of the country from which they come for the protection of the missionary and missionary property not only creates widespread misunderstanding as to the underlying motive of missionary work, but also gravely hinders the acceptance of the Christian message :

The International Missionary Council places on record its conviction that the protection of missionaries should only be by such methods as will promote goodwill in personal and official relations, and urges upon all missionary societies that they should make no claim on their governments for the armed defence of their missionaries and their property.

Further, the Council instructs its officers to collect and circulate to the national missionary organizations information concerning any action regarding this matter that has been or may be taken by the missionary societies.

Finally, the International Missionary Council desires to record its conviction that since the foreign missionary enterprise is a spiritual and moral and not a political enterprise, its work should be carried on within two great human rights alone, the right of religious freedom for all men, and the maintenance by each nation of law and order for all within its bounds.

Easter Sunday, April 8.

On the morning of Easter Sunday a service was held in the Sanatorium, Dr Speer preached and the Russian cathedral choir from Jerusalem sang Passion and Easter music.

Twenty-sixth Session, April 8, 4.15 *p.m.*–6.30 *p.m.*

The evening session was opened with a hymn and with prayer by Dr Warnshuis.

72. **Expression of Thanks.** The Chairman expressed on behalf of the Council its hearty thanks for the helpful services of all who had contributed to the efficient working of the Council Meeting, mentioning in particular Mr C. W. Harvey, Dr A. C. Harte, the members of the Local Committee, the American Colony, Mr W. B. Smith and his efficient staff, Dr J. E. Bateman and Miss C. A. Stuart.

Pacific School of Religion Berkeley, Calif.

the Council physicians, Mr and Mrs Murray G. Brooks, the music leaders ; for the important work done by the Director and Associate Directors of Publicity ; for the various courtesies extended by the Palestinian Government, the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Grand Mufti, and Dr Judas L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University ; for the willingness of a number of experts to come long distances in order to place their valued experience at the disposal of the Meeting ; for the co-operation of friends who generously contributed to the financial needs of the Meeting ; for the messages from God brought to the Council by many speakers, especially for the open-air devotional services conducted by Dr Rennie MacInnes, Bishop in Jerusalem.

73. **Impressions of this Meeting.** At the request of the Chairman the following members made brief statements of their impressions of the present meeting of the Council : Dr Stanley Jones, Dr David Yui, Professor Braga, M. Anet, Dr Wilkie, Miss Tilak, Mr K. T. Paul, Dr John Hope.

74. **Address by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.** The Bishop of Salisbury spoke on ' The Next Step.'

75. **Resolution Supplementary to the Report on Racial Relationships.** The following resolution was adopted :

That the principle and ideals which this Council has adopted in the report on Racial Relationships, with regard to the equal rights for races, it declares and maintains also with regard to the equal rights of men and women in and between all races.

76. **Call to Prayer.** A call to prayer was read and was unanimously adopted by the Council which accepted it as the expression of its own purpose, directing its officers to make it known as widely as possible.

77. **Closing Address by the Chairman.** Dr. Mott then delivered an address, after which he led the Council in prayer, and pronounced the Benediction.

The Meeting then adjourned

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL[1]

The Committee of the International Missionary Council met on March 23rd, 1928, and at intervals thereafter during the meeting of the Council, at the Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives.

1. **Opening of the Meeting.** The Chairman of the Committee, Dr John R. Mott, called upon the Bishop of Salisbury to lead the Committee in prayer.

2. **Members Present :** Dr John R. Mott (Chairman), Dr C. W. Th. Baron van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, Rev. R. Forgan, D.D., Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D., Mr Jakob Lundahl, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Schlunk, Mr Fennell P. Turner, M. le pasteur Daniel Couve, Miss Lyon, Rev. W. W. Cash, Mr James M. Speers (Treasurer), Rev. W. Paton, Dr A. L. Warnshuis (Secretaries), Miss B. D. Gibson (Assistant Secretary), and Miss M. M. Underhill (Associate Editor of the *International Review of Missions*).

Apologies for absence were received from Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr Kenneth Maclennan, Mr F. S. Brockman, Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D., Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., LL.D.

The Committee voted to elect the Rev. Canon Garfield Williams, Rev. C. E. Wilson, Rev. James Endicott, D.D., Dr Robert E. Speer, Mrs Nicholson, Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer, D.D., to fill the vacancies.

Professor Erasmo Braga, Dr S. K. Datta, Rev. J. H. Nicol, Bishop Uzaki, Rev. A. W. Wilkie, D.D., Mr Max Yergan and Dr D. Z. T. Yui were invited to attend the Committee as consultative members, in accordance with the resolution of the Committee at its meeting in Atlantic City (Minute 30 (9)).

3. **Enlarged Meeting of the Council.** A draft resolution to be presented at the first session of the meeting of the Council constituting the enlarged meeting was submitted and approved. (See Minute 3 of Council.)

4. **Membership of Committee of Council.** It was proposed by Baron van Boetzelaer, seconded by M. Couve and unanimously approved that those who have been invited by the Committee of the

[1] The Committee was appointed by the Council to act as a Business Committee for the meeting of the Council, and it met at intervals during the course of the meeting. These Minutes give a complete record of the Committee's actions except for those of purely temporary importance in connexion with the daily programme.

Council as consultative members be made full members of the Committee for the duration of the Council meeting, namely, Professor Braga, Dr Datta, Mr Nicol, Bishop Uzaki, Dr Wilkie, Mr Max Yergan and Dr Yui.

5. **Plans and Programme of the Meeting of the Council.** Dr Mott outlined the plans made for housing of delegates and the programme suggested, which was approved.

6. **Standing Orders.** A draft was submitted of Standing Orders for the regulation of the business of the Council. This was approved for presentation to the Council with the proviso that the Chairman in laying it before the meeting should explain that though such rules had been formulated for the guidance of discussion, it was not anticipated that any considerable time would be given to the formulation of resolutions. (See Minute 4 of Council.) An amendment extending the time limit for non-English-speaking delegates and limiting others was later proposed by Canon Garfield Williams and approved for presentation to the Council. (See Council Minute 12).

7. **Organization of Groups.** Dr Mott proposed that for each of the major subjects to be discussed at the meeting, a chairman and secretary should be appointed to be responsible for the organization of groups and for the formulation of resolutions or findings on these subjects. The following appointments were made:

The Christian Message	Dr Speer and the Bishop of Manchester	Chairmen.
	Rev. S. M. Cavert	Secretary.
The Younger and Older Churches	Dr Cheng Ching Yi	Chairman.
	Mr P. O. Philip	Secretary.
Religious Education	Dr C. R. Watson	Chairman.
	Dr E. W. Wallace	Secretary.
Race Questions	Bishop Uzaki	Chairman.
	Mr Max Yergan	Secretary.
Industrial Questions	Bishop McConnell	Chairman.
	Miss Dingman	Secretary.
Rural Questions	Mr K. T. Paul	Chairman.
	Rev. C. E. Pugh	Secretary.
Co-operation through National Organizations	Rev. W. W. Cash	Chairman.
	Miss Lyon	Secretary.
Home Base	Canon Garfield Williams	Chairman.
	Rev. M. T. Stauffer	Secretary.

These proposals were approved with the recommendation that the chairmen of sub-groups should be chosen from different nations.

8. **Sectional Groups for Discussion of the Christian Message.** After discussion it was agreed to ask the following to act as chairmen and secretaries of the sectional groups for the discussion of the Christian Message :

Islam	Dr Kraemer	Chairman.
	Rev. F. F. Goodsell	Secretary.
Hinduism	Mr Chenchiah	Chairman.
	Rev. J. Reid	Secretary.
Confucianism	Prof. T. C. Chao	Chairman.
	Rev. J. S. Wilson	Secretary.
Buddhism	Prof. Turu	Chairman.
	Rev. J. S. de Silva	Secretary.
Secular Civilization	Dr Datta	Chairman.
	Dr Mackay	Secretary.

9. **Sectional Groups on the Relation of the Younger and Older Churches.** The following sectional groups for the discussion of the question of the relations of the younger and older churches were proposed by the officers and approved :

(1) The secret of a living indigenous church :
Mr Wei . . . Chairman
Mr Silcock . . . Secretary

(2) The mission and the missionary in relation to the indigenous church :
Dr Braga . . . Chairman.
Mr Narasimhan . . Secretary.

(3) The basis of support of the indigenous church :
Dean Bocobo . . Chairman.
Dr Moffett . . . Secretary.

(4) The relation of the indigenous church to mission institutions—colleges, hospitals, etc.
Rev. C. E. Wilson . Chairman.
Miss Kim . . . Secretary.

(5) Leadership in the indigenous church :
M. Couve . . . Chairman.
Dr D. W. Lyon . . Secretary.

10. **Sub-divisions of Religious Education.** The following points for discussion in groups on the subject of religious education were approved :

(1) The mutual relations of religion and education :
  (*a*) The place of religion in education ;
  (*b*) The place of education in religion ;
    Canon Raven . . Chairman.
    Rev. S. K. Chatterji . Secretary.
(2) The making of curricula and programmes –instruction, worship, service—for Christian religious education :
    Rev. J. S. Thomson . Chairman.
    Mrs Parker Crane. . Secretary.
(3) The training of teachers for Christian religious education :
    Miss Tseng . . . Chairman.
    Dr Graham . . . Secretary.
(4) National systems of education in relation to Christian religious education :
    Mr Li Tien-lu . . Chairman.
    Rev. C. H. Allen . . Secretary.
(5) Religious training in the home :
    Mrs Speer . . . Chairman.
    Sheikh Dewairy . . Secretary.

11. **Division into Sectional Groups.** It was agreed that the members of the different delegations should arrange among themselves which sectional groups they would attend in order to ensure a full report to their constituency on their return. The Chairman was requested to announce that all delegates were expected to attend these group meetings.

12. **Programme of Council Meeting.** The programme was discussed from time to time during the course of the meeting, and the decisions were carried out as indicated in the Minutes of the Council.

13. **Admission of non-Delegates.** It was moved and seconded and agreed that the resolution of the Rättvik meeting (No. 38 (9) and 40) regarding the admission of non-delegates to meetings of the Council should be re-affirmed. It was also agreed that delegates might bring guests to the Mount of Olives in the afternoons between lunch and tea, and that tea could be provided for them if notice was given at the information desk on the previous day, payment being made by those who brought guests.

14. **Invitation to Leaders of the Eastern Churches.** It was agreed that leaders of the Greek Orthodox and other Eastern Churches should be invited to tea on one day during the meeting of the Council.

15. **Meetings in the Cathedral.** Meetings in the Cathedral in Jerusalem intended for visitors and members of the public interested in the work of the Council were held on April 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and were addressed by the Rev. John McKenzie, Miss Kim, Mr Jabavu, Rev. K. R. Karunakar, Rev. S. K. Chatterji and Mr Francis Wei.

16. **Letter from Mr Oldham.** Dr Mott read a letter which he had received from Mr Oldham from Tanganyika Territory conveying his good wishes for the meeting and repeating his conviction of the importance of the subjects before it and the results which may come from it.

17. **Invitation from the Y.W.C.A.** A letter from the World's Young Women's Christian Association was read inviting the International Missionary Council to send a fraternal delegate to the Conference of the World's Y.W.C.A. to be held at Budapest, June 8–18, 1928.

It was resolved that a letter of thanks should be sent to the Y.W.C.A., explaining that the nature of the International Missionary Council as an advisory body precludes the sending of delegates to other conferences, but pointing out that some members of the Council would most probably be appointed by their national associations to attend the conference, and so maintain touch between the International Missionary Council and the Y.W.C.A. with regard to subjects in which both bodies are interested.

18. **The Support of Indigenous Churches.** A resolution was read from the Committee of Reference and Counsel in North America with regard to the support of indigenous churches and the need for a special study of this subject. This resolution was referred to the group on the relation of the younger and older churches. (See Findings volume, p. 38.)

19. **Statement from Korea.** Dr Mott presented a statement from a group of missionaries in Korea concerning the Christian Message. It was resolved that this should be referred to the chairman of the group on the Message, and that the sender of the message should be thanked for this expression of opinion in response to the Chairman's suggestion.

20. **Medical Missions.** Communications were received from the

China Medical Missionary Association and the Christian Medical Association of India regretting the fact that the subject of medical missions did not appear in the programme of the Jerusalem meeting.

It was agreed that the work of medical missions, in common with other branches of Christian missionary work, should be kept in view in the consideration of the major themes of the programme, especially evangelistic work and the relation of the older and younger churches. It was noted that several medical missionaries from different parts of the world had been appointed members of the meeting.

21. **Findings of the Conferences on Work among Jews.** The resolutions of the conferences held in 1928 in Warsaw and Budapest were brought before the Committee. It was agreed that the Chairman should appoint a small committee to consider these resolutions and to make proposals to the Council. (See Minute 29 of Council and Minute 3 of Reconstituted Committee.)

22. **Protection of Missionaries.** A resolution on the subject of the protection of missionaries was brought before the committee. It was approved, with the addition of a phrase indicating that the initiative had come from the missionaries themselves, and it was moved, seconded and agreed that the resolution should be recommended to the full Council for adoption. (See Minute 71 of Council.)

23. **Condemnation of War.** A resolution calling for prayer and work for the prevention of war, as a grievous hindrance to the triumph of the spirit of Christ, was put before the committee and discussed. It was agreed that the original resolution, with certain verbal changes, should be put before the full Council. (See Minute 68 of Council.)

24. **Industrial Research Bureau.** The proposal for the institution in connexion with the International Missionary Council of a bureau for research on industrial questions which was raised by the group on industrial relations and referred to the Committee was considered, and a resolution was prepared for submission to the Council. (See Minutes 32 and 42 of Council.)

25. **Future of the International Missionary Council.** The following were appointed as a sub-committee to bring forward proposals regarding the future organization of the International Missionary Council: Mr Cash (Chairman), Dr Schlunk, Dr Yui, Dr Watson and Dr Diffendorfer with the officers.

At a later session a statement from this sub-committee was submitted and discussed.

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Franklin, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mrs Nicholson, Dr Forgan, Dr Datta, Dr Yui, Dr Axling, Dr Speer, Mr Nicol, Mr Cash, M. Couve, Professor Braga, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Garfield Williams, Mr Turner and Mr. Wilson.

It was agreed that the Council should be reorganized on a world basis to include the national Christian councils and other such organizations in the mission field, but that the Council must continue to confine its scope to the missionary side of the work of the various national organizations. To avoid misunderstanding, a footnote, defining the connotation in which the word ' missionary ' is used, should be added to the constitution.

26. **Constitution of the Council.** A draft constitution, based upon the constitution passed at Lake Mohonk in 1921 with such alternations as would be necessitated by the changes proposed in the foregoing discussions was presented and discussed. (See Council Minute 49.)

27. **Interim Committee of the Council.** The principle having been accepted that national organizations should appoint their own representatives on the Committee of the Council, it was agreed that, in order to secure continuity, an interim committee should be appointed by the Council before leaving Jerusalem to act as a consultative committee until the new constitution should be ratified by the national organizations and the permanent committee appointed. The composition of the interim committee should be the same as that proposed for the permanent body but, since the present Council has no right to appoint an enlarged Committee, the additional members over and above the sixteen provided for in the Lake Mohonk constitution should be appointed as consultant members. This was approved and names were submitted to the Council after consultation with the delegations present from various countries. (See Council Minutes 51, 52 and 54.)

28. **Revision of the Constitution.** It was resolved that the revised constitution as passed finally by the Council should be sent to each of the national Christian councils and national missionary organizations, that they should be invited to take action upon it and to inform the officers of the Council of the nature of this action and of the names of the representatives appointed to sit on the Committee.

29. **Officers of the Council.** The sub-committee proposed that the officers of the Council should be:

Chairman .	. Dr Mott.
Vice-Chairmen	. Dr C. Y. Cheng,
	The Bishop of Salisbury.
Treasurer .	. Mr James M. Speers.

Dr Mott retired in order that his name should be discussed, and the chair was taken by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Committee was unanimous in its gratitude to Dr Mott for all that he had done for international missionary co-operation in the past and in its urgent request to him to give his time even more fully than has been possible thus far to the work of the International Missionary Council. On his return the Bishop of Salisbury explained to Dr Mott the desire of the Committee. Dr Mott thanked the Committee and stated that he hoped to fulfil his present commitments by the autumn, and that he would then be free to give his whole time to the Council.

It was agreed that these nominations should be presented to the Council at the next plenary session.

It was proposed that in view of the increasing participation of women in missionary work a third Vice-chairman should be added and that this post should be held by a woman.

This proposal was approved for presentation to the Council. (See Minute 55 of Council.)

30. **Secretaries of the Council.** It was moved, seconded and approved that the Council should be recommended to appoint Mr Paton as a secretary of the Council.

It was moved, seconded and approved that the Committee recommend to the Council that Dr Warnshuis should be reappointed a secretary of the Council, and Miss B. D. Gibson, assistant secretary.

It was moved, seconded and approved that provision be made for a third secretary, and that the reappointment of Mr Oldham as a secretary of the Council should be made, subject to consultation with him on his return from Africa. (See Council Minutes 56 and 57.)

On Dr Warnshuis' proposal it was agreed that provision should be made in the budget for an assistant to him in New York.

31. **International Review of Missions.** The following were appointed to act as a sub-committee on the *International Review of Missions*: Dr Schlunk (Chairman), Mr T. C. Chao, Mr K. T. Paul, Dr Richter, Dr Schell, M. Couve, Mrs Silverthorn, Dr Reischauer,

Mr Jabavu, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mrs Parker Crane, Mr Fahs, Mr Lundahl, Mr Stauffer and Mr Harris with the officers.

A report drawn up by this committee was read at a later session and approved for presentation to the Council. (See Council Minute 65.)

32. **Finance.** The following were appointed to act as a Finance Sub-Committee : Dr Franklin (Chairman), Mr Speers, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Datta, Mr C. E. Wilson and the officers.

33. **Financial Statements.** Financial statements for the years 1926 and 1927 were presented by the Treasurer and were referred to the Finance Committee.

34. **Funds of the Le Zoute Conference.** The following resolution covering action taken *ad interim* by the Chairman and Treasurer was approved :

Whereas, the International Missionary Council has at its disposal a balance of £500 remaining over from special funds collected in connexion with the Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, held in Le Zoute in September 1926, and

Whereas these funds were specially contributed for the furtherance of the Christian mission in Africa, and

Whereas, Mr J. H. Oldham has been appointed a member of the commission to East Africa, which is being sent out by the British Government, and, with the approval of the officers and of other members of the International Missionary Council, has consented to serve as a member of this commission in view of the important issues affecting the relations of the races that are involved, the service in accordance with the traditional practice of the British Government in these matters being rendered in an honorary capacity, only travelling expenses being provided,

We hereby authorize the appropriation of the said balance of £500 for the following purposes :

(*a*) £350 to be paid over to the general account of the International Missionary Council to cover the salary of Mr Oldham for a period of six months, and

(*b*) £150 to be paid to Mr Oldham to help to meet expenses incurred in connexion with the work of the commission to East Africa and in particular as a contribution to the expenses of Mrs Oldham, who will accompany him for the purpose of rendering secretarial and other help in connexion with the work of the commission.

35. **Approval of Accounts.** On the motion of the Finance Committee it was agreed that the accounts as audited and presented should be approved for presentation to the Council. (See Council Minute 58.)

36. **Approval of Budgets.** On the motion of the Finance Committee it was agreed that the budgets presented by the officers for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 should be approved for presentation to the Council. (See Council Minute 59.)

37. **Superannuation Scheme.** The Finance Committee reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the Committee at its meeting in Rättvik (Minute 30) the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain had prepared a pension scheme for its own officers which could be extended to include the officers of the International Missionary Council resident in London. It was moved and resolved that this scheme should be submitted to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America with the suggestion that a similar scheme might be prepared for the officers resident in New York. (See Council Minute 64.)

38. **Financial Arrangements in New York.** It was proposed by the Finance Committee and approved that Miss Marion Ackerson should be appointed Deputy Treasurer, Mr William G. Schram, Controller, and Mr Roswell Carnwright, Deputy Controller in the New York office of the International Missionary Council, and that cheques should be signed by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer and countersigned by the Controller or Deputy Controller.

39. **Financial Arrangements in London.** It was proposed by the Finance Committee and approved that any two of the following might sign cheques for the International Missionary Council account in London: Mr Paton, Mr Hawkins, Mr Maclennan, Mr Cash, Mr Wilson, Mr Oldham and Dr Lankester.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

RECONSTITUTED AT JERUSALEM

The Committee of the Council as appointed by the meeting of the Council, at its twenty-fifth session on April 7th, met on April 8th, 1928, at the Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem.

Present: Dr John R. Mott (Chairman), Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., and the Bishop of Salisbury (Vice-Chairmen), Rev. M. Schlunk, D.Theol., M. le Pasteur D. Couve, Rev. W. W. Cash, Rev. Canon Garfield Williams, Dr C. W. Th. Baron van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam, Robert E. Speer, D.D., Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D., Rev. A. D. Leavitt, D.D., Rev. R. Diffendorfer, D.D., Mr Harper Sibley, Mrs Nicholson, Mr Jakob Lundahl.

M. le Pasteur H. Anet, Rev. C. E. Pugh, Mr K. T. Paul, Bishop Uzaki, Rev. W. Axling, D.D., Rev. J. S. Ryang, Professor E. Braga, Rev. S. G. Inman, D.D., Miss Tseng, Rev. D. Calder, Probst Tarkkanen, Professor J. Bocobo, M. le Pasteur A. de Meuron, Rev. J. H. Nicol, R. P. Wilder, D.D., Rev. H. C. Matthew—Consultant Members.

Mr James M. Speers (Treasurer), Miss Underhill (*International Review of Missions*), Rev. W. Paton and Dr A. L. Warnshuis (Secretaries) and Miss B. D. Gibson (Assistant Secretary).

The Rev. C. E. Wilson, Rt Rev. J. Endicott, D.D., Dr D. Z. T. Yui, Sr H. T. Marroquin, Rev. J. Reid, Rev. B. M. Schuurman, Rev. W. H. Murray, D.Litt., attended in place of Mr. F. H. Hawkins, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Bishop Roots, Sr Osuna, Rev. N. Macnicol, D.D., Dr Slotemaker de Bruine and Rev. J. W. L. Hofmeyr.

The meeting was opened with prayer by M. Couve.

1. **Publications from the Jerusalem Meeting of the Council.** The question of the publications to be issued from the Jerusalem meeting of the Council was discussed and the following plans were adopted:

The Council should issue:

(*a*) The formal minutes of the meeting in the usual style.

(*b*) A volume containing the official findings, including the statements approved in plenary sessions of the meeting.

(*c*) Separate volumes on each of the subjects discussed, as follows:

(1) The Christian Message—the papers on the various religions prepared for the meeting revised by the authors, with

the statement passed by the meeting, an interpretative account of the discussions in the plenary sessions, the findings of groups on the different religions, one or two papers on the relation of Christianity to the non-Christian systems to supplement those which were presented to the meeting and which were prepared from one definite standpoint.

(2) Religious Education—the preliminary paper issued to the meeting revised, with the findings sent in from India, China, etc., the findings of the meeting and an interpretative account of the discussions—preferably by Canon Raven.

(3) The Older and Younger Churches—the findings passed by the meeting with selections from the 'source book' prepared before the meeting.

(4) Rural Needs—the two preliminary papers with the findings passed by the meeting and the preliminary findings of the Chinese and Japanese groups.

(5) Race—the three preliminary pamphlets with the findings of the meeting.

(6) Industry—the preliminary pamphlet with the findings of the meeting.

(7) Co-operation—Dr Mott's preliminary pamphlet revised by him in accordance with the action taken by the meeting and the findings on international missionary co-operation passed by the meeting.

(8) Evening Addresses with the Chairman's opening address, Dr Speer's opening statement, the two sermons and any other valuable speeches which ought to be preserved in full.

The Council welcomed the idea that the publications resulting from the meeting might not be confined to those officially produced by the Council, and that individual members might independently publish books on some of the subjects discussed at Jerusalem, in particular the hope was expressed that the Bishop of Manchester might write on the Christian Message and Bishop McConnell on industrial questions. The whole matter of publications was then left to the officers with powers.

It was agreed that if any national organizations wished to translate or issue separately any of the findings they should be at liberty to do so.

2. **Finances of the Jerusalem Meeting.** The Chairman made an interim statement on the total cost of the meeting.

3. **Recommendations of the Conferences on Jewish Missions, 1927.** It was proposed that the officers should consult with the committees in the various countries which were appointed to arrange for the conferences in Warsaw and Budapest with a view to the appointment of a small committee to co-operate with the officers in carrying out the recommendations of these two conferences.

4. **Secretariat of the Council.** Attention was drawn to the wish expressed by the Continental Missions Conference at Bremen in 1926 that consideration should be given to the possibility of appointing a secretary from the Continent of Europe. Continental members of the Committee stated that under the present circumstances they did not wish to press this point. Under the new constitution the Committee is fully international and the need for a continental secretary is lessened. If another secretary should be required, he might rather be sought in the East or in South America.

It was agreed that the Chairman and Treasurer with the Bishop of Salisbury, M. Couve and Dr Schlunk should meet Mr. Oldham on his arrival in England to discuss future plans with him.

5. **Plans for Next Meeting.** It was proposed that the next meeting of the Committee of the Council should be held towards the end of July 1929 on Dr Mott's return from the Far East.

6. **Prayer Card.** Dr Franklin spoke of the necessity for sharing the work of the Council with the officers, and suggested that a prayer card such as that issued by the Continuation Committee with the names of all committee members should be issued.

7. **'International Review of Missions' Cheques.** It was proposed and approved that any two of the following should be authorized to sign cheques drawn on the account of the *International Review of Missions*: Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Mr Stanley Sowton, Dr H. Lankester. Mr H. G. Judd, Miss M. M. Underhill and the Rev. W. Paton.

8. **Minutes of the Council.** The Committee appointed the Rev. C. E. Wilson and Canon Garfield Williams with the secretaries a sub-committee to pass the minutes of the meeting of the Council and the minutes of the Committee of the Council.

9. **World Missionary Conference.** The question of the desirability of arranging for a world missionary conference was remitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTING NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the meetings of the International Missionary Council at Mohonk and again at Oxford the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the financial support of the Council:

'That the proportion in which national missionary organizations in the sending countries shall be invited to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council correspond generally to the aggregate income for foreign missions, as defined below, received at home by the missionary societies co-operating in the national missionary organizations.

'It is recommended that the basis on which these national missionary organizations shall be invited to make contributions to the budget shall be the average (as shown in the last three published accounts) of the income received at home for foreign missions, expended during each year as covered by the budget or supplementary budgets, exclusive of sums spent on work among peoples professing

AGGREGATE INCOME OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES CO-OPERATING IN INTERNATIONAL

		A	*B*	*C*	*D*
		1924.	1925.	1926.	Average.
Australia	£	277,144	332,886	332,886	314,305 [2]
Belgium	Fr	83,342	90,135	145,684	106,387
Denmark	Kr	2,477,279	2,521,000	2,131,106	2,376,462
Finland (3 societies)	M	5,046,714	4,990,038	5,599,421	5,212,058
France	Fr	1,660,500	2,799,000	2,320,796	2,260,099
Germany	M	3,023,804	3,799,158	4,320,000	3,714,321
Great Britain	£	2,421,489	2,180,541	2,326,243	2,309,424
Netherlands	Fl	1,142,361	1,327,961	1,346,210	1,272,177
New Zealand	£	....	97,118	95,000	96,059 [2]
U.S.A. and Canada	$	39,000,000 [1]	38,927,339	35,000,000 [3]	37,642,446
Norway	Kr	4,367,995	4,102,556	3,894,000	4,121,517
Sweden	Kr	3,824,770	3,863,943	3,859,374	3,849,362
Switzerland	Fr	1,477,450	1,499,335	1,141,568	1,372,784
South Africa	£	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000 [2]

[1] Estimated.

[2] Equivalents in U.S. Dollars for Australia $1,524,379.25, New Zealand $465,886.15, and South Africa $485,000.00, are omitted from Column *F* to avoid confusion in figuring the pro-rata share of Boards actually participating in support of the Council. The total of Column *F*, if figures for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were included, would equal $55,912,215.76.

the Christian religion, and exclusive of abnormal expenditure on property.

'That for convenience in apportioning the budget on a pro rata basis the income as defined above be converted into sterling, at the current rate of exchange.

'That the several national organizations in the sending countries be invited to contribute such a proportionate fraction of the average income as ascertained above as may be required to meet each year's budget; all contributions to be paid in sterling in London.'

In accordance with these recommendations the following table has been prepared. By action of the Committee at its meeting at Rättvik the accounts have been transferred to New York City and therefore for the first time they are stated in dollars instead of pounds sterling as in previous reports.

The Committee of the Council, at its meeting in Rättvik, adopted a budget of £5900 for each of the two years 1927 and 1928, and it is this budget at the present rate of $4.88 to the pound sterling that is used as a basis for the figures in Column *J* of the following table:

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Rate of Exchange December 31, 1927. Unit of Each Currency in U.S. Dollars. *E*	Average Aggregate Income Reduced to Dollars. *F*	Percentage of Total. *G*	Paid in 1927. *H*	Suggested National Shares of I.M.C. Budget 1928. *J*
$4.85	$ 00	.0	$.00	$.00
.0279	2,968.20	.1	4.90	28.79
.2666	633,564.77	1.2	315.90	345.50
.0252	131,343.86	.2	43.74	57.58
.0395	89,273.91	.2	24.30	57.58
.2378	883,265.53	1.7	364.50	489.46
4.85	11,200,706.40	20.9	5,368.56	6,017.53
.40	508,870.80	1.0	.00	287.92
4.85	.00	.0	.00	.00
....	37,642,446.00	70.4	18,900.00	20,269.58
.2551	1,051,398.99	1.9	486.00	547.05
.2671	1,028,164.59	1.9	486.00	547.05
.193	264,947.31	.5	131.22	143.96
4.85	.00	.0	.00	.00
	$53,436,950.36	100.0	$26,125.12	$28,792.00

[3] The North American Conference collected its statistics for the year 1926 to show the total income of the Missionary Boards represented in the Conference received from 'Living Donors' amounting to $32,689,084.00. With this figure as a basis the foregoing estimate of aggregate income has been made.

Income and Expenditure Account for

Income

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Funds on hand as at 31st December 1925—		
General Funds	2001 2 10	
Africa Missions Fund	84 18 1	
		2086 0 11
(Whereof amount appropriated for the Council Meeting in Jerusalem, £750.)		
II. Contributions applicable to the Budget for the year ending 31st December 1925—		
North America		1676 1 8
III. Contributions to the Budget for the year ending 31st December 1926—		
Great Britain	1197 5 0	
North America	967 0 6	
Swedish Missionary Council	112 0 0	
Norsk Missionsraad	88 0 0	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	70 0 0	
Dansk Missionsraad	65 0 0	
Commissie van Advies	47 0 0	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	29 0 0	
United Missionary Council of Australia	20 0 0	
National Missionary Council of Finland	13 0 0	
		2608 5 6
IV. Donations received for disbursement by the Secretary	30 0 0	
Less—Transferred to Africa Missions Fund	30 0 0	
		..
V. Donations received for German Missions in India	41 4 10	
Less—Transmitted to National Christian Council of India	41 4 10	
		..
VI. Africa Mission Funds—		
Sundry Donations, Registration Fees, etc., in connection with Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa	1523 7 0	
Less—Expenses of Conference	1111 14 5	
	411 12 7	
Less—Publication of Report of Conference, 'The Christian Mission in Africa'—		
Publication Expenses £439 8 3		
Less—Sales 207 12 6½		
	231 15 8½	
		179 16 10½
VII. International Institute of African Languages and Cultures—		
Contributions received	187 15 8	
Less—Transmitted to Secretary of the Institute	116 2 8	
		71 13 0
VIII. Third Secretary's Fund—		
Donations received		100 0 0
IX. Interest on Deposit Account		13 9 3
		£6735 7 2½

MISSIONARY COUNCIL

the Year ending 31st December 1926

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
I. Administration Expenses—		
Salaries, Secretaries and Assistant Secretary	1950 1 9	
Research Work	312 10 0	
Stenographers	597 6 5	
Share of Expenses of Business Office	152 8 0	
Rent of Offices, Cleaning, Caretaking, Lighting and Heating	774 12 11	
Stationery, Postages, Telephone and Miscellaneous	283 5 5	
		4070 4 6
II. Travelling Expenses—		
Secretaries	441 4 1	
Members of Committee	835 4 7	
		1276 8 8
III. Council Bulletin—		
Expenses of Publication, *less* Sales		53 16 3
IV. Printing Council Minutes and Pamphlets, *less* Sales		21 7 9
V. Grant in aid of the *International Review of Missions*		116 18 0
VI. European Conferences on Work among Jews, 1927—		
Grant on account of Secretarial Expenses		200 0 0
VII. Funds on hand as at 31st December 1926—		
Balances applicable to—		
Africa Missions Fund	264 14 11½	
International Institute of African Languages and Cultures	71 13 0	
Third Secretary's Fund	100 0 0	
Appropriation for Council Meeting at Jerusalem	750 0 0	
	£1186 7 11½	
Less—Amount of General Funds overdrawn	189 15 11	
		996 12 0½
		£6735 7 2½

INTERNATIONAL

Balance Sheet as at

Funds and Liabilities

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Credit Balances as per Income and Expenditure Account—						
Africa Missions Fund	264	14	11½			
International Institute of African Languages and Cultures	71	13	0			
Third Secretary's Fund	100	0	0			
Appropriation for Meeting of Council at Jerusalem	750	0	0			
				1186	7	11
II. Sundry Creditors				0	3	3
				£1186	11	2½

LONDON, *24th February* 1927.—We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers in London, and with the certified returns from New York, and certify them to be correct.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

MISSIONARY COUNCIL

31st December 1926

Assets

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Bank Balance—						
Cash at New York on Current and Deposit Accounts	560	2	3			
Cash in course of transmission from New York to London	500	0	0			
Cash on Hand	0	0	0½			
	1060	2	3½			
Less—Overdraft from the Midland Bank, Ltd., London	344	0	6			
				716	1	9½
II. Sundry Debtors—						
International Review of Missions	111	15	3			
Committee of Reference and Counsel	98	6	11			
Miscellaneous Debtors	10	11	4			
Grants remitted after close of Accounts by—						
Commissie van Advies	47	0	0			
National Missionary Council of Finland	13	0	0			
				280	13	6
III. Deficit as per Income and Expenditure Account				185	15	11
				£1186	11	2½

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Income and Expenditures for the Year Ending December 31, 1927

Income		
Contributions applicable to the Budget year ending December 31, 1926:		
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	$38.56	
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	4.86	
North America	11,198.76	
		$11,242.18
Contributions to the Budget year ending December 31, 1927:		
North America	$10,558.10	
Great Britain	5,368.56	
Svenska Missionsradet	486.00	
Dansk Missionsraad	315.90	
Norsk Missionsraad	486.00	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	131.22	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	364.50	
National Missionary Council of Finland	43.74	
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	4.90	
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	24.30	
		17,783.22
Bank Interest and Exchange		20.74
Special Funds:		
African Missions Fund	$3,797.76	
Third Secretary's Fund (Donations Received)	13,138.79	
		16,936.55
		$45,982.69

Expenditures		
Deficit Balance, January 1, 1927		$927.99
Administration Expenses:		
Salaries of Secretaries and Assistant Secretary	$9,758.75	
Salaries of Stenographers	3,703.56	
Rent of Offices, Cleaning, Caretaking, Lighting and Heating	4,117.34	
Share of Business Office	992.33	
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,832.48	
Contingencies	90.13	
		20,494.59
Travelling Expenses of Secretaries		2,443.21
Expenses of Chairman's Office, New York		1,461.00
Printing of Minutes and Sundries (*Less* Sales)		276.31
Printing of *Quarterly Notes* (*Less* Sales)		258.41
Grant in Aid of *The International Review of Missions*		1,263.34
Special Funds:		
Third Secretary's Fund	$7,598.03	
African Missions Fund	3,767.87	
		11,365.90
		$38,490.75
Funds on Hand as at December 31, 1927:		
General Funds	$1,921.29	
Third Secretary's Fund	5,540.76	
African Missions Fund	29.89	
		7,491.94
		$45,982.69

February 16, 1928.—We have compared the above Statement of Income and Expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1927, with the Books and Vouchers of the International Missionary Council, and certify that it agrees therewith, and is correctly stated.

GOUGH & BACON,
Certified Public Accountants.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1927

Assets			Funds and Liabilities		
Bank Balances:			Sundry Creditors:		
Union Savings Bank	$100.00		Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	$313.65	
Bank of Manhattan	3,616.60		Sundry Accounts Payable	15.67	
London Office Account	3,365.68				$329.32
		$7,082.28	Balance of Funds as per Income and Expenditure Account:		
Sundry Debtors:			General Funds	$1,921.29	
The International Review of Missions	$714.39		Third Secretary's Fund	5,540.76	
Sundry Accounts Receivable	24.59		African Missions Fund	29.89	
		738.98			7,491.94
		$7,821.26			$7,821.26

February 16, 1928.—We have audited the Books and Vouchers of the International Missionary Council for the year ended December 31, 1927, and certify that the above balance sheet correctly reflects the Council's financial condition on December 31, 1927.

GOUGH & BACON,
Certified Public Accountants.

In accordance with the minute of the Committee at Rättvik, the Council expected in the year 1927 to provide $3,645 toward the expenses of the Jerusalem Meeting if funds were available. It has been impossible to do this up to the date the above statement went to press for the reason that the Council has not received the total contribution expected from the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. It is hoped that an additional sum of $8,341.90 may be received from that Conference and also a contribution of £44 from the Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands).

When these contributions are received, it will be possible to make the appropriation for the Jerusalem Meeting provided by the Rättvik Minute and to carry forward a small balance as working capital.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Accounts for the Year ended 30th September 1926

Income

	£	s.	d.
Subscription Sales received, *less* paid in advance—			
London	1301	11	11
New York	860	3	8
Cash Sales	157	5	5
	2319	1	0
Sales from Sundry Publications	17	7	6
Proceeds from Advertisements	205	13	11
Interest on Deposit Account	2	8	1
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet	116	18	0
	£2661	8	6

Expenditure

	£	s.	d.
Advertising	54	1	6
Books and Magazines	6	12	1
Carriage and Postage on *Review*	221	16	11
Commission on Sales	227½	10	9
Contributors' Fees	105	12	6
Miscellaneous	16	18	2
Miscellaneous Postages and Telegrams	50	13	2
Printing of the *Review*	848	2	1
Printing *Intercession Paper*, *less* sales	26	7	4
Rent	100	0	0
Salaries—			
Business Office	191	0	1
Editorial	535	5	6
Stationery	39	5	8
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet sundry office expenditure	238	2	9
	£2661	8	6

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Balance Sheets as at 30th September 1926.

Liabilities		£ s. d.	Assets	£ s. d.
I. Sundry Creditors—			I. Sundry Debtors	388 6 9
International Missionary Council		274 14 6	II. Stock of Paper	44 12 6
Sundries		125 9 5	III. Bank Balance—	
II. Subscriptions received in Advance		212 12 5	On Current Account with the Midland Bank Ltd.	79 17 1
III. Capital Account—			On Deposit Account	100 0 0
Grant in aid from the International Missionary Council	£116 18 0			
Less Loss for year ended 30th September 1926	116 18 0	0 0 0		
		£612 16 4		£612 16 4

LONDON, *20th November* 1926.—We have audited the Books and Accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ended 30th September 1926 and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing Accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year and the position as at 30th September 1926.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Accounts for the Year ended 30th September 1927

Income

	£	s.	d.
Subscription Sales received, *less* paid in advance—			
London	1320	16	5
New York	721	2	4
Cash Sales	42	17	1
	2084	15	10
Sales from Sundry Publications	4	13	9
Proceeds from Advertisements	155	1	7
Interest on Deposit Account	1	6	1
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet	259	18	11
	£2505	16	2

Expenditure

	£	s.	d.
Advertising	36	5	10
Books and Magazines	6	0	5
Carriage and Postage on *Review*	213	5	2
Commission on Sales	237	7	5
Contributors' Fees	124	17	6
Miscellaneous	14	16	9
Miscellaneous Postages and Telegrams	41	14	0
Printing of the *Review*	801	7	8
Printing *Intercession Paper*, *less* sales	8	17	0
Rent	100	0	0
Salaries—			
Business Office	117	17	8
Editorial	533	16	8
Stationery	26	15	4
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet sundry office expenditure	182	14	9
	£2505	16	2

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Balance Sheets as at 30th September 1927

Liabilities			£	s.	d.
I. Sundry Creditors—					
International Missionary Council			207	0	10
Sundries			110	10	2
II. Subscriptions received in Advance			205	0	2
III. Capital Account—					
Grant in aid from the International Missionary Council	£259 18 11				
Less Loss for year ended 30th September 1926	259 18 11		0	0	0
			£522	11	2

Assets	£	s.	d.
I. Sundry Debtors	284	16	1
II. Stock of Paper	42	12	7
III. Bank Balance—			
On Current Account with the Midland Bank Ltd.	195	2	6
On Deposit Account	0	0	0
	£522	11	2

LONDON, 10*th November* 1927.—We have audited the Books and Accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ended 30th September 1927 and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing Accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year and the position as at 30th September 1927.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

International missionary council
Minutes.

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Reports of the Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council

I. **The World Mission of Christianity.** Messages and Recommendations of the Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council, with a Foreword by Dr JOHN R. MOTT, Chairman, and a list of the Council members. Price **$0.25,** or **1/-** net (postage 2d.).

II. **Roads to the City of God: A World Outlook from Jerusalem.** By BASIL MATHEWS. An account and interpretation of the Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council, Jerusalem, 1928. Price **$1.00** in cloth and **$0.50** paper, from the International Missionary Council, New York; **1/-** net (by post, 1/2), from any Missionary Society or bookseller, or from the International Missionary Council, London.

III. **The Complete Report** of the Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council held on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, March 24th to April 8th, 1928. This report will consist of eight volumes. Each volume will contain the revised preliminary papers, an interpretative summary of the Council discussions, reports of the sectional meetings, the statement passed by the Council and, in some cases, certain other additional papers.

1. **The Christian Life and Message in Relation to Non-Christian Systems.** (Islam, Hinduism, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Secular Civilization.)
2. **Religious Education.**
3. **The Relations between the Younger and Older Churches.**
4. **The Christian Mission in the Light of Race Conflict.**
5. **Christianity and the Growth of Industrialism in Asia, Africa and South America.**
6. **The Christian Mission in Relation to Rural Problems.**
7. **International Missionary Co-operation.**
8. **Addresses Delivered at the Jerusalem Council Meeting.**

These eight volumes will be published in the early autumn of 1928. Advance orders will be accepted up to September 1st, 1928, at a specially reduced price of **$5,** or **20/-,** post paid, for the complete set. Full payment should accompany all orders. (See Order Form inset in this volume.)

Orders for the above publications should be sent to the

Office of your Missionary Society,

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International Missionary Council, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1

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MINUTES
OF THE COMMITTEE
of the
INTERNATIONAL
MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Williamstown, Massachusetts
July 11–21, 1929

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MINUTES

THE Committee of the International Missionary Council met from July 11 to 21, 1929, at Williamstown, Mass., U. S. A. By the invitation of President Garfield, the meeting was held in the buildings of Williams College.

The first session was on Thursday, July 11, 1929, from 8 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.

1. Opening of the Meeting. The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. John R. Mott, after the singing of a hymn, called upon Mr. Cash to lead in prayer.

The Chairman then made a short opening statement on the importance of this meeting as giving the Committee the opportunity to review the work of the year following the Jerusalem Meeting and in the light of the developments of that year to plan to build constructively for the years ahead.

2. Constitution. The Chairman reported the receipt of official communications, stating that the constitution of the International Missionary Council as revised by the Jerusalem Meeting had been ratified by the following Councils and Conferences, namely:

National Missionary Council of Australia
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo
National Christian Council of China
Conseil Protestant du Congo
Dansk Missionsraad
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland
National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon
National Christian Council of Japan
Korean National Christian Council
Committee on Coöperation in Latin America
Near East Christian Council
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)
Netherlands India
National Missionary Council of New Zealand
Norsk Missionsraad
Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)
National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands
Missionary Societies of South Africa
Suomen Lähetysneuvosto
Svenska Missionsradet
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland

The Chairman therefore declared the revised constitution as printed in the Minutes of the Jerusalem Meeting, pp. 37–42, to be now in force.

3. **Members Present.** The Secretaries presented the list of members elected by the constituent national bodies and present in the meeting. The Committee was constituted as follows:

Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	M. le Pasteur Henri Anet
National Christian Council of China	Henry T. Hodgkin, M.D. Mr. S. C. Leung
Conseil Protestant du Congo	Rev. R. D. Bedinger, D.D.
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	Rev. Prof. Julius Richter, D.D.
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	Rev. W. Wilson Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E. Mrs. Robert Forgan Mr. F. H. Hawkins Mr. Kenneth Maclennan Rev. C. E. Wilson
National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon	Mr. K. T. Paul, O.B.E. Miss Alice B. Van Doren, M.A.
National Christian Council of Japan	Rev. Akira Ebizawa Rev. D. B. Schneder, D.D., LL.D.
Korean National Christian Council	J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D.
Committee on Coöperation in Latin America	Rev. Prof. Erasmo Braga Rev. Samuel Guy Inman, M.A., LL. D. Rev. Vicente Mendoza
Near East Christian Council	Mrs. George Herbert Huntington Miss Constance Padwick
Netherlands, Commissie van Advies	Baron C. W. Th. van Boetzelaer van Dubbledam, D.D
Netherlands India	Rev. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, D.D.
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	Miss Helen B. Calder Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, D.D. The Rt. Rev. James Endicott, D.D., LL.D. Rev. James H. Franklin, D.D., LL.D. Prof. Kenneth S. Latourette, Ph.D. Mrs. Evelyn Riley Nicholson, L.H.D. Robert E. Speer, D.D., LL.D.
Missionary Council of Northern Europe	Rev. Einar Amdahl
National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands	Rev. James B. Rodgers, D.D.
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	Rev. A. Koechlin, D.D.

Officers: Chairman: John R. Mott, LL.D.
Vice-Chairman: Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D.
Treasurer: Mr. James M. Speers
Secretaries: J. H. Oldham, M.A.
Rev. William Paton, M.A.
Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D.
Assistant Secretary: Miss B. D. Gibson, M.A.

No representatives were present from the National Missionary Council of Australia, Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris, the National Missionary Council of New Zealand, and the Missionary Societies of South Africa.

4. **National Christian Council of Siam.** The Chairman made a brief statement regarding the organization of the National Christian Council of Siam. It was agreed to refer the question of the recognition of the National Christian Council of Siam as a member of the International Missionary Council to a special committee consisting of Dr. Speer, Mr. Cash, and Dr. Richter to report at a later session. Pending their report, it was agreed to recognize the representative of the National Christian Council of Siam, the Rev. Roderick M. Gillies, D.D., as a member of the Committee. (*See also* Minute 11.)

5. **Other Members.** On nomination of the officers, the Committee voted to recognize as members of the Committee the following persons chosen to represent countries (or peoples) not otherwise represented, namely:

Samuel Boon Itt, M.D. of Siam
Rev. J. S. Conning, D.D. for Missions to the Jews
C. T. Loram, Ph.D. of South Africa

Also on nomination of the officers, the Committee voted to recognize as consulting members of the Committee:

Reverend Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
Rev. Prof. Luther Allan Weigle, Ph.D., D.D., Litt.D.
P. H. J. Lerrigo, M.D.
Rev. Lee Vrooman of Turkey
Miss B. C. Oliver, M.D. of India

It was also voted that the Rev. Robert Wilder, D.D., Secretary of the Near East Christian Council, be invited to attend the sessions of the Committee Meeting. Dr. Lerrigo was prevented by illness from attending the meeting.

6. **Minute Secretaries.** On nomination of the officers, the Committee elected Mr. Leslie B. Moss and Miss Esther Strong as Minute Secretaries.

7. **Sub-Committees.** The following sub-committees were appointed:

FINANCE
Mr. Hawkins, *Chairman*

Mr. Amdahl
Baron van Boetzelaer
Dr. Diffendorfer
Dr. Endicott
Dr. Lerrigo
Mr. Maclennan
Mr. Moss
Mrs. Nicholson
Mr. Paul
Mr. Speers

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS
Dr. Latourette, *Chairman*

Dr. Boon Itt
Miss Calder
Mr. Cash
Dr. Endicott
Mrs. Forgan
Mr. Koechlin
Mr. Mendoza
Miss Padwick
Dr. Schneder

Religious Education

Dr. Hodgkin, *Chairman*

Dr. Braga
Mrs. Forgan
Mrs. Huntington
Dr. Loram
Mr. Mendoza
Mrs. Nicholson
Dr. Richter
Dr. Schneder
Miss Van Doren
Mr. Vrooman
Dr. Weigle

Younger and Older Churches

Dr. Cheng, *Chairman*

Mr. Amdahl
Dr. Bedinger
Baron van Boetzelaer
Dr. Boon Itt
Dr. Braga
Mr. Cash
Mr. Ebizawa
Dr. Endicott
Dr. Franklin
Dr. Gillies
Mr. Koechlin
Mrs. Nicholson
Dr. Oliver
Mr. Paul
Dr. Rodgers
Dr. Speer
Dr. Van Buskirk
Mr. Wilson

Christian Literature

Dr. Diffendorfer, *Chairman*

Mr. Bedinger
Dr. Cheng
Dr. Conning
Mr. Ebizawa
Dr. Franklin
Dr. Hodgkin
Dr. Inman
Mr. Maclennan
Miss Padwick
Dr. Richter
Dr. Van Buskirk
Mr. Wilson

Department of Social and Industrial Research

Bishop McConnell, *Chairman*

M. Anet
Dr. Inman
Dr. Lerrigo
Mr. Leung
Mr. Maclennan
Dr. Richter
Dr. Slotemaker

Religious Liberty in Moslem Countries

Mr. Cash, *Chairman*

Miss Calder
Mrs. Huntington
Miss Padwick
Dr. Speer
Mr. Slotemaker
Mr. Vrooman
Dr. Wilder

Educational Commission to India

Mr. Paul, *Chairman*

Miss Calder
Mr. Cash
Dr. Diffendorfer
Mrs. Forgan
Mr. Koechlin
Mr. Maclennan
Dr. Oliver
Dr. Speer
Mr. Speers
Miss Van Doren
Mr. Wilson

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION TO JAPAN

Dr. Schneder, *Chairman*

Miss Calder	Dr. Franklin
Mr. Cash	Bishop McConnell
Dr. Diffendorfer	Mrs. Nicholson
Mr. Ebizawa	Dr. Speer
Dr. Endicott	Mr. Speers

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Dr. Loram, *Chairman*

M. Anet	Dr. Endicott
Dr. Braga	Mrs. Forgan
Miss Calder	Dr. Koechlin
Dr. Diffendorfer	Mr. Wilson

8. **Program.** The Chairman on behalf of the officers made a statement regarding a program for the work of the Committee at this meeting.

Dr. Cheng led the closing devotional services.

Second Session, Friday, July 12th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Dr. Hodgkin.

9. **Report of the Chairman.** Dr. Mott reported on his trip to the Far East during the last winter and spring. He first characterized the situation throughout Asia, developing the following points:

(1) The economic situation is most serious particularly in India, in large parts of China, in Japan, and in Korea.
(2) The spirit of nationalism is more pronounced and aggressive and is revealing more sense of direction than at any time, both within and without the Christian community.
(3) Although there are still many unfavorable aspects in the sphere of international and interracial relations, the outlook, on the whole, is more favorable than it has been for years.
(4) Organized Christianity is working under very heavy handicaps (a) due primarily to the divisions especially among Protestant bodies, (b) due to the associations of the Christian agencies of the West with so-called Christian powers, and (c) due to inadequate leadership of the Christian forces. The Roman Catholic Communion, however, is growing in numbers, activity and prestige.
(5) Notwithstanding these handicaps, the influence of Christianity is becoming markedly more widespread, penetrating, and transforming.
(6) There are signs on every hand of marked quickening of the social conscience and of more manifold and serious applications of the teachings of Christ.
(7) A larger synthesis is being developed on the part of the varied altruistic and constructive forces at work in Asia.
(8) The anti-religious movement, especially in the form of communistic propaganda from the Russian base, has by no means spent its force.
(9) There are most encouraging evidences of a greatly improved psychology among the Christian leaders and workers in the various parts of Asia.
(10) The influence of the Jerusalem Meeting is markedly in evidence from one end of Asia to the other. It has evidently exerted more extensive and profound influence on Christian leaders and even on many educated non-Christians than any previous world religious gathering.

Dr. Mott next presented a number of concrete proposals and projects of special interest and concern to the International Missionary Council.

Among these he indicated his conviction that the Council is summoned to the following tasks:

(1) To coördinate its thinking, planning, and action with that of the Christian workers throughout Asia on the main constructive proposals of the Jerusalem Meeting.
(2) To continue to deal in a world context with the message as proclaimed at Jerusalem; and to this end, to help multiply the number of apologetic voices and pens and to afford them adequate opportunities for expression.
(3) To bring religious education as conceived by the Jerusalem Meeting into the rising indigenous churches.
(4) To give to other fields of Asia similar assistance with reference to their higher Christian educational program to that given in recent years to China and the Near East.
(5) To follow through the implications of the findings of the Jerusalem Meeting with reference to relations between the younger and older churches, particularly with reference to the process of devolution.
(6) To take advantage of the unmistakable, widespread interest and concern in meeting the tremendous claims of the rural field.
(7) To give effect to the action taken at the Jerusalem Meeting concerning a Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel.
(8) To heed the summons to a larger, and more intensive and vital evangelism, with particular emphasis at every point on the qualitative aspect.
(9) To undertake a comprehensive, thorough evaluation of Mass Movements in India.
(10) To make a more masterly effort to give the subject of the preparation and use of Christian literature a place commensurate with its importance as well as with that held by other missionary means and methods.
(11) To foster various well-conceived plans for augmenting the leadership of the Christian forces, not only in numbers but also, and more especially, in quality — both in the East and in the West.
(12) To set in motion influences which will result in liberating a vastly greater lay force.
(13) To foster and make much more truly and helpfully operative the conception of the world Christian mission as a sharing enterprise.
(14) To strengthen the hands of the various National Christian Councils, particularly those recently organized, and also some which have just been reorganized.
(15) To keep in intelligent touch with the movement toward Christian unity with reference to furthering its highest development. In this connection attention was called to the recent developments in connection with the United Church Movement of South India and to the Church of Christ in China.

The meeting was adjourned after prayer led by Dr. Richter.

Third Session, Friday, July 12th, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with a hymn and prayer by M. Anet.

10. **India and the Near East.** Mr. Paton made a report on the situation in India and the Near East. A discussion followed in which Dr. Richter, Mrs. Huntington, Mr. Vrooman, Miss Padwick, Dr. Wilder, Mr. Cash and Dr. Slotemaker participated. (*See also* Minute 19.)

11. **National Christian Council of Siam.** Dr. Speer, for the Committee appointed to consider the request of the National Christian Council of Siam for admission to the International Missionary Council, presented a report, and it was voted to enrol the National Christian Council of Siam among the constituent bodies of the International Missionary Council with a representation of one member on the Committee of the Council, with the expectation that if in the future a Christian Council of Southeastern Asia is formed,

the representation of the National Christian Council of Siam in the Committee of the International Missionary Council will be included in that of this larger regional Council. (*See* Minute 4.)

The session was closed with the benediction pronounced by Dr. Warnshuis.

Fourth Session, Saturday, July 13th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Mr. Paul.

12. **The Christian Message.** Mr. Oldham opened the discussion with an address on the need for a statement of the Christian apologetic for today. The discussion was participated in by Dr. Wilder, Mr. K. T. Paul, Miss Van Doren, Dr. Diffendorfer, Mrs. Forgan, Dr. Richter, Dean Weigle, M. Anet, Dr. Inman, Dr. van Boetzelaer, Dr. Cheng, Dr. Hodgkin and Dr. Speer. (*See also* Minute 29.)

The Committee voted to have Mr. Oldham's statement printed for wide circulation.[1]

Fifth Session, Saturday, July 13th, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

The session opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer led by Dr. Franklin.

13. **Missions in Rural Districts.** Mr. Paul made a statement regarding missions in rural districts in India.

Dr. Warnshuis made a report of what had been done by the officers to carry out the instructions of the Jerusalem Meeting to "employ a competent staff member to give full time to the service of rural missions in all parts of the world." (*World Mission of Christianity*, p. 62.)

Upon the initiative of the Council's officers, and under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield has visited South Africa during the past year.

The discussion was participated in by Dr. Loram, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Ebizawa, Dr. Cheng, Dr. Hodgkin, Miss Van Doren, Dr. Boon Itt, Dr. Van Buskirk, Dr. Diffendorfer, and Mr. Paton.

14. **Invitation to Dr. Butterfield.** It was voted to refer to the Finance Committee for favorable consideration the question of an invitation to Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield to visit two or more countries in Asia, under the auspices of the Council, in order to aid the churches and missions in the development of their work in rural districts. (*See also* Minute 40.)

After a period of silent prayer, Mr. Wilson led in the closing prayer.

Sunday, July 14th

There were no business sessions held on Sunday. Miss Padwick led the service of worship and intercession in the chapel in the morning at 9.30.

[1] This statement has been published under the title: *The New Christian Adventure*. Copies may be obtained from the Council's offices in New York or London. Prices, 5 cents (3d.) per copy; $2.00 (8s.) for 100 copies.

15. **"Sharing Our Concerns."** In the evening, at 7.30, the Committee gathered for the mutual sharing of their burdens. In this session, as throughout the whole meeting, the greatest emphasis was on the heartfelt need for a renewed and larger direct evangelism.

Sixth Session, Monday, July 15th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Dr. Koechlin.

16. **Relations between the Younger and the Older Churches.** The discussion was based upon three questions. Dr. Cheng opened the discussion of question (1) What can the older churches do to further the evangelistic plans of the younger churches? There followed in discussion: Mr. Paul, Mr. Ebizawa, Mr. Wilson, Professor Braga, Mr. Bedinger.

(2) What can the International Missionary Council, with the collaboration of the National Christian Councils, do to help most in securing and training the ablest youth for Christian service? This discussion was opened by Miss Alice Van Doren, followed by Professor Latourette, Mr. Leung, Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Cash.

(3) What, if anything, can the International Missionary Council do to help determine what uses of money on the part of the older churches tend most to the strengthening of the younger churches and what uses tend to retard their growth? Mr. Hawkins opened the discussion and was followed by Dr. Boon Itt, Dr. Speer, Mrs. Forgan, Dr. Van Buskirk, Dr. Warnshuis. (*See also* Minute 31.)

The session then adjourned.

Seventh Session, Monday, July 15th, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

The evening session was opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer led by Mr. Moss.

17. **Christian Missions among the Jews.** A presentation of this subject was made by Dr. Conning, followed by brief statements by Mr. Maclennan and Mrs. Nicholson.

Reference was made to the Minutes of the Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council, page 65, in which in particular definite provision was made for the appointment of an international committee by the Chairman after consultation with groups and individuals in various countries. The Chairman stated that in accordance with that action he had appointed the following committee:

Rev. James M. Black, D.D., Chairman, with the following British members: Rev. C. H. Gill, Rev. Frank J. Exley, Sir Leon Levison, Rev. J. A. C. Mackellar, Mr. Kenneth Maclennan; Rev. J. Macdonald Webster, D.D.; and the following North American members: Rev. J. S. Conning, D.D., Vice-Chairman, Rev. Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Canon S. Gould, Rev. Henry Einspruch.

It is understood that the Chairman will appoint representatives from the continent of Europe on this committee and, if desirable, he may add names to the British and American sections.

The following resolutions were reported by the sub-committee:

1. The committee having oversight of work for the Jews shall be named "The International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews."

2. The officers of the Council, in conference with the Committee, shall be authorized to make such changes and additions in the membership of the Committee as will provide for the widest possible representation within a total membership of fifteen.

3. The regional sections of the Committee shall be at liberty to enlarge the membership of each group, if considered desirable, so as to provide for wider representation and a fuller consideration of the problems of the area concerned.

4. A central office for work among the Jews shall be set up by the International Missionary Council, as soon as adequate funds for the purpose are available, and a secretary shall be appointed for the following work:

(a) To make a study of the Jewish field so that upon its results may be based wise policies and an effective program.

(b) To coördinate the work of various agencies throughout the world so as to prevent overlapping of effort, provide for the effective occupancy of neglected areas, and to become means of communication for the sharing of knowledge, experience, and methods.

(c) To foster the production and circulation of literature for Jews adapted to present-day needs, especially literature for Christians to emphasize Christian responsibility.

(d) To confer with other interested agencies with a view to stimulating action in the various Christian denominations to enlist local churches in a ministry to the Jews in their parishes.

(e) To enlist the coöperation of such agencies as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and Student Christian Movements in specific service for the Jews.

5. The matter of financial provision for giving effect to these resolutions shall be referred to the Finance Committee.

6. Until a Secretary is available, these matters shall be referred to the officers of the Council.

The Committee voted to adopt these resolutions.

After a period of silent prayer, the session was adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Mr. Paton.

Eighth Session, Tuesday, July 16th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Dr. Speer.

18. **International Review of Missions.** Professor Latourette presented the report for the sub-committee on the *International Review of Missions.* The report was adopted as follows:

The sub-committee expressed its hearty approval and appreciation of the *Review* as now conducted. In particular it approved of continuing the

annual survey. This it felt might well also give an even fuller account of Roman Catholic missions than at present.

The sub-committee also discussed ways and means of obtaining more articles from several of the countries from which thus far few contributions have been forthcoming. Beyond a few specific suggestions as to possible authors and subjects and approval of the present plan of advisory editors and advisory groups, it has no recommendations.

The sub-committee approved the suggestion of the editor that from time to time the *Review* publish translations either in full or in condensed form of important articles appearing in missionary journals on the Continent of Europe.

There was discussion of means of increasing the circulation which, though encouraging, ought to be enlarged. It was also suggested that the individual members of the Committee of the Council take it upon themselves to see that the *Review* be brought to the attention of their respective constituencies. It was suggested that the different societies subscribe for a copy for each of their stations. The plan of the editor for circularizing subscribers asking their coöperation in adding to the circulation was also noted with approval.

On the recommendation of the sub-committee the Rev. William Paton was reappointed editor, and Miss M. M. Underhill associate editor, with warm appreciation of their services.

The suggestion was made to include editorials in the *Review*, but after some discussion, the Committee took no action.

Mr. Paton requested the Committee to record their appreciation of the service of the editorial advisors: Professor K. S. Latourette in America, Dr. M. Schlunk in Europe, Mr. K. T. Paul in India, Prof. T. C. Chao in China, and Prof. A. K. Reischauer in Japan.

19. **Religious Liberty in Moslem Countries.** Mr. Cash, as Chairman, presented the report of the sub-committee on Religious Liberty in Moslem Countries. The sub-committee's recommendations were adopted as follows:

1. *That* the officers of the International Missionary Council be asked to give careful attention to the situation in regard to religious liberty in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Persia, Eritrea, Iraq, and Turkey.

2. *That* the officers should devote attention to the question of the protection of women converts from Islam, which has been acutely raised in Egypt through the application in the courts of the Shariat (religious law), and that they should seek to achieve such publicity for the facts as may encourage a movement among Egyptians for the rectification of injustice.

3. *That* the officers should inquire into the situation that has arisen in Syria through the closing of certain evangelistic work in Damascus and the expulsion of a missionary from his station.

4. *That* they should inquire into the legal position of converts in Iraq.

5. *That* the officers should inquire into the situation created by the

refusal of the Italian Government to allow Swedish missionaries to enter or to return to Eritrea.

6. *That* the officers should prepare a complete statement on these issues for insertion in the *International Review of Missions* and for publication in any other way that may appear advisable.

20. The Havana Conference. Dr. Inman presented to the International Missionary Council Committee the official greetings from the Hispanic American Evangelical Congress and reported on the proceedings of that gathering.

Mr. Mendoza and Professor Braga supplemented this report with brief discussions of the probable effect of the conference on the churches and missions in Latin America.

The session was adjourned after prayer led by Dr. Rodgers.

Ninth Session, Wednesday, July 17th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by M. le pasteur Anet.

21. Coöperation in Africa. Mr. Oldham presented the recommendations of a meeting on Africa held in Bronxville, New York, July 7th to 9th, which had been attended by some of the members of the Committee from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as well as by representatives of the North American boards working in Africa. On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the report was adopted as follows:

The International Missionary Council approves of the furtherance of international coöperation in the advancement of the Christian cause in Africa along the following lines:

1. Exploration of the best means of furthering and realizing the evangelistic aims of the Christian missions in Africa.

2. The development of a program of Christian education in Africa as a means of realizing this missionary purpose, with special reference to—

(a) The improvement of religious education,
(b) The Christianization of Africa's womanhood and home life,
(c) The development of African leadership,
(d) The meeting of the needs of rural communities,

and in connection with this the study of the educational policy of governments and of the relation between the educational policy of missions and that of governments.

3. The development of a health program for African missions with special reference to—

(a) A comprehensive program for use in schools.
(b) Coöperation with governments in attack on disease.
(c) The creation of an African health staff of doctors, medical assistants, dressers, and nurses.

4. The furtherance of the work of the proposed International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa.

5. The coöperation with other agencies in the endeavor to understand, conserve, and develop what is valuable in African cultures and institutions.

6. The occupation of the field and the avoidance of overlapping.

7. The encouragement and development of Christian Councils in the Continent of Africa and the coöperation with existing Councils.

8. The approach to governments, where necessary, in regard to questions involving the relations of missions and governments.

9. The bringing to bear of Christian influence for the establishment of right racial relations, and coöperation for this purpose with the proposed Department for Social and Industrial Research and Counsel.

10. Prayer for the raising up of men and women of outstanding gifts for positions of Christian leadership in Africa and support for efforts in different countries to secure for African missionaries the best possible equipment for their task.

The Committee agreed that a statement be prepared setting forth the needs of Africa in the matter of Christian leadership and the preparation and equipment required by missionaries in Africa.

Mr. Oldham called attention to the manual on *Religious Education in Africa* by the Rev. J. W. C. Dougall.

22. **Christian Literature.** Dr. Diffendorfer, as Chairman, presented the report for the sub-committee on Christian literature. After considerable discussion the report was referred back to the sub-committee for further study and report. (*See* Minute 25.)

23. **Religious Education.** Dr. Hodgkin, as Chairman, began the presentation of the report of the sub-committee on religious education, to be concluded at the next session.

The session then adjourned.

Tenth Session, Wednesday, July 17th, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer by Dr. Richter.

24. **Religious Education.** Dr. Hodgkin continued the presentation of the report of the sub-committee on religious education. The following took part in the discussion: Mr. Paul, Miss Van Doren, M. Anet, Mrs. Huntington, Dr. Endicott, Mr. Maclennan, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Nicholson, Dr. Speer, Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Weigle.

The report of the sub-committee, as amended, was adopted as follows:

The sub-committee recommends that the program in regard to religious education include the following matters which are classified under three headings:

A. Those to be commended to the officers with a view to their giving considerable attention to them during the next three years;

B. Those which call for action by the officers but which probably cannot engage much of their time;

C. Those which can be referred to other bodies for suitable action.

UNDER CLASS A

1. *Religious Freedom in State Systems of Education.* (*See* Minute 45.)

2. *Study of Indigenous Cultures and the Values Therein to be Preserved and Used in Christian Religious Education.*

Within this large field of inquiry attention is drawn to the loss which comes through the fact that children from Christian families are frequently ignorant of the cultural background of their own country, while the cultural values of children of non-Christian families who attend Christian schools are not infrequently destroyed without anything positive being put in their place. In this connection emphasis must be laid on the fundamental importance of the mother-tongue as the medium of religious education and expression. The subject calls for collaboration with suitable persons and groups in the countries concerned and its adequate study will probably occupy some years.

3. *The Relations of Evangelism and Religious Education.*

There is not yet full understanding of the normal and proper relations between evangelism and religious education; and it is still possible for evangelistic movements to lack educational depth and substance, and for religious-educational movements to fall short of the power of the Gospel. It is felt by the Committee that fresh attention should be given to the ways in which evangelistic methods should be affected by the new educational outlook; to ways in which religious-educational procedures may be better adapted to serve as means of the redemptive power of the Spirit of God; and to the essential relation, in both evangelistic and religious education, between the social and the individual aspects of the Christian Gospel. In the light of a world situation in some ways so different from that of a generation ago, we need to ask afresh, "What is it that men need to be saved from and what are they to be saved to?" Such an inquiry opens up very wide fields and cannot be hastily carried through, but the committee believes that it will foster far more widely than now obtains a truly vital evangelism. The inquiry is particularly urgent in view of the evangelistic movements proposed for the near future in certain countries.

UNDER CLASS B

4. *Fellowships for Members of the Younger Churches to Study Abroad.*

In connection with any proposals that may be considered for assistance to members of the younger churches to study abroad, the provision in the plan for the study of religious education would open the way to a great advance in this field.

5. *Visits to the Fields by Religious Educators.*

Requests for such visits have already been received from certain fields, especially from the Near East Christian Council and the National Christian

Council of China. It is hoped that the officers may coöperate with national organizations, boards, and individuals, in discovering ways by which these and similar requests can be met.

6. *Preparation of Manuals.*

In following up the Jerusalem findings a manuscript was submitted by Canon Raven on religious education of a somewhat general character. This has been published separately. It was felt that special manuals from the point of view of the different fields are needed, and one by Mr. Dougall for use in Africa has been prepared and is being circulated to missionaries there for their consideration and comment. Miss Van Doren is planning to prepare a similar manual for use in India. It is recommended that the officers be asked to proceed in this matter and to encourage the production of suitable manuals in other fields.

7. *Coöperation with Other International Bodies.*

It is desirable that steps should be taken to bring about the closest possible coöperation with the World's Sunday School Association with a view to collaboration in such matters as are noted below; and also, as opportunity offers, to make contacts with such other bodies as the World's Federation of Educational Associations, and the Progressive Educational Association.

8. *Study of Religious Education of Adults in the Light of the Adult Educational Movements.*

It is hoped that individuals may be found who can give voluntary service in this matter relating the experience of these movements to the problems of adult religious education as they affect the development of the younger churches.

9. *Relation between Mission Boards and Departments of Religious Education.*

The Committee hears with pleasure of steps taken in America to further mutual understanding and consultation between mission boards and departments of religious education within various denominations. The Committee hopes that the experience gained in the field of religious education by denominational departments and other organizations may become increasingly available for missionary work, and commends the matter to the officers.

10. *Bibliographies.*

The Committee is of the opinion that annotated bibliographies, giving information of recent books on lines similar to the lists which at one time were sent to the field by Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, would be of great service in the various countries, and recommends that the subject should be explored by the officers in the hope that the World's Sunday School Association might be prepared to coöperate.

UNDER CLASS C

11. *Attitude of Missionaries Towards Secularism in Government Schools.*

The Committee recommends that the National Christian Council of

India be asked to study this question and to report with the expectation that the report might be of value in other countries.

12. *The Evaluation of Present Work.*

The Committee draws attention to the desirability of the boards and churches undertaking a review of their work with the object of seeing how far the principles of religious education as set forth in the report of the Jerusalem Meeting of the Council are being effectively applied in practice.

Such a review should include:

(a) The practice of evangelism
(b) Methods of religious instruction in Christian schools and colleges
(c) Methods of religious instruction for pupils in Government schools and other schools which have no religious education
(d) The training in practice as well as in theory of pastors, catechists and bible-women
(e) The training of teachers.

The above suggestion is to be forwarded to each of the national bodies constituting the International Missionary Council.

13. *Need for Experimentation on the Field.*

The hope of advance in the field of religious education depends more than anything else upon observation and experiment in the actual work, and the Committee would urge upon all concerned that it is not by taking over ideas ready-made from other countries, but by working out the problem on the spot that they can find their chief satisfaction and move forward with confidence and success.

25. **Christian Literature.** Dr. Diffendorfer, as Chairman, reported for the sub-committee on Christian literature on the changes made in the original draft. After considerable discussion the report was adopted, as follows:

The Committee has been greatly impressed by the resolutions which it has received from various countries emphasizing the vital importance of vernacular Christian literature, and the very serious inadequacy of the present provision. The Committee, confronted with the demands for a policy of advance, is convinced that sufficient attention is not yet paid to the provision of Christian literature.

The Committee believes that any sound policy for the development of a growing church must include the provision of Christian literature sufficient not only for the daily needs of congregational life, but also for the equipment of the church's leadership.

Observing with great regret the tendency in some fields to be content with literature in a foreign tongue for the training of church leadership, the Committee affirms its belief that this policy is stultifying to the true naturalization of Christian thought and to the production of a truly native Christian literature, and urges that great effort be spent on the provision of a sufficient literature in the mother-tongue. As a primary condition for this, it is im-

portant that Christian educators encourage in every way the love of and the cultivation of the mother-tongue in their schools and colleges.

The Committee believes that in these days of the spread and power of the printed page no policy of evangelization is complete which does not include evangelization through literature. Furthermore, the Committee would affirm that no policy of Christian education is complete which has not in view the production of a sufficient Christian literature for the use of pupils during and after their school days.

Having regard to the international character of the specifically or tacitly anti-Christian literature sold in the bookshops of nearly all countries, the Council would affirm the necessity for the fullest coöperation of the Christian forces in literature production.

The Committee realizes that there are large needs inadequately provided for in many parts of the world including, especially, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and the Netherlands Indies, but there are certain specific literature projects submitted by coöperating organizations which have been considered by the Committee and upon which they make the following recommendations:

1. *India*

The Committee commends the India Christian literature program as organized and fostered by the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon as the recognized coördinating literature agency of this field. It notices that at present this important undertaking is maintained by relatively few mission boards. In view of the imperative need of a great enlargement of this service, it appeals to mission boards which are not coöperating financially with this enterprise to make appropriations toward the Indian Literature Fund as the most economical and highly productive plan of accomplishing the vital end in view. These appeals will not be effective unless the mission boards, the missions, and the younger churches give Christian literature a place in their policies and budgets which the present situation demands. The Committee recognizes, however, that in many instances the boards themselves must take the initiative.

The attention of the Committee has been drawn to the strong desire to secure in connection with the India Literature Fund, in addition to regular subsidies for immediate expenditure on the production of literature, a sufficient working capital to be used as a revolving fund for the publication and circulation of approved books at a moderate price by the publishing agencies whose capital resources are limited. The Committee recognizes this as a practical need, the meeting of which would be greatly to the advantage of the missionary enterprise.

2. *Moslems*

The Committee has noted with deep satisfaction that the first years of service of the Central Literature Committee for Moslems connected with the Near East Christian Council, has drawn out a growing fellowship in

thought and work on the part of societies and individuals responsible for Christian literature throughout the Moslem world.

The Council is thankful to note an increasing recognition in missionary circles that the responsibility for making and using Christian literature cannot be left to specified literature societies alone but rests on all societies and churches participating in the evangelization of Islam.

In expressing its hope of further progress along these lines, the Committee would draw attention to one aspect of the work of the Central Literature Committee for Moslems which may be of service beyond the Moslem fields, namely a plan by which boards in different language areas can share the cost and production rights of biblical and other illustrations by gifted artist missionaries.

3. *Africa*

The Committee has received with approval the scheme for the formation of an International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, on the lines proposed by the Conference on African Missions held at Le Zoute, and as the result of prolonged discussion and correspondence between the European and American mission boards concerned with this great and urgent need. The Committee endorses the draft constitution of the Committee hereto attached. (*See* p. 20.)

It considers that this International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa should be related to the International Missionary Council as a sub-committee of the International Missionary Council Committee.

It expresses the hope that as missionary coöperation in Africa extends and when the organization in Africa, as in other lands, of a National Christian Council or Councils becomes practicable, this Committee on Christian Literature for Africa may become an integral part of their oragnizations.

4. *China*

The Committee has received the report on literature approved by the National Christian Council of China at Hangchow in May. It is deeply convinced that the situation in China calls for early and vigorous measures to meet the present unparalleled opportunity. The formation of a standing committee of the National Christian Council to deal with literature on the lines suggested is welcomed as a first step in this direction. The Committee desires to coöperate in the fullest possible way with that committee and in particular it notes with interest the request from the National Christian Council of China for the services of an able and experienced publisher to go into the question of distribution in a thorough way. The Committee offers the suggestion that the scope of this service might be enlarged so as to include a thoroughgoing study of the whole enterprise for literature production, in consultation with all concerned, in order to see how by more drastic reorganization and coördination a really significant forward step may be taken in the near future.

For various reasons, the time seems ripe for such an endeavor, which, if

successful, should result in adding not a little to the resources available for prosecuting the literary side of the Christian movement in China.

The Committee fully appreciates the desire of Chinese Christian writers for complete freedom to make their own contribution in their own way to Christian literature and believes that such a study as is proposed should have this in mind as a fundamental aim to be furthered in every possible way.

The officers are asked to communicate fully with the new standing committee with a view to agreeing upon the scope of the proposed project for the securing of a suitable person or persons.

5. *Japan*

In Japan, the projected three-year evangelistic program affords an opportunity for a larger and more adequate production and distribution on a national scale of appropriate literature. This Committee recognizes the wisdom of the closest possible coördination of all the existing Christian literature agencies of Japan and would invite enlarged support by the constituencies of these agencies to the end that the immediate need may be met.

6. *Conclusion*

The Committee believes that the time has come for a radical reconsideration of the existing plans of the boards in making provision both for finance and personnel, as well as more practical methods of production and circulation of Christian literature. May not a conscientious and thorough reëvaluation of our methods together with a reconsideration of their relative claims and essential interdependence and a more careful study of priorities, reveal the desirability and possibility, within our present resources, of making a far more generous provision for this all-too-neglected part of our work? The Committee, therefore, ventures to suggest that the boards should give special consideration to their policy as a whole with a view to determining the place which provision and use Christian literature should occupy in it, and should proceed to make such adjustments in their activities as will enable them to carry out effectively the literature policy they deem to be necessary for carrying on their work.

Constitution for the Proposed International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa

1. *Name.* — The Committee shall be called "The International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa."

2. *Aim.* — The aim of the Committee shall be to promote the production, publication, and distribution of literature for use in connection with missionary work in Africa.

3. *National Sections.* — The Committee shall be organized in national sections.

4. *Relation to the International Missionary Council.* — The Committee

shall be organized as a sub-committee of the Committee of the International Missionary Council.

5. *Membership.* — The membership of the Committee shall consist of all missionary, tract, literature and other societies contributing to the annual budget. Each contributing society shall be entitled to send a representative to the meetings of the national sections with which it is connected or to meetings of two or more national sections when such joint meetings are held. The national sections may coöpt additional members subject to the approval of the national missionary organization of the country concerned.

6. *Meetings.* — Each national section, or two or more national sections jointly, shall hold at least one meeting annually for the purpose of approving the budget and the transaction of other business.

7. *Policy and Budget.* — The general policy and budget shall be subject to the approval of all sections of the Committee.

8. *Administration.* — The Secretary shall take opportunities of keeping in personal touch with all sections of the Committee. The routine administration of the Committee shall be carried out under the immediate direction and supervision of the British section.

9. *Accounts.* — The Committee shall keep regular accounts in proper form, which shall be made up and audited once a year. An abstract of the audited accounts shall be circulated to the contributing societies.

10. *Relationship to National Missionary Bodies.* — Any national section of the Committee may be constituted a committee of the national organization in that country, but the national organizations or the International Missionary Council shall have no financial responsibility in connection with the Committee.

11. *Relationship with Kindred Organizations.* — The Committee shall maintain relations with the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, the Central Committee on Christian Literature for Moslems and such other literature groups and other bodies as may be selected from time to time.

12. This Constitution shall be subject to revision in the light of experience with the approval of the national sections of the Committee.

13. This Constitution shall come into force when approved by two or more national bodies.

The session was dismissed with prayer by Mr. Maclennan.

Eleventh Session, Thursday, July 18th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Dr. Schneder.

26. The Home Base. The Chairman presented four questions to be discussed in considering the problems of the home base:

1. What are the most helpful lessons from recent experiences in developing interest, sense of responsibility, and sacrificial devotion in our churches at the home base with reference to the world mission of Christianity?

2. What can be done to interest and enlist a greater lay force? How can the influence of Christian laymen be brought to bear more effectively in their contacts with other peoples through business, commerce, finance, politics, etc.?

3. What are the principal hindrances standing in the way of more of the ablest students devoting their lives to missionary service, and what can be done by such a body as the International Missionary Council to help meet or overcome these hindrances?

4. Additional suggestions as to how the International Missionary Council can do more to help the national Christian councils in their work of strengthening the home base?

The following took part in the discussion of the first question: Mr. Cash, Mr. Amdahl, Dr. Richter, Mrs. Forgan, Mr. Maclennan, Baron van Boetzelaer, Bishop McConnell.

Dr. Weigle, Dr. Warnshuis, Dr. Slotemaker, Mr. Paton, Mr. Vrooman, Mr. Speers, Mr. Paul, spoke on the second question.

Dr. Wilder and Dr. Hodgkin presented what they believed to be the principal hindrances standing in the way of the abler students devoting their lives to missionary service and suggested some things which the Council might do to help in overcoming these hindrances.

27. Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel. Mr. Paton presented the report of the sub-committee on the proposal to establish a department of social and economic research in connection with the International Missionary Council as follows:

After general discussion on a preliminary memorandum supplied by Mr. Paton, the sub-committee agreed with the statement of the objectives which the proposed department should seek to achieve and recommended strongly that the Committee of the Council should, in accordance with the general mandate of the Jerusalem Meeting, approve of the proposal to establish the department so soon as the approval of the national bodies could be secured. The objects of the department were in general defined in the recommendation of the Jerusalem Meeting of the Council on the "Christian Mission in Relation to Industrial Problems in Asia and Africa." (See *World Mission of Christianity*, p. 52.) Further examination of the proposal suggested the following as among the principal tasks of the department:

1. To provide a center to which missionaries and others could send information regarding social and industrial conditions in different parts of the world and to make such use of this information as may tend to improve the conditions of life of the people in backward or undeveloped countries.

2. To coöperate with missionary boards and other Christian agencies in creating a healthy Christian public opinion in regard to the economic and social needs, dangers, and problems in Africa and Asia by the dissemination of accurate information.

3. To supply information to those—missionaries, indigenous Christians, and others—who may desire help in facing the social problems of the countries in which they work, particularly those who find themselves drawn into

relation with governments or other secular organizations in the discharging of social responsibility.

4. To give help, not only by correspondence but also by visitation and personal counsel, to the Christian councils in Asia and Africa who may call upon the department to help them as they seek to relate the growing church to the changing moral, social, and economic problems which surround them.

5. To collect information on the types of Christian service which in different countries it is found possible for the Christian forces to undertake, making mutually available experience both between the older and younger churches and between the churches in different parts of the East.

6. To advise the national organizations, the boards, and the churches in the recruiting of workers for the new types of service demanded by the spread of Western industrialism in the East and in Africa, and to further their training by stimulating the adoption of suitable courses in training institutions and universities both in the West and in the East.

While the department will be primarily concerned with the problems arising out of the growth of industrialism in Africa and the East, it is expected that from time to time service may be rendered in connection with such social problems as those created by the liquor and drug traffic in Asia and Africa.

Reference was made to the suggestions put forward in several quarters for coöperation with other bodies engaged in similar work, such as the Stockholm Institute of Social Christianity and the industrial departments of the World Committees of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. While welcoming the possibility of coöperation with these bodies, the sub-committee considered it to be of the highest importance that the International Missionary Council should be solely responsible for its own department and should retain exclusive and undivided control over it. In addition it was considered that the intimate relation of the subjects likely to be treated by the department to the general policy of the missionary movement made it necessary that at every point care should be taken to avoid entanglements with other organizations whose policy might not be akin to that of the International Missionary Council.

The sub-committee further expressed the view that in the use made of information on labor conditions in Africa and the East gained from missionaries, the greatest discretion should be observed, particularly in the possible relations with governments, with the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, or the International Labor Office. In each case where it might seem desirable to make representation to official bodies concerning abuses, careful consideration should be given to the question whether such representation should be made to the League organization or to the government concerned and whether it should be made by the International Missionary Council or by a national missionary organization. It was considered essential that in all such matters no action should be taken by the department apart from consultation with the officers of the International Missionary Council.

It was agreed by the sub-committee that the department should be established at Geneva.

The sub-committee considered the matter of the staff required. It was decided to recommend that the Council should invite Mr. H. A. Grimshaw to give such help as might be possible for him in an unofficial capacity, and that two full-time officers should be appointed, one to be a woman and one a man. Of these one would more frequently be on travel, rendering help in person in such areas as might call for his services, and the other would spend more time in Geneva. Between them the two officers would perform the functions of maintaining a repository of information for all who might desire it and of aiding Christian councils or other bodies who might desire help to be rendered in person.

It was agreed that the final choice of the staff should be left to the officers of the International Missionary Council.

It was agreed that a panel of experts should be formed whose services might from time to time be called upon either for special help at the department in Geneva, or to visit some part of the world in connection with a particular issue.

The control of the department should rest with the Committee of the International Missionary Council and a sub-committee should be formed, international in character, to give immediate oversight to it.

The following budget was proposed:

Salaries of two secretaries	$6000
Stenographic help	1500
Rent	500
Postage and telegrams	250
Contingencies	250
Total	1500
Total	$10,000

It was laid down at the Jerusalem Meeting of the Council that the funds for this enterprise should be found apart from the regular budget of the Council and it was suggested that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: Miss Calder, Bishop McConnell, M. Anet, Mr. Cash, Dr. van Boetzelaer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Amdahl, Professor Latourette, Mr. Oldham, Dr. Diffendorfer, and Dr. Franklin. The above recommendations of the sub-committee were generally approved by the Committee subject to further consideration after the sub-committee on Finance has reported upon the proposed budget. (*See* Minutes 32 and 50, and the report of the sub-committee on Finance, p. 33.)

Twelfth Session, Friday, July 19th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Bishop McConnell.

28. Evangelism. The Chairman opened the subject, suggesting the lines for the discussion. He also read a letter from Miss Topping, who is associated with Mr. Kagawa, telling of the evangelistic efforts in Japan under the name of the "Kingdom of God Movement."

The following gave brief expression to ideas on different phases of the subject of evangelism: Dr. Wilder, Mr. Cash, Dr. Speer, Mr. Paton, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Van Buskirk, Dr. Diffendorfer, Bishop McConnell, Mr. Amdahl, Dr. Endicott, Mr. Paul, and Mrs. Huntington.

29. The Christian Message. Dr. Diffendorfer, as Chairman of the sub-committee on the Christian Message, presented the following report, which the Committee adopted:

It was made clear at the meeting at Jerusalem that in its efforts to evangelize the world the Christian Church has to meet not only the rival claims of non-Christian religious systems, but also the still more formidable challenge of secularism. The industrial civilization of the West, based on the application of the results of scientific outlook is spreading rapidly throughout the world. Under the shock of these new influences traditional social systems in non-Christian countries are being disintegrated, and the traditional religions are revealing their inadequacy to meet the changed situation and are losing their hold over the minds of thoughtful men. While large masses are affected by the new forces which are rapidly transforming the social order, it is particularly leaders of the national life and those who are directing these forces that are most subject to the influence of the secular outlook.

To meet this situation what is supremely needed is a new adventure in Christian living, a fuller and richer manifestation of Christian life. As was said in the statement at the Jerusalem Meeting on the Christian Message, "We and all Christian people must seek a more heroic practice of the Gospel." This adventure must include a fresh intellectual effort to interpret the Christian view and way of life in a language that they can understand to those who have acquired the modes of thought of secularism. A new endeavor is needed to enlarge the resources of the missionary movement by drawing into its service far more of the best Christian thinkers in different countries.

In view of this situation the sub-committee recommends:

1. *That* all constituent organizations should be asked to consider how still wider use may be made of the Jerusalem Message while it is still fresh (a) as a challenge to a deeper devotion to Christ in the tasks of world evangelization, and (b) as a means of bringing home to this generation the fact that it is Christ alone who can meet the world's need.

2. *That* the attention of all the national Christian councils be called to the desirability of forming groups (a) for the study of the Christian Message in relation to non-Christian religious systems, and (b) for the study of the Christian Message in relation to secularism; and that the officers of the International Missionary Council take such steps as they can to keep such groups in touch with the Christian thinkers who can be of help to them.

3. *That* steps be taken to enable outstanding Christian thinkers in Europe and America, including Christian philosophers, scientists, and educators, as well as preachers and theologians to visit the important fields to lecture on Christianity and modern thought and in particular, to discuss these questions with small groups.

4. *That* efforts be made to provide increased facilities for members of the younger churches who possess the necessary initial equipment to pursue their studies in the West and to avail themselves of the best help that the older churches can give.

5. *That* the officers of the Council be authorized in coöperation with the different national missionary organizations (a) to take such steps as are practicable to bring before Christian thinkers the demands of the present world situation with a view to securing their larger and more direct participation in the world mission of Christianity, and in particular in meeting the challenge of secularism; and (b) to take such steps as are practicable to keep in touch with one another the groups in different countries which are studying these subjects.

The session then adjourned.

Thirteenth Session, Friday, July 19th, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

The session opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer by Dr. Koechlin.

30. **Educational Commission to Japan.** Dr. Schneder presented the report on the proposed educational commission to Japan and explained the reasons for such a survey. After discussion, the report was adopted as follows:

The Committee of the International Missionary Council, having heard with responsive interest the desire expressed by the Christian Educational Association of Japan, and by the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, that a thorough survey be made of Christian Higher Education in Japan by a group of competent educational authorities, heartily endorse the proposal that such a survey be made, and recommend:

1. *That* the International Missionary Council request the representatives of the Japan National Christian Council who are present at this meeting to take this matter up with the Japan National Christian Council and the Japan Christian Educational Association for fuller understanding, and report to the officers of the International Missionary Council;

2. *That* the officers of the International Missionary Council be instructed to report to the Committee of Reference and Counsel in North America and to the Standing Committee in Great Britain, the result of these negotiations, with a view to giving effect to the desires of these bodies as to meeting the great needs in the field of Christian education in Japan, provided adequate provision can be made to meet the expense of the work of the proposed Commission;

3. *That* the Commission, if appointed, consist of two members from

North America, one from Great Britain, and two from Japan, these to be appointed by the National Councils of their respective countries;

4. *That* the Commission make investigation of matters such as the following:

(a) How the higher educational institutions may hold their place of respect and influence amid the great progress of government education, as well as of private non-Christian education.

(b) How these institutions may be made more effective religiously, and in the training of Christian leaders.

(c) The types of education being offered and needed.

(d) How the Christian higher educational institutions may be placed upon a more stable financial basis.

(e) The possibility of a fuller coördination and unification of the whole Christian higher educational work.

(f) The advisability of making more adequate provision for the furtherance of the Christian movement through theological research, the study of the social implications of Christianity, the training of leaders both in evangelistic and educational work, and the production of literature.

(g) Other related matters that may come up in the course of the survey.

31. **The Relation of the Younger and the Older Churches.** Dr. Cheng, as Chairman, presented the report on the relation of the younger and the older churches. After discussion by Miss Calder, Dr. Diffendorfer, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Paton, Dr. Hodgkin, and Mr. Paul, with suggestions as to additions, the report was adopted as follows:

1. As we have built upon and carried forward the findings of the Jerusalem Council regarding the relations between the younger and the older churches, we have been made aware of the very different situations in different countries and in different portions of the same country, and in different denominational groups and of the different methods of adjustment and relationship between church and missions which have been found effective toward the realization of the missionary ideal as set forth in the findings. It is one of the functions of the International Missionary Council to keep these ideals before the churches and missionary agencies and to seek to make available to each National Christian Council the experiences and practices of other lands. At the present time, we recommend that the officers of the International Missionary Council explore the possibilities of securing studies of the experiences and practices in certain areas for the help of such national councils as may desire such materials.

2. In reply to the query with regard to "how to maintain the valuable service of present missionary leaders and to secure that of new missionaries," we are of the opinion that the following measures may be serviceable:

(a) The presentation to the older churches, and especially to their young men and women, of the dire need of missionary help and reënforcements as expressed by the various National Christian Councils and by their representatives in the International Missionary Council and especially of the clear call for missionaries in wide unoccupied areas, and for special work.

(b) The working out on the various fields of such plans of relationship of churches and missions as will assure the largest and happiest and most enduring service of missionaries in coöperation with the church.

(c) The presentation to the National Christian Councils through the International Missionary Council of the problems with which the mission boards are confronted in their home constituency as a result of the present-day situation and questions in some of the mission fields.

3. We think there is need of fresh and wide restudy:

(a) Of the experiences of the churches and missions in the countries and regions where most progress has been made in the development of self-support and economic and administrative independence as urgently recommended by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and by the Jerusalem Meeting.

(b) Of the problem of the propagation and maintenance of churches with simpler and less expensive forms of organization and the development of a church leadership not dependent upon financial help whether from foreign missions or from national organizations.

These surveys should include a thorough study of the use and place of money:

i. In missionary history since the beginning of the Eighteenth Century with a review of the discussion of this matter in various fields and at various periods;

ii. In the history of the extension of the church between the apostolic age and the modern missionary era;

iii. In Roman Catholic Missions and in great missionary movements of non-Christian religions;

These studies should be supplementary to a study of the use of money in present day missions and national churches with a view to throwing light upon ways in which money may help or hinder the development of strong self-sustaining churches.

This matter is referred to the officers of the International Missionary Council for thorough investigation in order that they may discover some person or persons (perhaps missionaries) to carry it forward.

4. The Committee is of the opinion that the subject of theological education in many parts of the mission field is one calling for urgent attention in view of

(a) The serious weakness resulting from existing diffusion of effort and

(b) the vital importance of the training of the ministry for the life of the church.

It recommends that the officers of the Council should get into touch with the National Christian Councils in mission fields and with the national missionary organizations in North America and Europe with a view to ascertaining what steps can be taken most advantageously to secure a thorough consideration of the problem of theological training in each area, with reference to such matters as (i) greater concentration of effort and more effective coöperation with a view to the best use of available resources and

(ii) the adequacy of existing policies, methods, and courses, for the purpose of providing the type of ministry that is needed for the church in the area in question.

It is suggested that the inquiry might, if found practicable, be broadened to include the whole question of recruiting and training for the ministry.

5. The Committee of the International Missionary Council looks with favor upon the suggestion that a commission be sent from the Christian forces of China for conferences with churches and boards in Western lands, but the Committee hesitates to request such a commission at this time when the Five-Year Movement in China appears to require the presence in China of the active Christian leaders of that country. At the same time the Committee of the International Missionary Council is of the opinion that churches of the West would welcome such a commission when in the judgment of the National Christian Council of China conditions are favorable for such service as is suggested.

6. The Committee has learned with great interest of the invitation from the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon to send a deputation of spiritual fellowship from the churches of India to the churches of Great Britain and Ireland in accord with the Minutes of the Jerusalem Council (page 34) upon this subject. The Committee will watch with deep sympathy and prayer the development of this project and trusts that the outcome may be such as to commend such deputations of fellowship and interpretation to other councils of the younger and the older churches.

7. The Committee believes that in any country where the problems of a younger church in a non-Christian land are being faced there is likely to be much to learn from other churches which have recently faced or are still facing similar problems. The Committee recommends to the officers of the Council the consideration of how best to stimulate interchange of thought and personal visits to this end.

8. The Committee welcomes with gratitude and thanksgiving news of the evangelistic movements inaugurated in China and Japan and elsewhere. It thinks that the older churches can coöperate with and assist in these movements: (a) by taking these plans into their hearts and carrying them steadfastly in their prayers; (b) by continuous and intelligent acquaintance with the character and development of these plans, and, to this end, the officers of the International Missionary Council should be a channel for the communication of this information to the constituent bodies of the Council; (c) by sending helpers, carefully selected in conference between the churches on the field and the older churches, for such special service in connection with these evangelistic movements as may be practicable and helpful; (d) by such measure of financial help as may be possible and wise.

The Committee having heard also of simultaneous but unrelated evangelistic movements in various other countries and of a widespread yearning for spiritual revival believes that these things are an evidence of the stirring of the Spirit of God in the life of today and desires to take its share therein.

It trusts that the above-mentioned evangelistic movements in Oriental countries may stimulate a still greater desire for a quickened spiritual life and for fresh concerted evangelistic effort among the older churches so that East and West may join hands in a determined and persistent effort to bring Christ before men as the only One who can be utterly trusted to lead them out of darkness into the light of the knowledge of the glory of God.

32 **Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel.** Mr. Paton again brought forward the report of the committee on the proposal to establish a department of social and economic research in connection with the International Missionary Council. (*See* Minutes 27 and 50.) Mr. Hawkins reported for the Finance Committee that it was understood that none of these projects will be undertaken until money is at hand and that the budget of the International Missionary Council shall not be burdened with any financial liability for them.

The following motion was passed, three voices dissenting: "The Committee approves the report on the proposed Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel and instructs the officers to send this report and any additional information necessary to the national bodies."

The session closed with a hymn and with prayer by Dr. Hodgkin.

Fourteenth Session, Saturday, July 20th, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The service of worship and intercession in the chapel was led by Dr. Braga.

33. **Constitutional Changes.** The Committee, having received information through its officers of the change of name of some of the constituent bodies, noted the following verbal changes to be made in the constitution of the Council, namely:

Article II

"United Missionary Council of Australia" to be changed to "National Missionary Council of Australia."

"Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands" to be changed to "National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands."

"Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa" to be changed to "Near East Christian Council."

The name of "National Christian Council of Siam" is to be added, in accordance with the action of the Committee admitting this Council to the membership of the International Missionary Council.

Article IV

The same changes as in Article II, one representative being designated for Siam.

34. **Change in Number of Representatives.** In view of the importance of the missionary work of the German churches, the Committee voted to amend Article IV of the Constitution by changing the representation of Germany in the Committee from one to two, and to refer this amendment

to the constituent bodies for their consideration with a view to the ratification of it.

35. **Term of Office.** Inasmuch as the Constitution of the Council provides that the Committee shall determine the term of office of its officers, the Committee voted that these terms of office should in all cases be understood to extend from one meeting of the Committee to the next meeting. At each meeting of the Committee the election of all its officers shall be a regular order of business.

36. **Nominating Committee.** The following were appointed to serve as a nominating committee: Dr. Franklin, Mr. Paul, Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Richter.

37. **The Appointment of Mr. Basil Mathews.** Mr. Maclennan spoke briefly on the work of Mr. Mathews and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

The Committee of the International Missionary Council authorizes the appointment of Mr. Basil Mathews to devote his time (1) to literary work, with special reference to enlisting the interest of the youth of all lands in the world-wide missionary enterprise; (2) to securing the intelligent coöperation of journalists, writers, and publicists. The Committee also authorizes the officers and Mr. Kenneth Maclennan to conduct negotiations with Mr. Mathews to work out the plan for the conducting of his activities, and to designate a committee to supervise his work.

It is understood that this arrangement is for a period of three years and that it is not to come into effect until satisfactory financial provision has been made.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

38. **Report of the Finance Committee.** Mr. Hawkins presented the report of the Finance Committee. The following recommendations were adopted:

1. *That* the accounts of the International Missionary Council for the year ending December 31, 1928, and of the International Review of Missions for the year ending September 30, 1928, which have been duly audited, be approved. (*See* pages 44–5.)

2. *That* the cordial thanks of the Committee be expressed to Messrs. Gough and Bacon, and Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon & Co., chartered accountants, for auditing the accounts of the Council.

3. *That* the sum of $1,000 be taken out of the credit balance carried forward on January 1, 1929, and be added to the appropriation in the 1929 budget of the Council towards the expense of this Committee meeting, making a total sum of $3,500 available for this purpose.

4. *That* the Committee approves of the arrangements made to assist in providing the necessary travelling expenses of some of the members of the Committee in attendance upon this meeting; and further, that in the future the Committee authorize the officers to give from the available funds of the Council such aid in meeting the travelling expenses of the Committee mem-

bers as may be necessary to obtain a satisfactory quorum, and as may be needed to give assistance to members upon whom these travelling expenses bear as an excessively heavy burden because of long distance or other reasons.

5. *That* a readjustment of expenditure on account of rent for 1929 for the offices in New York be authorized, making the total amount of $1,307 available for that purpose within the budget.

6. *That* when larger space becomes available for the offices in London, the officers be authorized to pay the reasonable additional costs out of funds available for that purpose within the budget.

7. *That* the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons, namely: John R. Mott, Chairman, A. L. Warnshuis, Secretary, James M. Speers, Treasurer, and Leslie B. Moss, to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in New York to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed but not at any time to exceed a total of $5,000, and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

8. *That* the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons, namely: J. H. Oldham, Secretary, William Paton, Secretary, Kenneth Maclennan, F. H. Hawkins to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in London to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed but not at any time to exceed a total of £1,000 and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

9. *That* the authorization for the signatures on checks on the Council's bank accounts be continued as at present.

10. *That* the budget for 1930, 1931, and 1932 be fixed at a total of $40,000, and adjustments within that total be referred to the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretaries with power.

BUDGETS — 1931 AND 1932

A. Administration:	
1. Salaries of Secretaries and Assistants	$17,800
2. Salaries of Stenographers	7,228
3. Share of Business Office	990
4. Rent, rates, cleaning, lighting and heating	4,890
5. Stationery, postage, telephone	1,482
B. Travelling Expenses:	
1. Secretaries' travel	2,500
2. Committee Meeting	1,500
C. Expenses of Chairman's Office in New York	1,470
D. Printing:	
1. Minutes and Sundries	300
2. Quarterly Notes	250
E. International Review of Missions	1,490
F. Contingencies	100
	$40,000

11. In considering the budget, the Finance Committee had before it both the budget for the established organization of the Council and also recommendations for increased expenditures referred to it by the Committee of the Council or suggested by the officers. It also took into review various probable prospective applications to the National Councils for additional expenditure. Representatives of the National Councils of North America, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe expressed their conviction that there should be no increase in the budget for which appeal would be made directly to the national constituent bodies. After full consideration the Finance Committee came unanimously to the conclusion that it could not recommend to the Committee any addition to the regular budget of the Council. With reference to the supplementary projects that are proposed, the Finance Committee agreed to recommend to the Committee of the Council:

That the Committee approve of the projects named below and authorize officers and members of the Committee to make efforts to obtain the necessary funds apart from the budget asked of the constituent Councils. It is understood that no appeals for the financial support of these projects will be made to the constituency of any mission board without consultation with the officers of the board concerned. Furthermore, it is understood that these supplementary projects will be undertaken under the auspices of the Council only when the necessary funds have been provided and also that it should be made clear to all concerned that the International Missionary Council or its constituent bodies do not accept responsibility for the continuance of these projects except as from time to time such additional financial provision may be obtained.

The projects referred to in the action above are:

Mr. Basil Mathews (including travel and expenses)	$7,500
Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield (including travel and expenses)	10,000
Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel	10,000
Secretary for Work among Jews (including travel and expenses)	7,500

For other approved projects of a non-recurring character, the Committee authorizes the officers, as heretofore, to raise the necessary funds from interested boards and individuals. At this meeting the Committee has approved of the constitution of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa and it understands that the boards interested are subscribing the budget of that Committee.

12. *That* the secretaries be instructed when forwarding to the constituent national bodies the appeal for contributions to the regular budget of the Council to indicate a definite amount which each national body will be expected to contribute. The Finance Committee has approved of the amounts to be suggested to the national councils that were admitted to the member-

ship of the Council by action of the Jerusalem Meeting. The officers are requested to bring in at the next meeting a suggested minimum contribution for a national body.

13. *That* the Committee approve the principle of making provision in behalf of the International Missionary Council for retiring allowances for all of its salaried officers and that Dr. John R. Mott, Mr. James M. Speers, Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer be appointed a special committee to draft a revised plan for such a provision, including a contributory feature to be submitted for the approval of the constituent national bodies.

39. **Russia and China.** Dr. Hodgkin presented a resolution with regard to the situation between Russia and China. After discussion, the resolution was referred back for rewording and a second report. (*See* Minute 46.)

40. **The Appointment of Dr. Butterfield.** The Finance Committee, having acted favorably on the resolution regarding Dr. Butterfield, referred to it from an earlier session (*see* Minute 14) the Committee adopted the following resolution:—

The Council authorizes its officers to make arrangements, subject to the provisions of the minute of the Finance Committee, (*see* p. 33) with Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield for a period of two years during which time he will coöperate with the officers in the development of the work of the missions and churches in rural areas and will visit India and China for that purpose, the plans for his visits to these countries and to Siam to be prepared by the officers in consultation with the national Christian councils.

41. **Studies on Missionary Subjects.** The Committee agreed to request the officers of the Council to take steps to collect and issue from time to time, preferably once a year, a list of topics on missions and closely related subjects on which special investigation is being made, either under their direction or independently. It was understood that the officers may, if they so wish, delegate the actual conduct of this work to Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, making available to him such secretarial assistance as may be needed. It was also understood that no work would be undertaken under this resolution which will necessitate an increase in the budget.

Fifteenth Session, Saturday, July 20th, 5.00–6.00 p.m.

The session opened with a period of silent prayer, following which it was led in prayer by Mr. Amdahl.

42. **Famine in China.** The following resolution on the famine in China was adopted:

The Committee, mindful of the extreme distress of multitudes of people in China due to famine conditions in large areas, expresses the earnest desire that the missionary boards, especially those working in China, should give most thoughtful attention to the task of arousing opinion and obtaining financial aid for well-conceived relief efforts.

In this connection the Committee has learned with much satisfaction that the American Red Cross have recently sent a special Commission to China

to investigate the conditions and to recommend relief measures adequate to meet the situation.

43. **Liquor Traffic in Africa.** A communication was received calling the attention of the Committee to the liquor traffic in Africa. The following resolution was adopted:

The Committee views with deep concern the increase in the importation of alcoholic liquors into Africa and the demoralizing effects on the native populations.

The Committee instructs the officers to approach the national missionary organizations concerned, with a view to examination of the whole subject and the securing of united action for the purpose of bringing the evil to an end.

Dr. Warnshuis announced that the United States Government had ratified the treaty on this subject signed at Saint Germaine-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

44. **Portuguese Colonies.** Miss Gibson, for the sub-committee, presented a resolution which was adopted as follows:

The Committee of the Council has had brought to its attention the situation in the Portuguese Colonies where recent legislation (1) prohibits the use of the local vernaculars in written form and, (2) requires that the direction of Portuguese courses of study in schools shall be in the hands of a person of Portuguese nationality.

The Committee recognizes the inherent right of government to determine the standard of education in the schools in its territory and the obligation on missions which undertake educational work to conduct their schools in accordance with the best educational standards and practices.

The Committee requests the officers to take steps to ensure that the following matters are represented to the Portuguese authorities in ways judged to be most appropriate:

1. That the circulation of the Holy Bible in the native languages and the free use of these languages in religious worship are inseparable from the exercise of religious freedom;

2. That a weighty body of the best modern educational opinion favors the use of the mother tongue in the early stages of education, and that consequently it is desirable that along with the required instruction in the Portuguese language the use of the vernacular should be permitted in the first few years of school life;

3. That while the missionary societies cordially recognize that the European language taught in schools in the Portuguese colonies must be Portuguese and that the government is entitled to require that where Portuguese is taught it must be taught by competent teachers, they hold that it is nevertheless desirable, and is also in accordance with the practice prevailing in other colonies in Africa, that liberty to teach the language of the governing power should not be restricted to its own nationals but be accorded to all who possess the necessary academic qualifications.

Further, the attention of the Committee has been called to the fact that serious hindrances are placed in the way of missionary work in the Mozambique and Nyasaland districts in Portuguese East Africa and that these areas are practically closed to missionary effort.

The Committee recommends that the officers should approach the Mission Suisse Romande with a view to ascertaining whether the services of M. Loze might be available to take up this last matter in friendly discussion with the Portuguese authorities on behalf of all the missions and also to assist in the discussion with them of the two preceding matters.

45. **Freedom of Religious Instruction and State Systems of Education.** In accordance with the request of the Jerusalem Meeting (*World Mission of Christianity*, p. 30), the Committee instructs the officers to take steps to make a study of the rights of minorities under state systems of education. It is understood that the officers will procure the assistance of one or more experts and that this study will not involve an additional charge upon the regular budget.

46. **Russia and China.** Dr. Hodgkin presented a resolution which was adopted as follows:

That this meeting of the Committee of the International Missionary Council, including representatives of fifteen different countries, has heard with deep concern of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and China. It sincerely hopes and prays that the differences between these two countries may be settled by peaceful negotiations and without recourse to arms.

Meeting as it is on American soil, the Committee requests its Chairman to transmit the resolution to the President of the United States in the hope that his efforts in this direction may be crowned with success.

47. **Commission on Christian Higher Education in India.** The report was presented by Mr. Paton and was adopted as follows:

The Committee had before it the resolution of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council of India, commending to the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland and to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America the proposal that a Commission should be sent to study the enterprise of Christian Higher Education among men in India and the opportunities open to it under present conditions. This resolution was supported by the Findings of an influential conference of Indian Christians and missionary educators held at Agra, from which the proposal originated, and by resolutions of approval from numerous bodies in India including provincial Christian Councils, mission councils, gatherings of educational leaders and councils of Christian colleges.

There was also before the Committee a resolution of approval from the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, together with suggestions regarding the terms of reference for the Commission, and a resolution approving the proposal in principle from the Committee of Reference and Counsel in America.

Lack of opportunity for common consultation had so far prevented the American boards from giving adequate consideration to these proposals. It was however the view of the sub-committee that the material provided by the suggested Indian terms of reference and by the proposals of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was sufficient to enable them to formulate terms of reference likely to be acceptable to each of the national organizations concerned.

They accordingly recommended that the following action be taken by the Committee of the Council:

Resolved:

1. *That* the Committee of the International Missionary Council adds to the expressions of approval received from the national bodies above mentioned its own cordial endorsement of the proposal of the proposed Commission.

2. *That* the Commission be constituted by two nominees of the Conference of the Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, two nominees of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, two nominees of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, and that the Committee accept the suggestion that it should itself in addition appoint the Chairman of the Commission.

3. *That* the Commission should visit India during the cold weather of 1930–31.

4. *That* the terms of reference to the Commission be as follows:

(*a*) to review the field of service open to the Christian colleges under present conditions in India and to suggest ways in which the available resources of the Church can be more effectively used for this purpose. In this review the Commission will inquire into the value of the mission college as a missionary method under present conditions in India, with reference both to Christian and non-Christian students; into the extent to which the mission colleges are contributing to the upbuilding and strengthening of the Church whether they could or should take any share in theological training; into the effectiveness of the colleges in respect to their direct Christian teaching and of the influence which they exert in other ways; into the value of hostels for students attending non-Christian colleges as a means of bringing Christian influence to bear upon the educated classes; and into the relation of the Christian colleges to the system of higher education in India.

(*b*) to suggest, where local conditions make it advisable, such coöperation as may prevent unnecessary duplication and may make possible a higher standard of education and missionary efficiency and to make definite recommendations.

(*c*) to consider how the needs of the Christian colleges for men and funds can best be presented in Britain and America.

(*d*) to report to the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the National Christian Council of India, and the International Missionary Council.

Subject to the above terms of reference the Commission should be left large freedom as to matters to which it should give consideration and as to the ways in which it should do its work.

5. *That* the officers of the International Missionary Council be instructed to convey the above resolutions to the three national organizations concerned, and should any modification of these terms of reference appear necessary, to seek to achieve an agreement among the appointing bodies; to

confer with the European continental missionary organizations as to any share they may wish to take in promoting the Commission; to receive from the appointing bodies the names of those proposed as members of the Commission and to use their good offices to secure the appointment of a commission whose personnel may be satisfactory to all the parties concerned, with adequate representation of the different interests involved; and to take up with the national bodies the question of the provision of the necessary funds.

6. That the officers be further empowered to appoint the Chairman of the Commission, making their choice in consultation with the other appointing bodies.

48. **Coöperation in Medical Work.** Mr. Paton presented a resolution prepared by the doctors of medicine in the meeting. The resolution was referred back for re-drafting to a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Oliver, Dr. Boon Itt, and Dr. Van Buskirk.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at 7.30.

Sixteenth Session, Saturday, July 20th, 7.30–9.30 p.m.

The session opened with singing and with prayer led by Mrs. Forgan.

49. **Coöperation in Medical Work.** Dr. Hodgkin reported for the sub-committee which re-drafted the resolution on coöperation in medical work, and the resolution was adopted as follows:

Inasmuch as many of the problems faced by medical workers are intimately related to the development of the rest of the Christian enterprise, the Committee suggests:

1. That medical men and women should, to a larger extent, be brought on to coöperative organizations.

2. That in framing rural policies the medical side should be fully considered.

3. That careful study should be given to the way in which medical service can be related to the plans for the development of the indigenous churches.

4. That, in the discussion of industrial problems, medical workers be brought into consultation.

5. That medical work be considered in relation to evangelistic programs and that steps be taken to evaluate the work done in hospitals from this point of view.

6. That medical workers be consulted as to aspects of educational work that concern especially such matters as social hygiene, health education, and school diet.

50. **Name for Department at Geneva.** From the several suggestions made, the Committee voted to call the organization at Geneva "International Missionary Council, Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel," and the suggestion was made to carry in small type on the letterheads, "Department for the study of human relations as affected by the expansion of Western industrialism."

51. Report of Nominating Committee. Dr. Franklin presented the following report for the Nominating Committee:

Chairman:	Dr. John R. Mott
Vice-Chairmen:	Dr. C. Y. Cheng
	The Bishop of Salisbury
	W. E. Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbledam
Treasurer:	Mr. James M. Speers
Secretaries:	Mr. J. H. Oldham
	Rev. William Paton
	Dr. A. L. Warnshuis
Assistant Secretaries:	Miss B. D. Gibson
	Miss Esther Strong

This report was unanimously adopted.

52. Distribution of Tasks. It was reported by the Chairman that the Sub-committee on the Work of the Officers agreed that the primary responsibility for seeing that the decisions of the Committee are carried into effect should be distributed as follows (the numbers in parantheses refer to the preceding minutes): —

Mr. Oldham: Coöperation in Africa (21); Religious Education (24); Christian Literature (25, 3); The Christian Message (29, 5); Liquor Traffic in Africa (43); Portuguese Colonies (44).

Mr. Paton: Missions among the Jews (17); International Review of Missions (18); Religious Liberty in Moslem Countries (19); Religious Education (24, 11); Christian Literature (25, 1); Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel (27); The Christian Message (29, 1–5); Commission to India (47); Medical Missions (49).

Dr. Warnshuis: Religious Education (24, 5, 7, 9); Christian Literature (25, 4); The Christian Message (29, 1–3 in America) Younger and Older Churches (31); Finance (38); Rural Work (40); Religious Freedom in State Systems of Education (45).

Miss Gibson: Africa Program (21); Religious Education (24, 8); Rural Work.

Miss Strong: Religious Education (25, B 10); Industry (27); Younger and Older Churches (31, 1, 2, 4, 8); Missionary Studies (41); Freedom of Religious Instruction (45).

It was further agreed that primary responsibility in regard to African questions should rest with Mr. Oldham, in regard to India questions with Mr. Paton, and in regard to Far Eastern questions with Dr. Warnshuis.

The Chairman: Official communications following the meeting: Help to strengthen new councils and prepare the way for the organization of certain others; Coöperation with the Kingdom of God Movement in Japan, the Five Year Movement in China, and with Higher Education in Japan (30) and Christian Literature in Japan (25, 5): with Mr. Mathews (37): The Mass Movement Question: Assistance at the Home Base in America and Europe; Coördinating of all that is done with reference to the

financing of the four special projects that were approved by the committee (38, 11); also the many unnamed projects in which the coöperation of the Council may be invited.

The Chairman also reported briefly regarding tentative plans that were being considered for the travel of the officers during the next year.

53. **Prayer Card.** On the suggestion of Mr. Cash it was voted that a new prayer card be issued containing the names of the members of the Committee together with a list of the tasks that have been put in the hands of the officers of the Committee. It was voted to carry out this suggestion.

54. **Emergency Committee.** The following were appointed to act as an Emergency Committee with the Chairman, the three Vice-Chairmen, and the Treasurer: Dr. Schlunk, Mr. Hawkins, Professor Diffendorfer.

55. **Time and Place of Next Committee Meeting** The suggestion was made that the next meeting should take place in not less than two years and not more than three years, and that as long a notice as possible should be given to the members. It was agreed that the fixing of the time and place of the next meeting should be left with the officers.

56. **Vote of Thanks.** The Committee adopted a vote of most hearty thanks to President Garfield and the other officers of Williams College for their kindness in opening the College buildings for this meeting; to the unnamed friends who have so generously provided the hospitality which the Committee members have enjoyed in Williams Inn, and to Bishop and Mrs. Paddock and Colonel and Mrs. Prentiss for their thoughtful kindness in receiving the Committee members in their homes.

57. **Minutes.** The Committee voted that the officers be authorized to make such editorial corrections of the minutes as may be necessary, and that the final approval of the minutes be referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Moss.

58. **Adjournment.** The Meeting of the Committee of the Council was then adjourned with the benediction pronounced by the Chairman.

APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1928

ASSETS

Sundry Debtors:		
Foreign Missions Conference of North America 1928 Appropriation Balance	$5,000.00	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund 1928 Appropriation	501.40	
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo 1928 Appropriation	5.00	
International Review of Missions	675.88	
Oxford University Press	1,301.90	
Sundry Accounts Receivable	258.77	
		$7,742.95
Cash Overdraft		(1,110.37)
Total		$6,632.58

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Sundry Creditors:			
Jerusalem Conference Special Account Loan		$1,000.00	
Loan on Account of N. Y. Literature		5,500.00	
Expenses of Chairman's Office 1928		1,470.00	
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland		728.71	
Sundry Accounts Payable		478.08	
			$9,176.79
Balance of Funds as per Income and Expenditure Account:			
General Funds		$6,851.42	
African Mission Fund		86.60	
Budapest-Warsaw Conference		504.07	
		$7,442.09	
Overdrafts:			
N. Y. Literature	$6,766.43		
London Literature	3,219.87	9,986.30	(2,544.21)
Total			$6,632.58

May 15, 1929.

We have audited the books and vouchers of the International Missionary Council for the year ended December 31, 1928, and certify that the above balance sheet correctly reflects the Council's financial condition on December 31, 1928.

GOUGH & BACON,
(Signed) Ross M. Bacon,
Certified Public Accountant.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Income and Expenditures for the Year Ending December 31, 1928

INCOME

Balance of General Funds as at Jan. 1, 1928....		$1,921.29
Contributions Applicable to Budget Year ended December 31, 1927:		
Foreign Missions Conference of North America.....	$8,341.90	
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	214.72	
		8,556.62
Contributions to Budget Year ended December 31, 1928:		
National Missionary Council of Australia	$72.75	
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo.....	5.00	
Dansk Missionsraad.....	345.50	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund ..	501.40	
Société de Missions Evangéliques de Paris	48.80	
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.....	5,451.71	
Commissie van Advies (The Netherlands)	288.71	
National Missionary Council of New Zealand.....	38.40	
Norsk Missionsraad.....	488.00	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America.....	18,000.00	
Missionary Societies of South Africa.....	129.41	
Suomen Lähetysneuvosto.....	56.12	
Svenska Missionsradet.....	547.05	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland.....	121.00	
Third Secretary's Fund.....	7,925.27	
		34,019.12
Bank Interest Exchange.....		46.40
Special Funds:		
Literature Receipts — New York Account	$12,563.65	
Literature Receipts — London Office.....	11,070.16	
African Mission Fund.....	97.82	
Institute of African Languages and Culture	1,514.05	
Budapest-Warsaw Conference.....	504.07	
		25,749.75
Total.....		$70,293.18

EXPENDITURES

Administration Expenses:		
Salaries of Secretaries	$13,675.67	
Salaries of Stenographers and Assistants	6,223.58	
Salaries of Business Office	1,034.57	
Rent Rates, Cleaning, Lighting, and Heating	4,263.55	
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	2,174.98	
		$27,372.35
Traveling Expenses of Secretaries		3,386.20
Traveling Expenses of Committee Members		68.32
Printing of Minutes and Sundries		496.93
Printing of Quarterly Notes		252.84
Contingencies		15.07
Jerusalem Conference 1928 Appropriation		3,645.00
International Review of Missions		985.30
Expenses of Chairman's Office		1,470.00
		$37,692.01
Special Funds:		
The Institute of African Languages and Culture	$1,514.05	
Literature Account — New York Office	19,330.08	
Literature Account — London Office	14,290.03	
African Mission Fund	11.22	
		35,145.38
		$72,837.39
Balance of Funds and Overdrafts:		
General Funds	$6,851.42	
African Mission Fund	86.60	
Budapest-Warsaw Conference	504.07	
	$7,442.09	
Deficit — N. Y. Literature $6,766.43		
Deficit — London Literature 3,219.87		
	9,986.30	(2,544.21)
Total		$70,293.18

May 15, 1929.

We have compared the above Statement of Income and Expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1928, with the books and vouchers of the International Missionary Council and certify that it agrees therewith and is correctly stated.

GOUGH & BACON,
(Signed) Ross M. Bacon,
Certified Public Accountant.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Budget Statement for Year Ending December 31, 1928

	Budget	Expenditures	Balance
Administration Expenses:			
Salaries of Secretaries	$14,800.00	$13,675.67	$1,124.33
Salaries of Stenographers and Assistants	7,872.00	6,223.58	1,643.42
Salaries of Business Office	990.00	1,034.57	(44.57)
Rent, Rates, Cleaning, Lighting and Heating	4,300.00	4,263.55	36.45
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,580.00	2,174.98	(594.98)
Total Administration Expenses	$29,542.00	$27,372.35	$2,169.65
Traveling Expenses of Secretaries	2,000.00	3,386.20	(1,386.20)
Traveling Expenses of Committee Members	1,000.00	68.32	931.68
Expenses of Chairman's Office	1,470.00	1,470.00	
Printing of Minutes and Sundries	300.00	496.93	(196.93)
Printing of Quarterly Notes	250.00	252.84	(2.84)
International Review of Missions	1,750.00	985.30	764.70
Contingent Fund	500.00	15.07	484.93
Total	$36,812.00	$34,047.01	$2,764.99
1928 Appropriation to the Jerusalem Conference	3,645.00	3,645.00	
Grand Total	$40,457.00	$37,692.01	$2,764.99

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30th September, 1928

INCOME

	£	s.	d.
Subscription sales received			
Less — paid in advance:			
London	1,300	5	2½
New York	673	11	4½
Cash Sales	70	15	8½
	2,044	12	3½
Sales from Sundry Publications	...	..	..
Proceeds from Advertisements	156	12	10
Interest on Deposit Account	2	14	..
Loss for Year carried to Balance Sheet	201	18	1½
	£2,405	17	3

EXPENDITURES

	£	s.	d.
Advertising	62	4	..
Books and Magazines	10	12	4
Carriages and Postages on Reviews	198	7	3
Commission on Sales	224	4	6
Contributors' Fees	118	4	6
Miscellaneous	16	4	1
Miscellaneous Postages and Telegrams	33	12	4
Printing of the Review	711	19	3
Printing Intercession Paper less Sales	...	..	..
Rent	100	..	..
Salaries:			
Business and subscription office	183	6	3
Editorial	594	12	6
Stationery	21	7	11
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet Sundry Office Expenditure	131	2	4
	£2,405	17	3

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1928

LIABILITIES

	£	s.	d.
I. Sundry Creditors:			
International Missionary Council	201	16	10½
Sundries	106	..	8
II. Subscriptions received in Advance	174	11	2½
III. Capital Account:			
Grant in Aid from the International Missionary Council £201 18 1½			
Less: Loss for year ended 30th September, 1928 £201 18 1½	...	..	..
	£482	8	9

ASSETS

	£	s.	d.
I. Sundry Debtors	264	3	5
II. Stock of Paper	8	3	7
III. Bank Balance:			
On Current Account with the Midland Bank, Ltd.	10	1	9
On Deposit Account	200	..	..
	£482	8	9

We have audited the Books and Accounts of *The International Review of Missions* for the year ended 30th September, 1928, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing Accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year and the position as at 30th September, 1928.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

London, 15th November, 1928.

BASIS OF APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

At the Jerusalem Meeting the following resolutions were adopted with reference to the financial support of the Council:

No. 60. "It was voted to invite the national missionary organizations which are now members of the Council to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council for 1928 on the basis adopted by the Council at its meeting at Oxford, 1926 (see Minute 25, No. 4, 5, and 7 of the Oxford Meeting), with the understanding that since the accounts are now kept in New York the sums are reckoned in United States dollars, but also that contributions may be paid either in sterling in London or in dollars in New York."

No. 61. "It was voted that the basis upon which the national missionary organizations and national Christian councils be invited to contribute to the budgets for 1929 and 1930 should be determined by the officers of the Council after they have received replies from the bodies which it is proposed to admit to membership of the Council."

The minute of the Oxford Meeting to which reference is made is as follows:

"That the proportion in which national missionary organizations in the sending countries shall be invited to contribute to the budget of the International Missionary Council correspond generally to the aggregate income for foreign missions, as defined below, received at home by the missionary societies coöperating in the national missionary organizations.

"It is recommended that the basis on which these national missionary organizations shall be invited to make contributions to the budget shall be the average (as shown in the last three published accounts) of the income received at home for foreign missions, expended during

AGGREGATE EXPENDITURES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL

		1925	1926	1927	Average
Australia	£	332,886	332,886	285,701	317,158
Belgium	Fr.	90,135	145,684	145,684[1]	127,168
Denmark	Kr.	2,521,000	2,131,106	2,021,713	2,224,606
Finland (3 Societies)	M.	4,990,038	5,599,421	6,170,506	5,586,655
France	Fr.	2,799,000	2,320,796	3,835,834	2,985,210
Germany	M.	3,799,158	4,320,000	5,728,059	4,615,739
Great Britain	£	2,180,541	2,326,243	2,349,502	2,285,429
Latin America	$	.....	.....	.....	3,332,591[4]
Netherlands	Fl.	1,327,961	1,346,210	1,385,317	1,353,163
New Zealand	£	97,118	95,000	95,000	95,706
U. S. A. and Canada[5]	$	38,927,339	35,000,000[2]	31,346,972	35,091,437
Norway	Kr.	4,102,556	3,894,000	3,894,000[1]	3,963,518
Sweden	Kr.	3,863,943	3,859,374	3,847,327	3,856,881
Switzerland	Fr.	1,499,335	1,141,568	1,594,925	1,411,943
South Africa	£	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

[1] 1926 figures.

[2] The North American Conference collects its statistics for the year 1926 to show the total income of the Missionary Boards represented in the Conference received from "Living Donors" amounting to $32,689,084. With this figure as a basis the above estimate of $35,000,000 aggregate income has been made.

each year as covered by the budget or supplementary budgets, exclusive of sums spent on work among peoples professing the Christian religion, and exclusive of abnormal expenditure on property."

"That the several national organizations in the sending countries be invited to contribute such a proportionate fraction of the average income as ascertained above as may be required to meet each year's budget."

In accordance with these recommendations the following table has been prepared. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the Jerusalem Meeting for the national organizations invited by the Jerusalem Meeting to become members of the Council to reply regarding the financial contributions which they will make to the Council. The national organizations, now members of the Council, but not listed in the following table, are China, Congo, India, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, India, Philippine Islands, and Western Asia and Northern Africa. It is hoped that each of these will make some contribution during the current year of 1929 on behalf of the younger churches in these countries.

Next year a table may be made showing the proportionate share of all the members of the Council in the financial support of the Council. For the year 1929, it is suggested that the budget be divided among the national organizations as shown in this table.

COÖPERATING IN THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Rates of Exchange at par	Average Aggregate Expense Reduced to Dollars	Percentage of Total	Paid in 1928	Suggested National Shares of I. M. C. Budget 1929 [3]
4.86⅝	$1,543,370.12	.....	$72.75	$250.00
.0278	3,535.27	.00006	5.00	2.37
.268	596,194.41	.01096	345.50	432.92
.025185	140,699.91	.00259	56.12	102.30
.0391¾	116,945.60	.00212	48.80	83.74
.238	1,098,545.88	.02020	501.40	797.90
4.86⅝	11,121,468.87	.20440	5,451.71	8,073.80
.....	3,332,591.00 [4]	.06125	.....	2,419.38
.402	543,971.53	.01000	288.71	395.00
4.86⅝	465,729.32	.....	38.40	100.00
.....	35,091,437.00	.64490	18,000.00	25,473.55
.268	1,062,222.82	.01952	488.00	771.04
.268	1,033,644.11	.01900	547.05	750.50
.193	272,505.00	.00500	121.00	197.50
4.86⅝	486,625.00	.....	129.41	150.00
	$56,909,485.84	1.00000	$26,093.85	$40,000.00

[3] In estimating proportions, it is suggested that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will contribute a total of $500. The remainder of the budget, $39,500 is then divided proportionately among the other national organizations.

[4] These figures for Latin America are the expenditures of the Mission Boards represented in the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, and they are the average for the five years, 1920–25, compiled in 1926, and are the latest for this area. [5] Exclusive of expenditures in Latin America.

New York, N. Y., March 20, 1929.

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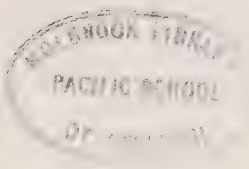
MINUTES

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

HERRNHUT, GERMANY

JUNE 23—JULY 4, 1932



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MINUTES

THE Committee of the International Missionary Council met from June 23rd to July 4th, at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany, on the invitation of the Herrnhut congregation and of the *Unitas Fratrum*, the invitation being endorsed by the German Missionsausschuss.

After a meeting held in the church at 7.30 p.m., June 23rd, at which a message of welcome was given by Bishop Baudert and an address in reply was given by Dr Mott, the Chairman of the International Missionary Council, the first session was held in the Council Room from 9.0 to 9.45 p.m.

1. **Constitution of the Meeting and Other Arrangements.** (*a*) It was reported that the majority of the national bodies, no dissent being recorded, had formally notified their approval of the amendments to the constitution proposed at Williamstown in regard to (i) the admission of the National Christian Council of Siam to membership of the International Missionary Council, and (ii) the changing of the representation of Germany in the Committee from one to two.

(*b*) The following list of officially appointed delegates was presented and accepted:

BELGIUM	M. le pasteur H. A. Anet, D.Soc.Sc.
CHINA	Rev. E. C. Lobenstine
	Dr C. L. Hsia (arrived on June 27th)
CONGO	Rev. P. A. Westlind
FRANCE	M. le pasteur D. Couve
GERMANY	Missionsdirektor S. Knak, D.Theol.
	Professor M. Schlunk, D.Theol.
GREAT BRITAIN	Rev. W. Wilson Cash
	Mrs Robert Forgan
	Mr F. H. Hawkins
	Mr Kenneth Maclennan
	Rev. W. J. Noble
INDIA	Rev. N. Macnicol, D.Litt., D.D.
	Mr P. O. Philip
JAPAN	Rev. W. Axling, D.D.
	Rev. Akira Ebisawa
KOREA	Rev. Kwan-sik Kim

LATIN AMERICA	Professor G. B. Camargo
NEAR EAST	Rt Rev. the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan
	Dr Robert P. Wilder
NETHERLANDS	Baron van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam
NORTH AMERICA	Rev. A. E. Armstrong, D.D.
	Miss Helen B. Calder
	Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer, D.D.
	Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D.
	Miss Sarah S. Lyon
	Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., LL.D. (arrived June 29th)
NORTHERN EUROPE	Rev. O. B. Meyer
	Probst Matti Tarkkanen
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Rev. E. C. Sobrepena
SIAM	Dr N. Nedergaard
SOUTH AFRICA	Rev. J. W. L. Hofmeyr
SWITZERLAND	Rev. A. Koechlin, D.D.

OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Dr John R. Mott (Chairman)
Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam (Vice-Chairman)
The Rt Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury (Vice-Chairman)
Dr J. H. Oldham (Secretary)
Rev. W. Paton (Secretary)
Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D. (Secretary)
Miss B. D. Gibson (Assistant Secretary)
Miss M. M. Underhill (Associate Editor)
Miss D. H. Standley

It was agreed to co-opt as consultant members : Bishop Baudert, Herrnhut ; Missionsdirektor C. Ihmels, D.Theol., Leipzig ; Professor K. S. Latourette, Ph.D., Yale University ; Rev. C. R. Watson, D.D., Cairo and Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., Princeton Theological Seminary ; and as members representing countries not otherwise represented, Rev. J. S. Conning, D.D. (work among Jews), Mrs J. W. L. Hofmeyr (African territories) and Professor K. B. Westman (Sweden).

Mr J. Merle Davis, Director, and Dr Otto Iserland, Associate Director, of the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel, Geneva, and Dr Conrad Hoffmann, Jr., Secretary of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, were associated

with the meeting. Mr Basil Mathews was appointed Publicity Officer. Miss Florence G. Tyler and Mr Leslie B. Moss were appointed Minute Secretaries, and with them Miss M. M. Underhill was associated.

(*c*) A daily time-table for the meeting was agreed upon.

(*d*) The following committees were appointed :

THE CHRISTIAN MESSAGE

Dr Knak (Chairman)
Dr Conning
Mr Ebisawa
Dr Koechlin
Mr Lobenstine
Dr Macnicol
Mr Meyer
Mr Noble
Mr Philip
The Bishop of Salisbury
Dr Watson
Dr Westman
Dr Zwemer

THE FAR EAST

Mr Hawkins (Chairman)
Dr Axling
Mr Ebisawa
Dr Franklin
Mr Hsia
Mr Kim
Dr Latourette
Mr Lobenstine
Mr Meyer
Dr Nedergaard
Mr Sobrepena

INDIA

Mr Philip (Chairman)
Dr Armstrong
The Bishop of Salisbury
Dr Diffendorfer
Mrs Forgan
Dr Ihmels
Dr Macnicol
Mr Noble

FINANCE AND POLICY

Miss Lyon (Chairman)
Baron van Boetzelaer
Mr Cash
M. Couve
Dr Diffendorfer
Mr Hsia
Dr Koechlin
Mr Maclennan
Dr Schlunk
Dr Watson

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY FREEDOM

Dr Watson (Chairman)
Dr Anet
Baron van Boetzelaer
Professor Camargo
Mr Cash
M. Couve
Mr Ebisawa
Bishop Gwynne
Dr Ihmels
Mr Kim
Mr Lobenstine
Mr Moss
Mr Rowell
Mr Westlind

International Review of Missions

Baroness van Boetzelaer (Chairman)
Miss Calder
Mr Hawkins
Mrs Hofmeyr
Dr Latourette
Mr Philip
Dr Schlunk
Mr Sobrepena

Problems of the Sending Churches

Dr Koechlin (Chairman)
Dr Armstrong
Miss Calder
M. Couve
Mrs Forgan
Dr Franklin
Mr Hofmeyr
Mr Maclennan
Mr Meyer
Mr Moss
Dr Schlunk
Probst Tarkkanen
Miss F. G. Tyler
Dr Wilder

Geneva Department

Dr Diffendorfer (Chairman)
Dr Anet
Baroness van Boetzelaer
Mr Hawkins
Dr Knak
Miss Lyon
Mr Noble
Mr Rowell
Probst Tarkkanen
Professor Westman

African Affairs

Mr Cash (Chairman)
Dr Anet
Bishop Baudert
M. Couve
Bishop Gwynne
Mr Hawkins
Mr and Mrs Hofmeyr
Dr Ihmels
Dr Knak
Dr Koechlin
Mr Moss
Probst Tarkkanen
Mr Westlind

Agenda

Chairman — Vice-Chairmen — Secretaries

(*e*) Memorials from the Northern Missionary Council (see Appendix A) were referred to the Committees on the Christian Message and on the Geneva Department.

(*f*) A request from Latin America regarding relations with the International Missionary Council was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

(*g*) A request from the Committee of Reference and Counsel with

regard to the representation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in the International Missionary Council was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

(*h*) A letter from the United Stewardship Council was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

(*i*) A statement was made regarding plans for publicity.

Second Session, Friday, June 24th, 9.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

It was agreed that a daily devotional service should be held from 9–9.30 a.m. This service was led on successive days by the following : Bishop Gwynne, M. le pasteur D. Couve, Mr P. O. Philip, Mr Basil Mathews, Dr Wilder, Dr Koechlin, Dr Franklin and Dr Macnicol.

2. **The Sharing of Concerns and Burdens.** The following spoke on matters nearly concerning their own work and outlook : Mr Cash, Mrs Hofmeyr, Mr Ebisawa, Dr Wilder, Dr Macnicol, Mr Philip, Dr Zwemer, Mr Maclennan, Professor Schlunk, Dr Conning, Dr Hoffmann, Mr Meyer, Mr Kim, Mr Sobrepena.

Third Session, Friday, June 24th, 8–10 p.m.

3. **Statement of Accounts** for the year ending December 31st, 1931, with figures for two preceding years for comparison (see Appendix B), was presented by Dr Warnshuis.

The statement was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy, and the section referring to the *International Review of Missions* to the Committee on the International Review of Missions, for consideration by these Committees and later report.

4. **Publicity.** A statement was made by Mr Basil Mathews with regard to publicity plans, asking information about the needs of those proposing to write articles for periodicals.

5. **Sharing of Concerns and Burdens.** The subject was continued, the following taking part : Professor Camargo, Mr Westlind, Dr Anet, Dr Knak, Professor Westman, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr Franklin, Dr Watson.

Fourth Session, Saturday, June 25th, 9.30 a.m.–12.50 p.m.

6. **Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel.** Mr Merle Davis reported the activities of the Department for the twenty months of its existence, dwelling particularly on the study of industrial developments in Africa, especially in the Rhodesian Copper

Belt (see Appendices C and D), and the commission of enquiry which was to start in a few days to visit that area. Dr Iserland reported the action of the Department in regard to the publication of the *News Sheet*, and four memoranda (on the 1931 Convention on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics, the 1931 Convention at Bangkok on Opium Smoking, the last session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and the relation of missions to the Opium and Narcotics problem). He asked that National Christian Councils should supply information on the opium problem for use in compiling an annual report.

In connexion with the doubts expressed by the Northern Missionary Council Dr Iserland made a statement of the aim of the directors (see Appendix A). The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Mr Hawkins, Dr Anet, Miss Calder, Bishop Baudert, Mr Noble, Professor Schlunk, Dr Warnshuis, Mr Cash, Baroness van Boetzelaer, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Lobenstine, Dr Koechlin, Mrs Hofmeyr, Mr Meyer, M. Couve, Mr Paton, Dr Axling, Mr Westlind, Mr Merle Davis, Dr Knak, Dr Iserland, Probst Tarkkanen, Mr Philip and Dr Oldham.

The meeting stood while prayer was made (by Mr Noble) for Mr Merle Davis and the forthcoming commission of enquiry in South Central Africa, after which Mr Davis left to join the commission.

Fifth Session, Saturday, June 25th, 8–9.45 p.m.

The discussion on the Geneva Department was continued by Dr Westman.

7. **Christian Literature.** (*a*) Africa : A report of the work of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa (including accounts) was presented by Mr Maclennan, and referred to the Africa Committee.

(*b*) Japan : A report was presented by Mr Ebisawa.

(*c*) India : A report was presented by Dr Macnicol, supplemented by Mr Paton.

(*d*) China : A report was presented by Mr Lobenstine, who challenged the International Missionary Council to take more action along the lines of its Williamstown resolutions.

(*e*) Moslem Literature : A report was presented by Dr Wilder.

Dr Diffendorfer contributed to the discussion.

The reports were referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy for consideration and later report.

8. **Membership.** It was announced that Mr Moss had been nominated by the North American delegates to the vacant place in that delegation, and that Professor Latourette had been nominated as a substitute until the arrival of the Hon. Newton Rowell.

Sunday, June 26th

No session of the Committee was held on Sunday, June 26th. The members attended the morning service of worship in the Herrnhut Church, at which an address was given by the Bishop of Salisbury (translated by Dr Koechlin) ; and in the evening a *Liebes Mahl* (Love Feast) was held, at which a number of short addresses were given by some of the members of the Committee.

Sixth Session, Monday, June 27th, 9.30 a.m.–12.50 p.m.

9. **The Christian Message.** The subject was introduced by Dr Oldham, who sketched the lines of thought followed in the two meetings of the sub-committee already held, speaking in particular on the possibility that God is calling the International Missionary Council to take some action leading to a more effective attack on non-Christian assumptions in the modern world ; Dr Knak spoke on the desirability of issuing a statement by the International Missionary Council on its aim and emphasis ; and Mr Cash spoke on the necessity of relating the Message to missionary policy and to the facts of the modern world, and of making it distinctive.

The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Professor Latourette, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Iserland, M. Couve, Mrs Forgan, Mr Sobrepena, Bishop Baudert, Professor Camargo, Professor Westman, Mr Paton, Dr Watson, Dr Zwemer, Mr Moss, Mr Meyer and Dr Wilder.

Seventh Session, Monday, June 27th, 5–6.30 p.m.

10. **The Christian Approach to the Jews.** Dr Hoffmann, secretary of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, presented a report of its work since its inception, with a sketch of the circumstances within which it has worked. Dr Conning (vice-chairman of the Committee) followed with an exposition of the need, the opportunities and methods of missionary work among Jews. After prayer, offered by Mr Cash, a discussion was held on the three points : (*a*) Should we favour the absorption of Jews into the Churches, or the formation of separate Hebrew

Churches? (*b*) How enlist the co-operation of the Churches in Christian work among Jews? (*c*) Is the co-operation of the International Missionary Council essential to this work?

The following took part in the discussion: Mr Maclennan, Mr Mathews, Probst Tarkkanen, Mr Noble, Dr Diffendorfer, Dr Hoffmann, Dr Conning, Dr Ihmels.

The statement drawn up by the Jewish Committee was remitted to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

Eighth Session, Monday, June 27th, 8–9.35 p.m.

Herr Kessler, Herr Vogt and Herr Weber of Herrnhut were welcomed to this session as visitors.

11. **The Rural Mission of Christianity.** The report drawn up by Dr Butterfield was introduced by Dr Warnshuis, and was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

The following spoke of Dr Butterfield's work in different countries: Mr Philip, Professor Camargo, Mr Kim, Mr Lobenstine, Professor Sobrepena and Dr Axling.

The following spoke in comment on what had been reported: Probst Tarkkanen, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Meyer, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Maclennan, Dr Warnshuis.

Ninth Session, Tuesday, June 28th, 9.40 a.m.–12.55 p.m.

12. **Missionary Co-operation.** Dr Mott opened the discussion by tracing the growth of missionary co-operation through two stages: namely, before the Edinburgh Conference in 1910, and between that date and the meeting at Jerusalem in 1928. He went on to speak of the third stage of co-operation which began with the meeting at Jerusalem, and indicated the lines along which development ought to proceed. Mr Maclennan followed, pointing out the need for learning the will of God at a time when a new period is about to begin. The following took part in the ensuing discussion: Mr Lobenstine, Mr Noble, Mr Philip, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Mott, Mr Maclennan (who reported the resolutions passed at the Conference of British Missionary Societies, June 15th–17th, 1932, see Appendix E), Miss Tyler (who reported the action taken by the Federation of Women's Boards in the U.S.A. in co-operation with the Foreign Missions Conference), Dr Axling, Dr Armstrong, Dr Warnshuis, Professor Schlunk, Mr Paton, Professor Westman, Mr Cash, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Westlind, Dr Franklin, Bishop Gwynne.

Tenth Session, Tuesday, June 28th, 8–9.30 p.m.

13. **Religious Education.** A report of action taken since the Williamstown meeting was presented by Mr Paton. The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Mr Hawkins, Dr Zwemer, Mr Paton, Dr Warnshuis, Mr Maclennan.

14. **The Mission of Fellowship from India to Great Britain.** Mr Maclennan reported on the plans for this Mission in the autumn of 1932. The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Dr Diffendorfer, Dr Franklin, Mr Noble, Dr Mott, Mr Moss, Mr Paton, Mr Philip.

15. **Work of Mr Basil Mathews.** It was reported that the officers, acting on the resolution of the International Missionary Council at Williamstown, had extended to Mr Basil Mathews an invitation to join its staff in order to produce and to stimulate the production of literature interpreting the world mission of Christianity, particularly to the younger generation. It had become possible for him to undertake these functions without placing any responsibility upon the Council or its budget ; and he had declined the official invitation, while endeavouring to carry out the objects that the Council had in view. Mr Mathews reported on his work since the Williamstown meeting, and on his plans for the future.

16. **Deputation on the Study of Church History in the Mission Field.** In introducing the report, Dr Mott related the events leading to the appointment of the deputation (composed of Professor Shirley Jackson Case of Chicago University, Professor W. D. Schermerhorn of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, and the Rev. E. R. Morgan of Selly Oak, Birmingham) and described its work in general. He pointed to the necessity for the study of church history on the part of the younger Churches. The following spoke on the work of the deputation : Mr Lobenstine, Dr Axling, Mr Philip. Professor Camargo asked the International Missionary Council to help in similar work being undertaken for Latin America. Mr Maclennan spoke of the interest aroused in Great Britain among church historians. The following resolution was later adopted :

The Committee have listened with great appreciation to the Chairman's report of the visit of the Commission of Church Historians to Asia. Although the Commission was not under the auspices of the International Missionary Council, the Committee are so deeply interested in what was accomplished that they wish to express their gratitude for the work of the

Commission, and commend its report to the careful consideration of the institutions, Churches, missions and National Christian Councils concerned.

Eleventh Session, Wednesday, June 29th, 9.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

17. **Religious and Missionary Freedom.** A report on action and study since the Williamstown meeting was presented by Dr Watson He was followed by Miss Gibson, who spoke on the difficulties created for Protestant work in Congo through Roman Catholic activities ; Mr Hsia, who spoke on the limitations put on missionary education in China due to nationalist sentiment ; and Mr Cash, who spoke on limitations due to theories in themselves hostile to Christianity, illustrated from Russia and Islamic lands. The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Mr Westlind, Dr Warnshuis (who read a decree recently issued by the U.S.S.R. Government),[1] Mr Kim, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Meyer, Mr Lobenstine, Professor Camargo, Dr Wilder, Dr Zwemer, Baron van Boetzelaer, Professor Latourette, Dr Ihmels, Mr Paton, Miss Calder, Mr Noble, Bishop Gwynne. The discussion was summed up by Dr Watson and the matter referred to the relevant Committee.

18. **Co-operation in Missionary Research.** The report of action and investigation since the Williamstown meeting was presented by Professor Latourette. Mr Hawkins voiced the gratitude of the Committee to Professor Latourette for his services, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy.

19. **The International Review of Missions.** The report of the Committee was presented by Baroness van Boetzelaer, who added emphasis on the desirability of a reprint of the Ten Years' Survey, and appreciation of the editors' work in writing it. Mr Paton and Miss Underhill made short supplementary statements. The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Dr Armstrong, Dr Zwemer, Mr Noble, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Lobenstine, Dr Warnshuis, Dr

[1] Summary of a letter from the Swedish Missionary Society, dated June 17th, 1932, signed G. Palmaer, Foreign Secretary.

The Swedish Missionary Society having for forty years sent its missionaries to Chinese Turkestan via Russia, was denied the privilege last year without reason. Application was made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received the following reply from the Soviet Government :

> 'The denial was motived by a decree not published, given by the Soviet Government in December 1931, according to which no foreign person whose calling is to occupy himself in religious work may stay in or pass through the territory of the U.S.S.R.'

Mott. The report was adopted, subject to review by the Committee on Finance and Policy, as follows :

Having read the report issued by the editors, including the financial statement, the Committee unanimously reached the following conclusions :

In order to reduce publishing costs, the reduction of the number of pages in each issue from 160 to 152 (which has been made during the current year) should be continued, but only until such time as increasing subscriptions will justify the return to the normal 160 pages ; titles of magazine articles should be dropped from the bibliography ; and the payment of honoraria to writers and book reviewers should be suspended at the discretion of the editors. The publication of the proposed Ten Years' Bibliography should also be indefinitely postponed. The Committee, however, are definitely opposed to the proposal to discontinue the publication of *Quarterly Notes*,[1] and urge that it be retained.

With regard to increasing the circulation of the Review, the Committee urge due recognition of the importance of missionaries being enabled to become regular readers, and ask the co-operation of the mission boards to that end, and also in securing that members of the boards are themselves subscribers. An increase of 500 subscriptions would remove the Review from the position of requiring any subsidy from the Council. Another effective means of increasing the circulation would also be secured if all the National Christian Councils and Missionary Conferences would keep the Review in the minds of their members by making it a regular item on their agenda.

With regard to content, the Committee recommend the inclusion of short abstracts of articles in current periodicals, especially translations of those appearing in French, German or the Scandinavian languages. They also recommend the substantial restriction of long book reviews and the substitution of a greater number of short reviews. They would also like to see a reprint of the Ten Years' Survey (published in the current year) if the demand for such a reprint would justify the financial outlay. Individual members of the Committee would like to see articles on the following subjects included at an early date : The work of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa ; work by and among women ; a comparative study of the training of missionaries. The Committee recommend the forma-

[1] The Committee on Finance and Policy were unable to make provision for the continuance of *Quarterly Notes*.

tion of groups in different areas, similar to that in North America, which would from time to time suggest to the editors subjects for articles.

The Committee recommend that the Rev. William Paton be reappointed Editor, and that Miss M. M. Underhill be appointed joint Editor with him ; and record their appreciation of their past services.

The question of a reprint of the Ten Years' Survey was considered by the Committee on Finance and Policy, which made the following report later, which was adopted : That the re-publication in book form of the 'Ten Years' Survey,' published in recent numbers of the *International Review of Missions*, be referred to the editors of the Review, with power, provided they find that the probable demand for the book will be sufficient to defray the publication costs.

Twelfth Session, Wednesday, June 29th, 8–9.30 p.m.

20. **India.** A report on the Commission on Christian Higher Education was given by Dr Macnicol. Mr Philip spoke on the Christian movement at the present time, and then presented the report of the India Committee. The following took part in the ensuing discussion : Mr Paton, Dr Armstrong, Dr Mott, Mr Noble, Dr Anet, Dr Zwemer, Mr Maclennan, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Cash, Dr Macnicol, Mr Basil Mathews. The report of the Committee revised in the light of the discussion reads as follows and was subsequently adopted :

The Committee are profoundly impressed by the fact that, in spite of the immense political and national difficulties and the tension of the present days in India, the Church is giving itself with increasing devotion and success to the winning of India for Christ, and is also exercising a ministry of reconciliation. The Committee rejoice in the signs of increasing interest in the Indian Church in its supreme task of evangelism. Examples of this are found in the caste movement into the Christian Church in the Telugu area, so largely due to the witness borne by the lives of the converts from outcaste communities, in the observance of special weeks of evangelism in different provinces, and in the leadership in evangelism and the service of the Church that is being created in increasing measure through the witness of the Christian schools and colleges.

It is deeply felt that this day of difficulty in India is no less a day of opportunity. The conviction that this is so has moved the National Christian Council of India to issue a summons to the Church to prayer and preparation of spirit so that it may be equipped for

this task. The Committee desire to support and encourage the National Christian Council of India in this enterprise that it has undertaken and to express the earnest hope that it may realize all the prayers and expectations that are behind it. It is suggested that the National Christian Council make a study of the marked variations in the response to evangelistic effort in different regions. Such an examination might be used to arouse the Church to more earnest and productive effort in backward areas. With it there should be given special consideration by the International Missionary Council during the next few years to the important matter of the methods by which evangelism may best be carried forward. It is believed that amongst other things there would be great value in the interchange of visits by leaders in evangelism from China and Japan and other countries.

The Committee had before it for consideration the Report of the Christian Higher Education Commission, which, while not appointed solely by the International Missionary Council, has been throughout in close relation with it, its Chairman having been appointed by the Council. Reports were given of the action taken in Great Britain and North America and in India to set up representative committees in these countries in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. After discussion it was resolved to recommend that the following resolutions be adopted :

(1) That this Committee express their high appreciation of the work of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India, and thank the Chairman and members of the Commission for their labours.

(2) The Committee have heard with the greatest satisfaction of the establishment in India, in Great Britain and in North America of representative Committees to consider and give effect, wherever possible, to the recommendations of the Commission.

(3) The Committee are profoundly impressed by the importance at the present juncture in the history of education in India of giving effect to those recommendations at the earliest possible moment and in the fullest manner ;

(4) And instruct the Secretariat of the International Missionary Council to give continued attention to the matter.

The question was brought up of the need of keeping in close touch with Continental missions with a view to securing members of college

staffs from among suitable persons belonging to their constituencies. In the Commission's Report this is urged in the following terms : ' Some of the most distinguished work in modern scholarship has been done by Continental scholars, and their presence on the staff of the colleges in greater numbers than at present might make a great contribution to the learning of Christian India.' It was agreed to recommend that steps be taken by the International Missionary Council Secretariat to secure this end.

The needs of the Indian mission field were considered both in general and in view of the present financial difficulties. While it is clear that the financial crisis of our own day has made the situation more urgent, the continually increasing call and opportunity that the work presents remind us forcibly that the task of evangelizing India ultimately rests upon the Indian Church. This can only be accomplished when the Church becomes rooted more and more deeply in the land and so enabled to express its own life and experience. The sending Churches even in these days of limited resources can render effective help to the Indian Churches in realizing this end. The following resolution was accordingly adopted :

> The India Committee are convinced that the most effective contribution which the sending Churches can make to the Church in India is to concentrate upon these matters which will enable the Indian Church most fully to develop its own spiritual life and initiative. In the judgment of the Committee the following are essential :
>
> (1) The adequate supply and the effective training of the Indian ministry.
>
> (2) The promotion of Christian higher education on the lines of the Lindsay Report, so that leadership may be developed both amongst the ministry and the laity of the Church, and may be directed towards the needs of the people.
>
> (3) The provision of training for Christian teachers.
>
> (4) A system of high school education which provides a stronger Christian influence in the schools through close relations between the Christian teachers and the pupils.
>
> (5) The provision in increasing measure of literature in the vernacular and in English which will be of permanent service in building up Christian life and character.
>
> The Committee are convinced that, in the best interests of

the Indian Church, it is highly desirable that all these purposes should be undertaken by co-operative effort, both between the sending Churches themselves and between them as a whole and the Indian Church.

It was reported that the Mass Movement Survey, which was undertaken on the invitation of the National Christian Council of India, had been carried out. This survey was initiated in response to a request from India where it was felt that there was urgent need for an examination of the Christian situation in the mass movement areas. The caste movement in the Telugu area is demonstrating the great possibilities for all India that are certain to come from the witness of a living Church from among those who have been so long oppressed and despised. The report is awaited with much interest and expectation, and the Committee instruct their Secretariat to give special attention to it when it appears.

Thirteenth Session, Thursday, June 30th, 9.55 a.m.–12 noon.

21. **Major Issues in the Far East.**

a. JAPAN : Dr Axling spoke on the inception and growth of the Kingdom of God Movement.

b. KOREA : Mr Kim spoke on the revival movement in Korea.

c. CHINA : Mr Lobenstine spoke on the Five-Year Movement.

d. SIAM : Dr Nedergaard spoke on evangelistic and health programme work in Siam.

e. PHILIPPINES : Professor Sobrepena spoke on the youth and laymen's movements in the Islands.

f. CHINA : Mr Hsia spoke on changes in modern China and their implications for missions, and the type of missionary needed in China.

g. JAPAN : Christian Educational Commission. Dr Mott spoke on the work of the Commission, illustrated from the published report and its findings. Mr Hawkins drew attention to the report as enunciating educational principles applicable to all parts of the world.

Mr Rowell spoke on the underlying conditions in the Far East, remedial agencies at work and the relation of the International Missionary Council to these problems.

Fourteenth Session, Thursday, June 30th, 8–9.30 p.m.

22. **Africa.** Mr Cash, after a preliminary statement, presented the report of the Africa Committee. Dr Oldham made a statement on the situation in Congo and on the International Institute of African

Languages and Cultures. The following spoke on the report: Mr Moss, Mrs Forgan, Dr Anet, Mr Westlind, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Noble, Dr Oldham, Dr Diffendorfer.

The report of the Committee was adopted as follows:

I. The Committee approve of the following programme of work for Africa to be carried out as time and circumstances permit:

1. The Committee instruct their officers to give their special attention in the coming years to the whole subject of evangelism, including the presentation of the Gospel and its transmission through African witness, both by community life and by well-trained workers.

2. Consideration of the means of fostering the life of the African Church.

3. The development of a programme of Christian education in Africa as a means of realizing this missionary purpose, with special reference to: (*a*) The improvement of religious education; (*b*) The Christianization of Africa's womanhood and home life; (*c*) The development of African leadership; (*d*) The meeting of the needs of rural communities.

4. The development of a health programme for African missions with special reference to: (*a*) A comprehensive programme for use in schools; (*b*) Co-operation with governments in attack on disease; (*c*) The creation of an African health staff of doctors, medical assistants, dressers and nurses.

5. Furtherance of the work of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa.

6. Co-operation with other agencies in the endeavour to understand, conserve and develop what is valuable in African cultures and institutions.

7. The occupation of the field and the avoidance of overlapping.

8. The encouragement and development of Christian councils in the continent of Africa and co-operation with existing councils.

9. Approach to governments where necessary in regard to questions involving the relations of missions and governments.

10. The bringing to bear of Christian influence for the establishment of right racial relations, and co-operation for this purpose with the Department for Social and Industrial Research and Counsel.

11. Prayer for the raising up of men and women of outstanding gifts for positions of leadership in Africa, and support for efforts in different countries to secure for African missionaries the best possible equipment for their task.

II. The Committee instruct the officers to assist in drawing the attention of the mission boards to the survey of conditions in the mining areas in Northern Rhodesia undertaken under the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel in order that the recommendations of the commission may receive the fullest consideration.

III. The attention of the International Missionary Council having been called by the Congo Protestant Council and the Committee of Reference and Counsel in America to conditions in the Congo, the Committee resolve to co-operate with the missions in Congo and the boards concerned in seeking a solution of the difficulties and authorize the officers to take such action as, after consultation with the Congo Protestant Council and the boards in Europe and North America, may seem desirable. The Committee recommend that in the first instance consideration should be given by the boards and missions to the following matters :

1. The preparation of a statement giving the fullest possible information regarding the educational and medical work of Protestant missions.

2. The formulation of a definite policy of Christian education and of Christian medical work, related as closely as possible to the government programme in these fields.

3. The desirability of asking for government supervision, inspection and recognition of such schools belonging to Protestant missions as these missions may bring forward for inclusion in the national scheme, and for equality of opportunity for the pupils of such schools.

4. The desirability of seeking equality of treatment in the matter of subsidies for all medical undertakings and all schools that conform to government requirements and that may desire to avail themselves of the privilege, without distinction of nationality or confession.

5. The desirability of establishing a consultative educational committee in Belgium with a view to keeping the Protestant Missions in Congo in close touch with Belgian ideas and methods of education.

6. The question whether further steps are needed to ensure that missionaries working in Congo have an adequate knowledge of French.

IV. The Committee, having heard Dr Oldham's account of the work of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, desire to express their appreciation of the value to the missions of the help given by the Institute in linguistic matters, in the study of the mentality of the African peoples, and the structure of their social life. The Committee commend the work of the Institute to the continued interest and support of the mission boards.

V. The Committee learn with deep interest of the successful establishment of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, constituted in three sections, American, British and Continental, with 29 mission boards and literature agencies co-operating and providing the necessary funds. The Committee desire to express to Miss Wrong, the secretary of the African Literature Committee, its grateful thanks for her devoted service, to which the success of this literature work is so largely due.

The Committee commend to all workers in Africa the bulletin issued quarterly by the African Literature Committee under the title *Books for Africa*, which affords full information regarding the most useful books bearing on missionary work there.

Attention is also drawn to the great value of the bi-monthly paper *Listen*, published by the Literature Committee and underwritten for five years by the American Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in the Mission Fields. The paper is designed to supply reading matter for English-speaking Africans, and also material for translation and use in vernacular magazines.

The Committee are specially interested in Miss Wrong's projected journey to Africa early in 1933, from which is anticipated a great impetus to the work of the production of Christian literature in the vernaculars.

The Committee of the International Missionary Council further express the hope that Miss Wrong may be able to explore with the mission boards in South Africa the possibility of forming a co-operating committee there.

VI. The Committee having had again brought to their attention the invitations to Dr Mott to visit the Congo and South Africa, commend these invitations to their Chairman with the hope that

he may find it consistent with his other responsibilities to give them favourable consideration.

Dr Knak read a paper explaining his position as expressed in his book *Zwischen Nil and Tafelbai.* Dr Mott, Dr Knak and Mr Maclennan undertook to consider together the possibility of securing that an English translation of the above book should be published.

Fifteenth Session, Friday, July 1st, 9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

23. **Problems and Developments in the Sending Churches.** After a statement by Dr Mott, the following spoke on the situation in different countries and different Churches, and on action taken or contemplated: The Bishop of Salisbury, M. Couve, Dr Diffendorfer, Mr Noble, Miss Calder, Dr Franklin, Dr Watson, Mr Maclennan, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr Cash, Dr Armstrong, Mr Rowell, Dr Knak, Mr Meyer, Mr Philip, Mrs Forgan, Professor Westman and Dr Koechlin.

Sixteenth Session, Friday, July 1st, 8–9.45 p.m.

24. **The Christian Message.** Dr Mott presented the outline of a statement which it was suggested might be sent to the constituencies of the International Missionary Council. The report of the sub-committee was embodied in another statement, presented by Dr Knak. The following took part in the discussion: Probst Tarkkanen, Dr Oldham, Mr Meyer, Mr Rowell, Dr Franklin, Dr Knak, the Bishop of Salisbury, Baroness van Boetzelaer, M. Couve, Mr Maclennan, Dr Diffendorfer, Dr Watson, Mr Paton, Dr Mott, Mr Westlind. The report and the statement were referred back to the Committee.

Seventeenth Session, Saturday, July 2nd, 9.45 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

25. **The Christian Message.** Dr Knak made a statement outlining the report to be redrafted and presented later. This interim report was approved. The following made suggestions: Mr Maclennan, Dr Watson, Mr Cash, Dr Diffendorfer, Professor Latourette, Dr Armstrong.

The following committee was appointed to consider the drafting of a statement from the Committee of the Council which should express the message of the Herrnhut meeting in relation to the wider economic and related issues confronting the Church throughout the world at the present time: Dr Watson (Chairman), Mr Cash, Professor Latourette, Dr Koechlin, M. Couve, Dr Armstrong.

Professor Camargo, Dr Axling, Mr Hsia, Professor Westman, Mrs Forgan, Mr Philip, Bishop Baudert. The following made suggestions which were remitted to the above committee: Dr Armstrong, Mrs Forgan, Miss Lyon, Dr Mott, Professor Westman, Professor Latourette, Mr Paton, Dr Franklin, Mr Maclennan, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr Watson, M. Couve.

26. **Committee on Finance and Policy.** The Committee on Finance and Policy reported, through its chairman Miss Lyon, in addition to finance, on a number of matters which had been remitted to it, and the reports on these matters agreed to after discussion are given under separate headings.

27. **Missionary Co-operation.** The Committee have had before them abundant evidences from all parts of the world of immense areas of unmet human need, as well as of ever-widening opportunity and of remarkable spiritual movements in the younger Churches. At the same time the members of the Committee, and the boards and Churches they represent, are burdened by the knowledge of a world-wide financial stringency in the face of which many societies have been compelled to make very serious retrenchments and may find it necessary to effect further reductions.

This critical situation has led the Committee to consider afresh the whole subject of co-operation, and, above all, to realize other and higher values of co-operation implicit in the prayer of Our Lord. While recognizing the marked progress in co-operative effort achieved during the past twenty years, the Committee believe that we stand on the threshold of a new period in co-operation—a period in which the requirements, principles and spirit of missionary co-operation shall be considered more thoroughly, seriously and sacrificially than ever.

The Committee have received from the recent Conference of British Missionary Societies a statement of plans now being made by these societies for a united examination of the possibilities of closer co-operation, in view of the situation (see Appendix E). The British Societies raise the question whether other sending countries might not join them in a common study and consultation. It is recognized that in any such consultation the younger Churches in the fields should collaborate in the projects concerned.

The Committee, in the light of these facts and developments, instruct their officers to regard as one of the principal tasks claiming their attention during the next three years, that of furthering, in

collaboration with the National Councils, constructive measures of co-operation on the part of boards, missions and Churches occupying common fields and vitally concerned in common undertakings. It is understood that such activity on the part of the officers will be advisory, and that the policies or decisions finally adopted must be those of the societies and churches concerned.

28. **Studies of Missionary Subjects.** The Committee express their thanks to Professor Kenneth S. Latourette for the service he has rendered in response to the request of the Williamstown meeting in making an examination of studies in the field of missionary work, and for his paper summarizing and interpreting the list of subjects of such recent studies.

The Committee recognize the desirability of effecting a greater measure of co-ordination between studies that may be in progress and that may be undertaken in the world-wide field of missions, and especially the need of securing, if possible, that such studies should be directed to those subjects on which knowledge is lacking and would, if supplied, be of value to the carrying on of missionary work. Therefore the following recommendations are proposed :

1. That the Council's officers be authorized to appoint a small international group to be known as the Research Group, the object of which shall be to gather information concerning the significant studies undertaken by individuals and groups in different countries that are related to the world-wide missionary movement, to give counsel regarding such studies to those who may desire it, and to render a report each year to the Committee of the Council.

2. That Professor Kenneth S. Latourette, of Yale University, be appointed Chairman of this Research Group.

3. That the Research Group should carry on its work in close collaboration with the editors of the *International Review of Missions*.

4. That, by taking advantage of the assistance of Miss Strong and the New York Office, the work of the Research Group be conducted without increasing the regular budget of the Council.

29. **Missions in Rural Districts.** 1. The Committee of the Council express to Dr Kenyon L. Butterfield grateful appreciation for his service during the past three years, in which he has visited India and the Far East. The evidence from every centre visited testifies to the helpfulness of his counsel, drawn from his own extensive experience, and placed generously at the disposal of the Churches and missions. His visits have meant not only encouragement to Christian workers

in rural areas, but also a marked advance in rural missionary work in the countries visited.

2. The officers of the Council were instructed to include among their major tasks the effective carrying forward of this work for the strengthening of Christian work in rural districts, with special reference to the training of missionaries, the securing of the aid of experienced Christian missionaries in advising National Christian Councils in the development of rural work and in promoting the co-operation of educational, medical and other institutions in relation to rural work, and the building up of rural churches by the training of pastors and of voluntary leaders.

3. The officers were authorized to arrange for Dr Butterfield or other counsellors to visit some of the other countries that have requested the Council to render this service, provided the missionary societies directly concerned will undertake to provide a fair share of the travelling expenses, and also that these arrangements can be made without any addition to the Council's financial budget.

30. **Christian Approach to the Jews.** The following report was adopted, together with the constitution and statement (see Appendices F and G).

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Williamstown meeting, the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews has been organized as a separate department under the International Missionary Council; a Director of the Department, Dr Conrad Hoffmann, has been appointed, and he has established his office so that he may divide his time between New York and London. The responsibility for obtaining the necessary financial support has been undertaken by this special committee. The Committee has met in sections on several occasions, and on June 13th and 14th, 1932, it met as a whole at Digswell Park, near London, when most of its members were present. At this meeting the principal tasks of the Committee were carefully considered, and a programme of work was adopted. A constitution for the Committee was adopted subject to the approval of the Committee of the International Missionary Council.

The final report of the Committee's finances was received and was passed for presentation to the Council's Committee (see pp. 58–9).

The membership of the Committee as now constituted is as follows: Rev. J. A. C. Mackellar (Chairman), Rev. J. S. Conning, D.D. (Vice-Chairman), Rev. Frank J. Exley, Rev. C. H. Gill, Sir Leon

Levison, Mr Kenneth Maclennan, Rev. Canon S. Gould, Rev. Henry Einspruch, Rev. William Chauncey Emhardt, D.D., Rev. Gyula Forgacs, Dr Otto von Harling, Rev. J. van Nes, Rev. Birgar Pernow.

The Committee on Finance and Policy recommend :

1. That the Committee record approval of the actions taken by the officers in carrying out the instructions of the Williamstown meeting in the establishment of this Committee, and in the successful provision of the finances needed to inaugurate its work.

2. That the constitution of the Committee (see Appendix F) be approved, and that the Committee be empowered to adopt such by-laws for the regular carrying forward of its work as it may deem advisable.

3. That the appointment of Dr Conrad Hoffmann as Director be and hereby is confirmed with the understanding that his status shall be that of a departmental officer of the Council, and that his term of office shall be the same as that of the other officers of the Council.

4. That in receiving the financial accounts of the Committee, the Committee reaffirm its understanding that the necessary financial support for this special Committee work is to be provided by the missionary societies and individuals interested in its work, and that these accounts shall be wholly separate from and supplementary to the regular budget of the International Missionary Council, which on behalf of itself and its constituent bodies accepts responsibility for the continuance of this Committee and its work only as from time to time the necessary financial support is continued by those co-operating in the Committee's work.

5. That the appointment of the members of the Committee, as given above, be hereby confirmed, and that the appointment of additional members as provided for in the constitution be left to the Committee in consultation with the officers of the Council.

6. That the following statement regarding this Committee's work be approved (see Appendix G).

31. **Finance and Budgets.** Points 1–10 (along with Appendix B I) were adopted at this session.

Eighteenth Session, Saturday, July 2nd, 5–6.50 p.m.

31. **Finance and Budgets** (*contd.*). Points 11 to 17 were adopted.

1. That the accounts of the International Missionary Council for the three years ending December 31st, 1931, including the accounts of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews,

the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel, the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, and also the accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the three years ending September 30th, 1931, which have been duly audited, be received and filed.

2. That the cordial thanks of the Committee be expressed to Messrs. Gough & Bacon, and Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon & Co., chartered accountants, for auditing the accounts of the Council.

3. That the balance of $103.85 in the special account of the 'African Mission Fund' be transferred to the general account of the International Missionary Council.

4. That the Bank accounts of the International Missionary Council in New York City shall be subject to the signature of Mr James M. Speers, Treasurer, or Miss Marion Ackerson, Deputy Treasurer, when countersigned by Mr William G. Schram, Controller.

5. That the Bank accounts of the International Missionary Council in London shall be subject to the signatures of any two of the following named persons: Rev. W. W. Cash, Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr H. G. Judd, Mr K. Maclennan, Rev. W. J. Noble, Dr Oldham and the Rev. W. Paton.

6. That the Bank accounts of the *International Review of Missions* in London shall be subject to the signature of any one of the following named persons: Mr F. H. Hawkins, Mr H. G. Judd, Mr Stanley Sowton, Dr J. H. Oldham, Rev. W. Paton and Miss M. M. Underhill.

7. That the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons, namely: John R. Mott, Chairman, A. L. Warnshuis, Secretary, James M. Speers, Treasurer, and Leslie B. Moss, to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in New York to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed but not at any time to exceed a total of $5000, and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

8. That the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons, namely: J. H. Oldham, Secretary, William Paton, Secretary, Kenneth Maclennan, F. H. Hawkins, to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in London to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed but not at any time to exceed a total of £1000, and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

9. That with reference to the budget for 1932, the Treasurer and Secretaries be instructed to make such modifications as may be necessary to keep the total expenditure approximately within the total income received during this year.

10. That the Committee receive with due appreciation the report of the special committee appointed by the Williamstown meeting, presenting a plan for retiring allowances for the salaried officers of the International Missionary Council, and give general approval to the proposed plan, including the age of retirement; and further refer the plan to the Council's officers for such adjustment and action as may be necessary to inaugurate this plan on September 1st, 1932, the Council's contributions on account of the annual premiums to be included in the budgets for 1932 and 1933.

11. That the budget for 1933 be fixed at a total of $36,272.43 and adjustments within that total be referred to the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretaries with power. The details of the budget are as in Appendix B II *a*.

12. That the budgets for 1934 and 1935 be referred to the *Ad Interim* Committee.

13. That the budget for 1933 of the Council's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, amounting to a total of $9800, be approved, and that that Committee and the officers be authorized to obtain the required funds (see Appendix B II *b*).

14. That the budget for 1933 of the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel, amounting to a total of $13,437, be approved, and that the *Ad Interim* Committee and the officers be authorized to obtain the required funds (see Appendix B II *c*).

15. That the Committee receive the budget for 1933 of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, amounting to a total of $4374, and refer the same to the two sections of that Committee, on the understanding that the responsibility for providing the required funds rests with the co-operating societies.

16. That the constituent national bodies be invited to contribute to the 1932 budget not less than the amounts that each of them contributed in 1931.

17. That the credit balances in the supplementary literature accounts, which are the net profits accruing from the sale of the Council's publications, be used as a loan to the general account in order to provide a working balance; and that the *Ad Interim* Committee be empowered to deal with the permanent disposal of these funds.

32. **Constitutional Amendments.** It was proposed and approved:

1. That Article 4 of the Constitution of the Council be amended by striking out the provision for two representatives from the Missionary Conference of Northern Europe and by adding provision for one representative from each of the following, namely, Dansk Missionsraad, Norsk Missionsraad, Suomen Lahetysneuvosto and Svenska Missionsrådet.

2. That the Committee, having received the communication from the Foreign Missions Conference of North America asking that the number of North American representatives in the Committee of the Council be increased, instruct their officers to inform the North American Conference that the Committee find it inadvisable to recommend such an amendment to the Council's constitution. Among the reasons for this decision are these: (*a*) an increase in the North American representation would raise questions regarding the number of representatives of other countries; (*b*) it is not desirable to increase the proportion of members appointed by any one council or conference; (*c*) it is not desirable to increase the size of the Committee more than is absolutely necessary.

3. That the Committee, having received the communication from the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America regarding its relation to the Council, and the number of its representatives in the Committee of the Council, instruct the officers to request the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America to supply additional information regarding the wishes of the national councils in Latin America regarding direct representation; and authorize the *Ad Interim* Committee to propose such amendments to the Council's constitution, relative to this subject, as may be found advisable after receiving this additional information.

4. That the following amendment to the Constitution be adopted subject to the ratification of the constituent national bodies:

> Each regularly established department of the Council may be represented in the Committee of the Council by its Chairman or other representative of the Committee directing the department's work. Such a representative shall have for each meeting the same rights and privileges as the other delegates.

33. **Directory and Statistics.** With reference to the communication received from the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America containing a request

for the publication of a Directory, and submitting a plan for the compiling of statistics, the Committee recommend :

1. That the Council's officers be instructed to give favourable consideration to the preparation and publication by the New York office of a Directory of Protestant Missionary Societies of the world, with the understanding that the cost of this work can be provided without any addition to the regular budget of the Council.

2. The Committee have received the plan submitted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America as to the desirability of securing the preparation, by competent statistical experts, of a conspectus of missionary statistics, limited to the more important data that will show periodically the status and progress of missions and so far as practicable the status of the younger Churches.

The Committee hold that fresh, up-to-date and accurate statistics would be valuable especially in this period of transition, but realize that both the work outlined for the secretaries and a limited budget make it impossible for the International Missionary Council to render this service at this time.

The Committee, however, refer the whole matter for favourable consideration to Dr Mott, in consultation with the *Ad Interim* Committee, with the understanding that the central funds of the International Missionary Council are not to be used for this purpose and that no burden be placed upon the secretaries. The Committee express the earnest hope that means for furthering this project will be found, which would not be available for more urgent needs.

34. **Christian Literature.** In view of the growing importance of the preparation and proper distribution of Christian literature, and the multiplying requests for help in working out plans for the discovery and enlisting of the best writers, and in making available the most fruitful approved methods for ensuring the wider circulation and use of literature, the Committee direct the officers to devote their thought and action to the problem.

35. **Church Union.** The Committee, profoundly convinced that the fulfilment of the universal missionary task can only be achieved through the life and witness of a united Church, and oppressed by the difficulties in the way of the reunion of the divided Churches, instruct the officers to approach the Continuation Committee of the World Conference of Faith and Order with a view to the establishment of contacts between the two bodies.

36. **Time and Place of Next Meeting of Committee.** The

Committee have received invitations from the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland to hold the next meeting in Great Britain, and from the Nederlandsche Zendings Raad to meet in Holland. The Committee express their grateful appreciation of these two invitations, and refer the fixing of the time and place of the next meeting to the *Ad Interim* Committee, with instructions that the next meeting should take place in not less than two years and not more than three years, and that as long a notice as possible should be given to the members.

37. **Minutes.** That the officers be authorized to make such editorial corrections of the minutes as may be necessary, and that the final approval of the minutes be referred to a committee consisting of Mr Cash, Mr Maclennan and Professor Latourette.

38. **Ad Interim Committee.** (*a*) That an *Ad Interim* Committee be appointed to act for the Committee of the Council in the interval before the next meeting, subject to the by-laws of the Committee of the Council.

(*b*) That the membership of the *Ad Interim* Committee be the Chairman, the three Vice-Chairmen, the Treasurer, the Secretaries, Rev. W. W. Cash, Dr R. E. Diffendorfer, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Dornakal, Dr A. Koechlin, Miss S. S. Lyon, Mr K. Maclennan and Professor K. B. Westman. In the event of either the Bishop of Dornakal or Dr C. Y. Cheng being unable to attend, another representative of one of the Councils of Asia or Africa may be chosen.

(*c*) That when meetings of the *Ad Interim* Committee are held, the travelling expenses charged to the budget shall not exceed $500.

(*d*) That the *Ad Interim* Committee be empowered to fill vacancies in its membership.

39. **The Department of Industrial and Social Research and Counsel.** The following report was presented by Dr Diffendorfer and was adopted:

1. The Committee note with gratitude the action taken by the officers, according to the decision of the Williamstown meeting, in inaugurating the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel at Geneva, securing the services of a Director and Associate Director, and obtaining the necessary financial resources apart from the regular budget of the Council.

2. The Committee call attention to the fact that the Department is an integral part of the International Missionary Council, and that the purpose of its establishment is that the results of its work should

contribute to the progress of the Gospel and remove obstacles to the work of evangelization. The questions with which it will deal will be those related to the accomplishment of the primary missionary purpose.

3. The Committee reappoint Mr J. Merle Davis as Director and Dr Otto Iserland as Associate Director of the Department, subject to the understanding that the finances of the Department are raised without financial liability to the International Missionary Council or to its constituent bodies.

4. The Committee, taking into view the decisions arrived at in Jerusalem, the further analysis of the principal tasks of the Department made at the Williamstown meeting and the experience gathered during the last two years by the Directors, and having further in view the above statement of principle, suggest the following as some of the more important fields of activity for the Department.

(*a*) To provide information for the use of the missions and Churches in regard to facts and developments in the social and economic spheres which affect vitally the proclamation of the Gospel.

(*b*) To secure by scientific research and investigation data which are not available otherwise, and which will help missions and Churches to adjust their work to changing conditions and in regard to specific situations.

(*c*) To draw the attention of missions and Churches to those evils in regard to which the Christian conscience should be sharpened and public opinion aroused, and to suggest opportunities for action.

(*d*) To render service through the Directors to any missions or Churches, whether members of the International Missionary Council or not, which will approach the Department directly for help they may need ; the Directors should normally approach the missions and Churches through the executive officers of the national organizations.

5. Rhodesian Enquiry. The Committee have received with profound interest the report of the plans made for the study of the conditions created in Northern Rhodesia and adjoining areas by the rapid development of the mining industries.

The Committee warmly commend the enterprise to the missions in the areas concerned, and to the boards.

The Committee request the Commission to avail themselves of every opportunity of consulting missionary bodies and missionaries in the areas visited regarding the possibilities, through larger co-

operation in work both in and outside the mining centres, of meeting the large and growing spiritual and social needs of the populations.

The Committee record their appreciation of the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation and the Phelps-Stokes Fund in enabling the Department to carry out the enquiry with an adequate staff and resources, and instruct the officers to convey their warm thanks to these organizations.

6. Opium and Narcotics. (*a*) The Committee recommend that the officers of the Council be instructed to endeavour to find ways and means for the publication of the memorandum on *Missions and the Opium and Narcotic Problem.*

(*b*) The Committee suggest to the officers that they bring this memorandum to the notice of the national bodies in the membership of the Council, in order that effective use be made of it in arousing public opinion and the Christian conscience in support of such legislation as may be required in each country to restrict the use of opium and narcotics to medical and other legitimate purposes.

(*c*) The Committee recommend that special attention be given by the national bodies to the importance of the early ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1931.

(*d*) The Committee recommend that all national bodies be requested to co-operate with the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel in its continued study of the opium and narcotic problem, especially supplying material for an annual review of the opium situation to be issued by the Department.

7. Mandates. The Committee record their appreciation of the memorandum issued by the Department on the work of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. They desire that this work should be continued and extended beyond the range of social and economic subjects, to include other issues dealt with by the Mandates Commission which are of interest to missions and Churches, as, for instance, religious liberty and education.

8. Co-operation by other bodies. The Committee wish to express their gratitude to the Secretariat of the Native Labour Section of the International Labour Office, and of the Social and Opium Section of the League of Nations, for the sympathetic help they have extended to the Department, and are especially grateful for the hospitable manner in which the Directors have been received by the officers and committees of the international Christian organizations in Geneva.

9. Future Tasks. Among the future tasks suggested for the

Department are the following : (*a*) To explore the possibility of making a thorough and effective study of the cinema in its relation to the work of Christian missions, and to undertake such a study should the Department find it feasible. (*b*) In view of representations made to the Committee they recommend that one of the Directors visit the Far East for the purpose of conferring with the missions and Churches as to the most fruitful subject for investigation at the present time, arising out of the needs of that part of the world. (*c*) To undertake intensive studies in rural fields whenever requested by any of the missions and Churches.

10. Committee of Direction. The Committee recommend : (*a*) that, for the period of the next three years the *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council should serve as the Committee of Direction for the Department, and (*b*) that, for counsel regarding particular projects the Directors of the Department be empowered to set up such *ad hoc* committees as may be necessary.

(For budget, see Appendix B II *c*.)

40. **The Far East.** The following report was presented by Mr Hawkins and adopted :

The subjects on which there was general discussion, and the conclusions on which there was general agreement were as follows :

1. The urgent necessity for fullest co-operation in making plans for readjustments in the allocation of funds and of foreign staff, and for advance was emphasized. The Committee on Finance and Policy were requested to present a resolution instructing the Council's officers to develop such processes of international consultation, not only in Europe and North America but also in the Far East, as to give full opportunity for representatives of the younger Churches to share in the making of future plans. United action is desirable in considering the policies of subsidized local churches and in providing for the more adequate training of clergy and other church workers.

2. The continued financial support, increased rather than diminished, of the central co-operative agencies in each country is peculiarly essential in such times of difficulty as now prevail everywhere.

3. In connexion with the evangelistic movements in Japan, Korea, China, Siam and the Philippine Islands, the help of the International Missionary Council is desired in obtaining the services of special lecturers and other experienced Christian leaders who may come from the West to these countries for shorter or longer periods of time.

The Committee are also asked to give their aid to a study of methods of evangelistic work.

4. The Committee are requested to make clear that the need for missionaries to the Far East is in no wise lessened by the present disturbed conditions. Missionaries of the right spirit, with adequate training, are still needed and are assured of a warm welcome from the Churches in the Far East.

5 The Committee of the International Missionary Council wish to record their deep gratitude for the fact that in the midst of recent conflicts in the Far East the chosen representatives of Christian organizations in Japan and China maintained a spiritual fellowship, despite grave difficulties, and manifested a desire to promote peace and understanding and to make the spirit of Christ more potent in international relationships. The voluntary approach by one group and the welcome given to the visitors by the other, and the frank discussions that followed, furnish a fresh illustration of purpose on the part of Christ's disciples to represent Him under all conditions.

6. With reference to the Report of the Commission on Christian Education in Japan, the following recommendations are presented :

(*a*) That the Committee express their sincere appreciation of the work done by the Commission on Christian Education in Japan, and their gratitude to the members of the Commission for their significant contribution to this important phase of the Christian programme in Japan.

(*b*) That the Committee strongly urge all mission boards engaged in educational work in Japan, as well as the Christian educational institutions in that Empire, their Boards of Trustees and their constituencies, to give most careful consideration to the recommendations in the Commission's report with a view to taking early steps to give the fullest possible effect to them.

(*c*) That the proposal to organize a permanent international committee for Christian education in Japan be referred for consideration to the four bodies named in the recommendation, i.e. the National Christian Council, the Christian Educational Association in Japan, the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference in North America, and the Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

41. The Committee authorized a cable of greeting to be sent by the Chairman to Dr Cheng Ching-yi, Vice-Chairman of the Council, in his illness.

Nineteenth Session, Saturday, July 2nd, 8–10.45 p.m.

Bishop Marx and Herr Vogt of the Herrnhut congregation were welcomed to this session as visitors.

42. **Religious Freedom.** The following report was presented by Dr Watson and adopted :

1. The Committee express their appreciation of the valuable services which have been rendered by the officers of the International Missionary Council in safeguarding religious freedom in many fields and situations which have been under their review. They believe that much more may yet be done by wise, sustained and progressive efforts to secure full religious freedom in all mission fields, and they would count the continuance of such efforts indispensable, since such a service can only be rendered effectively under such co-operative auspices as the International Missionary Council, and is directly related to the evangelistic purpose of the missionary movement.

2. They recommend also that steps be taken to strengthen field committees handling these problems in their several areas, and that material be sent to them, in so far as possible, to guide and assist them in dealing with their problems. The Committee would urge upon all missionary societies, including the independent societies, and upon all Churches, the wisdom of counselling together and of keeping each other advised in respect to all negotiations with governments, and the great advantage of approaching governments through the regularly appointed agencies and co-operative field committees of their areas.

3. The Committee would express their appreciation of the studies which were made of religious freedom, and would urge a continuance of these studies, particularly the enlistment of experts in the field of law and political science who will be willing to offer their services for an examination of the more important problems that emerge in the mission field.

4. With reference to a comprehensive study of the entire subject of religious liberty, the Committee reaffirm the desirability of such a study. There is need for it so that light may be thrown upon the present-day problems and situations by a scrutiny of the processes of the past which have achieved religious liberty, and so that wisdom

gained from the experiences of one country may become available for other lands. Such a study will also yield a clearer view and a deeper understanding of the relation of liberty in the sphere of religion to the problems of liberty in other spheres, involving the social, economic and political orders. Indeed, such a study, if thoroughly done, will be of interest and service to an extremely wide circle, and the foreign missionary movement will be found, once again, rendering a wide and abiding service to Christian thought and policy everywhere. Such a study obviously requires personnel and financial resources far beyond those of the International Missionary Council. The Committee can only urge the officers, therefore, to promote such a study, in the event that the necessary resources can be assured from sources outside the regular missionary channels.

5. In the presence of restraints and limitations upon the free witnessing of Christians and Christian missionaries to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which are increasingly evident in certain lands and which emanate from sectarian hostility, rival religious systems, new theories of the State or the rising tide of nationalism, it is the opinion of the Committee that when such prohibitions to Christian witnessing become fundamental and sweeping, in the judgment of the Church concerned, these prohibitions do not relieve the individual Christians and the Christian Church of their duty to continue their witness with love and patience, and yet also with endurance, if need be unto suffering.

6. The Committee would ask the officers of the Council to give especial attention to lands in which such extreme limitations of religious freedom exist.

43. **The Christian Message.** Dr Knak reported that the Committee considered the subject committed to them to have been wrongly described, and that a report was now made under three heads : (*a*) The Central Emphasis in Missions ; (*b*) Christianity and the Forces of the Modern World ; (*c*) The Task of Evangelism. The following reports on these subjects were presented by Dr Knak and adopted :

(*a*) THE CENTRAL EMPHASIS IN MISSIONS. This meeting of the International Missionary Council has been held in a time of acute world crisis. The expansion of western civilization throughout the world is proving a disintegrating force in the life of the peoples and of the traditional foundations of their thought and life. Millions of our fellow-men are without the necessities of life in a world in which God

has provided an abundant supply. Men, women and youth everywhere are weary of war as a means of settling international disputes and of realizing national ambitions. They are decrying the racial hatreds, bitter controversies and communal strife so characteristic of an untrammelled lust for material things. They are increasingly rebellious against economic schemes which tend to concentrate the wealth of the world in the hands of a few and to exploit the masses for private gain. We have been reminded again and again that the youth of to-day are being captivated by principles of thought and action which do not derive their force and authority from the Gospel and yet are exercising over the minds and conduct of men an influence more extended and often more revolutionary than the preaching of the Christian Church.

For the evils and confusion and error of the present day, the Christian Church must acknowledge its share in the common guilt. For ourselves and the Church we represent, beyond all question, the hour demands repentance.

Facing this situation we have been led again to review the aims and conduct of the missionary movement. We have considered afresh what is central in our missionary work and where the chief emphasis should be laid. We are convinced that our missionary task is to proclaim in word and life God's revelation and redemption in Jesus Christ.

If we have anything to bring in the name of God to a world in need, it is certainly not our own piety, our own way of life, our own modes of thought or our own human help. What the Church has to give in its world mission is the good news of a Divine act in history, of the Word made flesh. Apart from this there is no Christian mission. In face of the powerful anti-Christian forces operating in the world to-day we reaffirm our faith that the revelation of God in Christ is the only way of deliverance for mankind, and that it alone can provide the foundation for an order of society that will be according to the will of God.

We need continually to ask ourselves whether everything contained in the present missionary activity serves the one dominant purpose of making clear the Message of Jesus Christ in all its fulness.

We have no other task; for while there is much that is useful and good, 'one thing is needful.' Yet, while the task is one, the forms in which it has to be fulfilled are many. A living faith must show its effects and fruits in every department of human life. We must not

shrink from an uncompromising protest against all that is unchristian in modern thought and life.

For the tasks before us we are wholly insufficient. We take again on our lips the ancient prayer of the Church :

Come Holy Ghost our souls inspire
And lighten with celestial fire.

(*b*) CHRISTIANITY AND THE FORCES OF THE MODERN WORLD. One of the chief hindrances to the accomplishment of the missionary and evangelistic aim of so presenting Christ to men that they have to make a real decision, is the conflict between the claims of the Gospel and the modern conception of the nature of man and the purpose of his existence. The existing order of society is based on assumptions many of which are wholly contrary to the Christian view of the meaning of human life and destiny. The resulting conflict makes it difficult for men to make the venture of faith in Christ as the total act of their whole moral being. The Committee recognize, therefore, that it is part of the world mission of the Church to examine critically and searchingly in the light of the Gospel the whole system of values on which in the last resort the economic order and civilization rest.

The Committee recommend :

1. That the officers of the Council continue to take such steps as are practicable to enlist the help of the best Christian minds in the world mission of Christianity, with a view to a more direct and effective attack on non-Christian principles of thought and action in the modern world ;
2. That encouragement be given to the formation of groups in the different countries for the study of the Christian Message in relation to non-Christian forces ;
3. That steps be taken to enable outstanding Christian thinkers in Europe and America, including Christian philosophers, scientists and educators, as well as preachers and theologians, to visit the important fields to lecture on Christianity and modern thought, and in particular to discuss these questions with small groups ;
4. That the possibility be kept in view of providing increased facilities for members of the younger Churches who possess the necessary initial equipment to pursue their studies in the West and so avail themselves of the best help that the older Churches can give.

In regard to the first two recommendations, it is recognized that the responsibility for meeting the challenge of modern thought belongs to the Christian Church as a whole, and that much of the work done in this field is being done, and must be done, by other agencies. Nevertheless, anti-Christian elements in western civilization are everywhere penetrating the mission field and creating serious obstacles to the advance of the Gospel. The International Missionary Council, through its contact with the whole world field, has its own distinctive approach to these questions, and its own distinctive contribution to make to the accomplishment of the task.

We attach the highest importance in the study of these questions to the bringing together of eastern and western thought, and hope that groups may be formed in oriental as well as in western countries. It may be hoped that from the direction of missionary thought to these questions, from international contacts between individuals and groups as occasion permits, and from the meeting of private informal groups in which the help of leading Christian thinkers is enlisted, there may result a growing clarification of thought which it may please God to use for the vitalization of the whole missionary movement.

Any extensive programme in this field would be beyond the resources of the International Missionary Council, and is not proposed, nor is it intended to create any formal organization.

(*c*) The Task of Evangelism. The situation throughout the world which constitutes the background of all the deliberations of the Committee is an urgent call to a bolder and more convincing presentation of the Christian message. The world is in desperate need of regeneration. Christianity calls men to a complete conversion of the mind and a radically new life. Our evangelistic task is so to present Christ to men that they will be confronted with the necessity of a real decision. We desire to call the Churches and missions to immediate co-operation in a more earnest evangelistic endeavour.

Our aim is the personal conversion of men to a new life in Christ, to complete surrender to God, and to new relations of love with their fellow-men. From a true conversion of heart and mind there must follow a new discernment of ways of living that are in accordance with the mind of Christ, and a new determination to wage war on the evils of society and to redress the wrongs of the world.

We recommend further that the National Christian Councils be invited to undertake, and to encourage the Churches and missions in

their areas to undertake, a fresh study of the methods of evangelism best suited for reaching different classes of people; and that the officers of the International Missionary Council include among their major tasks the assisting and co-ordinating of such studies.

44. **A Message from the Herrnhut Meeting to the Constituent Organizations of the International Missionary Council.** Dr Watson, Chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft a statement, reported as follows:

That Dr Mott be asked to write an interpretation of the corporate expression of the members of the International Missionary Council, in their gathering at Herrnhut.

That this interpretation take the form of a statement setting forth the fellowship members of many nations have had one with another and with their Moravian brethren in this historic centre of two hundred years of missionary enterprise.

That it should embody the vision that has come to the Council of a triumphant Gospel in the midst of a modern world, setting forth what has come out of the Council's co-operative thinking and joint action in such a way as to form a challenge to advance in days of difficulty, as well as a call to faith and hope.

That the Council in making this request to Dr Mott would suggest that the statement should be a sharing of experience and an interpretation which would carry its own message to the Churches.

That the secretaries and delegates from National Christian Councils be asked to form themselves into teams with a view to interpreting the message of inspiration of Herrnhut to all co-operating bodies in the areas from which they come, specially to those who have not been directly represented at Herrnhut.

These suggestions were unanimously adopted by the Committee.

45. **The Sending Countries.** The following report of the Committee was presented by Dr Koechlin and adopted:

1. Believing that God overrules everything for His own glory, the Committee feel assured that there is in the present situation a great new opportunity for His Church, and would ask Him for that right attitude of mind and heart that will enable them to receive from

Him all that He desires to show of His great purposes in the world for the constituencies they represent.

2. They are full of gratitude to God, that He is building His Church in almost every land and that He is calling it to know and carry out His will for the extension of His Kingdom in an ever-growing unity of thought and action.

3. The discussion of the situation leads the Committee to believe that God has opened before them a new chapter in the work of His Church on earth. They are faced not only with the immediate task of co-operating in order that in mutual consultation about their plans in these days of lessened income the Christian witness may be maintained everywhere on the mission field ; but they believe further that God is revealing through the crisis the need for corporate effort to understand their future task and the use of their resources in Him.

4. The Committee therefore welcome the proposals of the Finance and Policy Committee that the officers should enter into communication with national bodies and other organizations with a view to securing the fullest exchange of thought and experience with regard to future policy, should correlate the facts and take such steps as may seem right to secure the largest measure of co-operation in planning such policies as the situation calls for.

5. While not for a moment desiring to relieve the older Churches of the privileges and responsibilities of partnership, the Committee lay great stress on the primary responsibilities of the younger Churches for the development of the Christian movement in their own lands.

6. They stress the special relationship in which the new situation places the older Churches to these younger Churches, and would emphasize the view that a special responsibility rests on the older Churches so to select and to train their missionaries that through them they will contribute primarily to the building up of an independent, truly missionary, indigenous Church.

7. The Committee further express the belief that the central aim of all the efforts, both of the older and the younger Churches, should be to secure the largest possible extensive and intensive evangelism ; an evangelism which will result in impressing on the consciences of Christians everywhere all the implications which the acceptance of Christ as Lord carries with it.

8. They feel furthermore that a special duty rests on the missionary societies to secure that the members of the Churches be

adequately educated with regard to the facts of the whole situation and the great progress of the work in the fields.

9. They rejoice to know of the new interest by the young generation in different places, especially in the colleges and universities, and appeal to them to undertake the task of winning the youth of the Churches to a passionate devotion for the service of Christ in the missionary fields.

10. The reports from representatives of the different sending countries on the wonderful experiences of the help and leading of God in the midst of great economic, political and other difficulties lead the Committee to reaffirm their joyful confidence that God, the same yesterday, to-day and for ever, is leading His Church, and calling it more than ever to go forward courageously with unfaltering faith in His ultimate victory.

46. **The Younger and Older Churches.** Dr Warnshuis made a brief statement regarding the work done by the secretaries with reference to the relations between the younger and older Churches. Continuous study had been given to the problem of self-support, following the lines of the resolution adopted by the Jerusalem meeting. At the present time some special studies were in progress in the Philippine Islands, Korea and Belgian Congo. Other projected studies had been postponed until after the report of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Enquiry should be published. The organization and relation of missions and Churches were major interests of personal study by Dr Warnshuis while visiting Japan, Korea, China and the Philippine Islands. Observations and suggestions had been reported as opportunity offered in conferences in these four countries and in America.

47. **United Stewardship Council.** In reply to the letter from the United Stewardship Council the following resolution was adopted: The Committee have heard with interest the request of the United Stewardship Council of the Churches of Christ of the United States and Canada for some affiliation with the International Missionary Council.

In view of the fact that the Constitution of the International Missionary Council bases the area of its co-operative activity upon its constituent national missionary organizations the Committee authorizes the officers to reply to this approach sympathetically as respects the objects of the Stewardship Council, and to indicate that in its estimation the natural field for such affiliation is with denominational

and national church bodies as such, rather than with the International Missionary Council.

48. **Prayer Card.** Miss Lyon on behalf of the Committee on Finance and Policy proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, that the officers should prepare a prayer card for the use of members of the Committee, embodying reference to the tasks undertaken by the Council and committed to the officers.

49. **Latin America.** (*a*) Professor Camargo presented a statement supplementary to that already submitted to the Committee by Dr S. G. Inman. The following resolution was adopted :

In view of the statements presented to the Committee by Dr S. G. Inman and Professor G. Baez Camargo, on conditions in Latin America, the Committee consider that these conditions offer a challenging opportunity for the presentation of the Christian message to that part of the world.

The Committee recognize the important part that the Spanish world has played in the religious life of mankind, and feel confident that the Protestant movement in these countries will be able to preserve and develop the eternal and underlying spiritual values of their religious heritage, and, at the same time, to enrich and deepen them with a wider knowledge of the Bible and a new interpretation of Christianity as a personal devotion to Jesus Christ and His way of life, which shall result in the strengthening of the ethical and social life of the Latin American countries.

In view of all this, and also of the growing spirit of secularism in these countries, the Committee cannot but encourage all efforts on the part of the mission boards, national councils and all other Christian forces in the field to build an indigenous Church, able to carry on the work of Our Lord in a form that can meet the typical situations and needs of Latin America, and to offer an opportunity for the self-expression of the spiritual genius of the race and a richer contribution to the life and work of the universal Church.

The Committee, in view of these facts and expectations, feel the necessity of more knowledge and deeper understanding of the conditions, needs and opportunities of the Latin American field, and express the hope that in future meetings of the Committee of the Council provision may be made for the discussion of Latin American problems.

(*b*) The late Dr Braga. Professor Camargo paid a tribute to the memory of the late Professor Braga, a leader of thought and

missionary work in his own land and throughout Latin America. Professor Braga rendered invaluable services to the missionary cause, which will not be forgotten in the International Missionary Council circles.

The Committee stood in silence, in his memory, and prayer was then offered.

50. **South Africa.** Mrs Hofmeyr called attention to the importance of securing in South Africa a full-time officer for the development of missionary and church co-operation, and urged the importance of a visit by the Chairman of the Committee to South Africa.

51. **The Northern Missionary Council.** Probst Tarkkanen thanked the Committee for the sympathetic attention given to the point of view of the Northern Missionary Council.

52. **Officers of the Council.** On the proposal of Miss Lyon, chairman of the Committee on Finance and Policy, the following were appointed officers of the Council until the next meeting :

CHAIRMAN . . .	Dr John R. Mott
VICE-CHAIRMEN . .	Dr C. Y. Cheng
	The Bishop of Salisbury
	W. E. Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam
TREASURER . . .	Mr James M. Speers
SECRETARIES . .	Dr J. H. Oldham
	Rev. William Paton
	Dr A. L. Warnshuis
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.	Miss B. D. Gibson
	Miss D. H. Standley
	Miss Esther Strong

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND COUNSEL:

DIRECTOR . . .	Mr J. Merle Davis
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR .	Dr Otto Iserland

COMMITTEE ON THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS:

DIRECTOR . . .	Dr Conrad Hoffmann

53. **Greetings.** Messages of greeting contained in letters or telegrams were received from the following : The German Evangelical Council, the Episcopal Methodist Conference of Southern Germany, Professor Julius Richter, the South African General Missionary Conference, Mr Toyohiko Kagawa, Dr Emory Ross, Mr Jakob

Lundahl, Dr Slotemaker de Bruine and Dr Robert E. Speer. The officers were instructed to reciprocate these messages of goodwill.

Twentieth Session, Sunday, July 3rd, 10.30 a.m.–12.45 p.m.

A period of devotion was led by Mr Paton, followed by an ***In Memoriam*** period when Dr Mott recalled the names of some of the friends and supporters of the International Missionary Council who had passed away since the last meeting of the Committee.

54. **Vote of Thanks.** The Bishop of Salisbury then introduced the following vote of thanks to the people of Herrnhut, which was passed standing :

> The Committee desire to place on record their gratitude for the unstinted care and kindness which has been experienced in Herrnhut.
>
> In ten days of memorable experience in this ancient home of Christian devotion the Committee have been keenly conscious that no small part of the inspiration has been the spirit and atmosphere of the living community of to-day. And this spirit has been expressed not only in the higher relations but in the carefulness bestowed upon every detail of the material comfort of the Committee members.
>
> The Committee are deeply indebted to Bishop Baudert and the directors of the *Unitas Fratrum* for the use of the Synod Room for its meetings.
>
> The Committee thank the Herrnhut congregation for the use of the church building, and assure them that the services attended there will not soon be forgotten.
>
> The management of the *Gasthof* has been untiring in its ministry to the members' material needs, and has helped in a very real sense to make the meal-times a great element in the common fellowship.
>
> In conclusion the Committee tender their heartfelt personal thanks to Bishop Baudert for his untiring courtesy and for the notable help he has rendered by his speeches both during the committee sessions and elsewhere : and to Herr Reichel for his delightful companionship no less than for his most capable attention to our business arrangements.

The Committee part from all their kind hosts with unfeigned gratitude and affection.

Bishop Baudert replied on behalf of the Herrnhut people.

After brief statements from Professor Schlunk, Probst Tarkkanen, Mr Philip, Mrs Forgan, Dr Anet, Professor Latourette, Dr Koechlin, and following a period of silent devotion, Dr Mott closed the meeting with a spiritual address of counsel and resolution.

APPENDIX A

MEMORIALS FROM THE NORTHERN MISSIONARY COUNCIL

I

STOCKHOLM,
December 16th, 1929.

To the International Missionary Council.

DEAR AND HONOURED BRETHREN,—The Missionary Council of the Northern Countries, in its meeting at Stockholm, December 10th and 11th, which was attended by representatives from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, unanimously decided respectfully to submit to you the following Memorial :

Faithful alike to the character of the Northern Churches in their development up till the present day and to the evolution which has taken place in theological thinking and practical church life on the Continent during the last decade, we feel under obligation to declare that the views on foreign missions prevalent in the Northern Countries are on several points at variance with the tendencies which seem to receive increasing support on the part of the International Missionary Council, and which have been especially emphasized in the resolutions of the Williamstown meeting.

Since we are firmly convinced that the preaching of the Gospel is the essential task of missions and must always remain so, we cannot help feeling anxious at the growing tendency of making programmes for the solution of rural, social and industrial problems in the various mission fields. Naturally we do not object to discussing these important problems from the point of view of missions. But if this is done beyond a certain measure there is a real danger of diverting the missionary zeal from its central objective to such social problems as will naturally present themselves when Christianity has had a long period of development in a nation, but which in no wise need be put in the foreground at the time of laying the foundation of a Christian Church in a nation.

We do not in this connexion lay stress upon the strong doubts

which may be entertained as to the possibility for missionaries grown up in the conditions of western civilization to act as wise advisers in these matters to nations whose history, conditions and mentality are so radically different from ours. For, irrespective of this, it may lead to fatal consequences for the preaching of the Gospel if it includes definite social theories and forgets that these must necessarily vary from country to country and from generation to generation. The preaching of the Gospel must always centre on the New Testament message of salvation for sinners, and we must trust and believe that this message will among the various nations on the mission fields prove to be the salt that will gradually *through the native Churches* purify and raise the social conditions.

While naturally we in no wise deny that the representatives of the Gospel everywhere and at all times should evince sincere sympathy with those that suffer under unfavourable social conditions, we must object to the placing of undue emphasis on social tasks which necessarily will lead to the formation of an ever-increasing number of organizations and institutions for carrying on scientific research, and to the tying up of ever larger sums of money for purposes which cannot be considered as closely connected with the preaching of the Gospel.—On behalf of the Northern Missionary Council,

Yours fraternally,

N. B. THVEDT, *Chairman*, JOHANNES BRANDTZAEG,
FR. TORM, AXEL MALMSTRÖM,
J. NYRÉN, NILS DAHLBERG,
MATTI TARKKANEN, K. A. PAASIO,
J. E. LUNDAHL, *Secretary*.

II

OSLO,
October 1st, 1930.

To the International Missionary Council.

DEAR AND HONOURED BRETHREN,—The Missionary Council of the Northern Countries gathered at Oslo, Norway, September 30th and October 1st, 1930, decided respectfully to submit to you the following Memorial :

Referring to its resolution of December 1929 and to the paper read in consequence by Professor Fr. Torm at the Continental Missionary Conference at Bremen, May 24th this year, the Northern Missionary Council, while thanking for the printing of this paper in the *International Review of Missions*, takes the liberty of emphasizing:

That we fully recognize the duty resting on every missionary of having, as a preacher of the Gospel, an open eye and an open heart for any social need in the people among which he works, and also his duty of remonstrating against any social injustice wherever it becomes manifest, but that we still retain our serious apprehensions that the social considerations receive too much attention in the work of the International Missionary Council.

We are convinced that there is no intention whatever on the part of the leaders of the I.M.C. to minimize the preaching of the Gospel, but this will undoubtedly become the result if the present trend continues. There is also the danger that thereby persons may be encouraged to offer themselves for mission service from motives that are social rather than religious.

Our misgivings concerning the establishment of the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel would be less strong if this Department limited its programme to the furnishing of information on social matters and, so far as possible, refrained from giving advice or co-operating in the introduction of social reforms on the mission fields—concerning which reforms there will necessarily be diverging opinions among Christians of different nations and denominations. If a general organization undertakes to advise or co-operate in such matters there is a danger that the time may come when some of the national organizations refuse to share the responsibility for the utterances and actions of the general organization.

N. B. THVEDT, *Chairman*, JOHANNES BRANDTZAEG,
FR. TORM, AXEL MALMSTRÖM,
J. NYRÉN, NILS DAHLBERG,
MATTI TARKKANEN, K. A. PAASIO,
J. E. LUNDAHL, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX B

I. ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

Income and Expenditure for the Three Years ending December 31st, 1931

GOUGH & BACON,
Certified Public Accountants,
CHRYSLER BUILDING,
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

May 19th, 1932.

The International Missionary Council,
419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN,—We have audited the statements submitted by your Controller, Mr Wm. G. Schram, for the three years ended December 31st, 1931, 1930, and 1929, reflecting the proper allocation of income under the years to which such income actually applies. At the time accounts were audited the exact amount of Contributions Receivable had not been determined.

We certify that the annexed Balance Sheets, Statements of Operating Income and Expenditure, and Special Funds, are correctly stated.

GOUGH & BACON,
(Signed) ROSS M. BACON,
Certified Public Accountant.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the Year Ended December 31st, 1931, with Comparisons for 1930 and 1929

Assets	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929. $
A. Current Assets—			
1. Cash in Bank and on Hand	..	1,814.49	677.49
2. Accounts Receivable—			
a. Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	..	5.00	..
b. Société de Missions Evangéliques de Paris	..	98.04	..
c. Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	..	109.35	..
d. National Christian Council of Japan	..	240.72	..
e. Near East Christian Council	..	37.75	..
f. Nederlandsche Zendingsraad	423.47	..	..
g. National Missionary Council of New Zealand	..	97.08	..
h. Norsk Missionsraad	510.96	515.00	..
i. Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	4,390.46	5,500.00	4,210.00
j. *International Review of Missions*	255.32	549.65	724.61
k. Oxford University Press	476.38	450.00	1,029.32
l. Dr F. C. Stephenson	..	..	378.86
m. Sundries	75.59	..	7.97
n. Total Accounts Receivable	6,132.18	7,602.59	6,350.76
B. Working Funds and Deferred Charges—			
1. Imprest Funds :			
a. Office Imprest Funds	..	20.00	..
b. Secretaries' Imprest Fund	13.54	727.54	..
2. *International Review of Missions*	273.71	..	..
3. Total Working Funds and Deferred Charges	287.25	747.54	..
C. Total Assets	6,419.43	10,164.62	7,028.25

Liabilities	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929. $
D. Current Liabilities—			
1. Accounts Payable :			
a. Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	256.90	1,114.33	613.83
b. Wm. Paton	..	62.40	..
c. Chairman's Office	182.25	1,319.90	470.00
d. New York Literature Account—Loan	2,705.82	..	..
e. Sundries	.40	..	1,271.93
2. Total Current Liabilities	3,145.37	2,496.63	2,355.76
E. General Funds	334.46	601.26	3,677.97
F. Special Funds.	..	7,066.73	994.52
G. Reserve for Herrnhut Meeting	2,939.60	..	..
H. Total Liabilities	6,419.43	10,164.62	7,028.25

Note.—Year 1931 Separate Balance Sheet issued for Special Funds.

INTERNATIONAL

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended

Income	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929. $
A. Balance of General Funds, January 1st	601.26	3,677.97	6,851.42
B. Contributions from National Organizations—			
1. Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo [1]	..	3.75	2.50
2. Conseil Protestant du Congo	5.00	5.00	..
3. National Christian Council of China	..	142.85	..
4. Dansk Missionsraad	437.40	436.19	433.43
5. Deutscher Evangelischer Missionsbund	1,132.90	994.58	795.15
6. Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	118.00	98.04	82.79
7. Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	8,687.63	7,265.09	7,139.42
8. National Christian Council of India, Burma, and Ceylon	178.83	..	..
9. National Christian Council of Japan [1]	..	240.72	230.75
10. Committee on Co-operation in Latin America [1]	50.00	150.00	200.00
11. Near East Christian Council	97.20	87.75	..
12. Nederlandsche Zendingsraad	423.47	430.33	393.41
13. National Missionary Council of New Zealand	..	97.08	58.00
14. Norsk Missionsraad	510.96	515.00	487.00
15. Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)	24,477.10	25,500.00	23,498.00
16. National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands	100.00	95.00	..
17. National Christian Council of Siam	25.00	25.00	..
18. Missionary Societies of South Africa	112.95	121.31	96.90
19. Suomen Lähetysheuvosto	92.34	101.90	101.90
20. Svenska Missionsradet	838.64	825.22	750.51
21. Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	230.33	205.45	192.00
22. Total Contributions from National Organizations	37,517.75	37,340.26	34,461.76
C. Contributions from Individuals toward Expenses of Williamstown Meeting	..	..	4,414.70
D. Contribution from Carnegie Corporation	..	..	3,000.00
E. Miscellaneous Income, including Bank Interest	..	16.48	67.50
F. Total Income	38,119.01	41,034.71	48,795.38

[1] The following additional 1931 income not recorded as Accounts Receivable at the end of 1931 has been received in 1932 :

	$
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	5.00
National Christian Council of Japan	250.00
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America	100.00
Total Additional 1931 Income	355.00

MISSIONARY COUNCIL

December 31st, 1931, with Comparisons for 1930 and 1929

Expenditure	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929. $
G. Administration Expenses—			
1. Secretaries' Salaries	15,523.76	16,309.95	15,957.52
2. Clerical and Stenographic Services	8,146.87	7,200.60	7,119.33
3. Share of Business Office	1,058.88	1,064.48	1,068.62
4. Rent, Cleaning, Lighting, etc.	5,034.56	5,484.87	4,565.16
5. Stationery, Postage, Telegraph	1,597.87	2,319.47	1,576.33
6. Total Administration Expenses	31,361.94	32,379.37	30,286.96
H. Other Expenses—			
1. Travelling Expenses of Secretaries	1,722.30	4,145.75	2,817.08
2. Travelling Expenses of Committee Members	27.95	32.45	8,050.40
3. Chairman's Office	1,470.00	1,470.00	1,470.00
4. *International Review of Missions*	1,490.00	2,001.98	1,532.85
5. Printing of Minutes and Sundries	15.95	43.29	484.22
6. Printing of *Quarterly Notes*	230.02	230.22	239.15
7. Allocation toward Herrnhut Meeting Expenses	2,939.60	..	..
8. Exchange	(1,558.56)	67.94	118.43
9. Contingencies	85.35	62.45	118.32
10. Total other Expenses	6,422.61	8,054.08	14,830.45
I. Total Expenditure	37,784.55	40,433.45	45,117.41
J. Surplus	334.46	601.26	3,677.97

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Statement of Special Fund Balances for the Three Years Ended December 31st, 1931, 1930 and 1929

	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931.	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930.	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929.
Special Fund Balances, December 31st—	$	$	$
1. African Mission Fund	103.85	103.85	103.85
2. Budapest Warsaw Conference	..	..	468.04
3. New York Literature Account	3,820.11	2,589.35	(53.87)
4. London Literature Account	(374.64)	172.17	(669.23)
5. Dr. Butterfield's Budget	..	1,947.01	1,145.73
6. Institute of African Languages and Cultures	..	..	..
7. Commission on Christian Higher Education in India	..	70.14	..
8. Survey of Churches in Mexico	..	300.00	..
9. Special Meeting Fund	..	5.92	..
10. Literary Assistant	1,195.22	981.55	..
11. Department of Social and IndustrialResearch	(6.38)	(420.61)	..
12. Kingdom of God Movement—Japan	..	..	..
13. Conference on the Message	283.92	243.00	..
14. The Victor Murray Fund for Travelling Expenses in West Africa	498.98	..	..
15. Indian Literature Fund	..	..	..
16. Rhodesia Survey Fund	..	..	..
17. International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews	(3,209.22)	1,549,49	..
	2,311.84	7,541.87	994.52
Less Advances for Expenses to International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews	..	475.14	..
18. Total Special Fund Balances, December 31st	2,311.84	7,066.73	994.52

THE AGGREGATE EXPENDITURES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES CO-OPERATING IN THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL IN THE YEARS 1928–1930

		A	B	C	D	Rate of Exchange. E	Average Aggregate Expenditure Reduced to Dollars. F
		1928.	1929.	1930.	Average.		
Australia	£	285,701*a*	285,701*a*	285,701*a*	285,701	$4.86656	$1,390,381
Belgium	Fr.	207,828	166,672	130,134	168,211	.0278	4,676
Denmark	Kr.	2,061,520	1,971,914	1,980,914	2,004,783	.268	537,282
Finland	M.	4,241,289	4,691,507	4,290,000	4,407,599	.025185	111,005
France	Fr.	3,381,966	3,980,492	5,418,280	4,260,246	.039179	166,912
Germany	M.	5,860,400	6,086,209	7,286,703	6,411,104	.2382	1,527,125
Great Britain	£	2,308,704	2,295,921	2,286,663	2,297,096	4.86656	11,178,956
Latin America	$	4,402,657	4,244,718*c*	4,511,251*d*	4,386,209	—	4,386,209
Netherlands	Fl.	1,350,564	1,179,000	1,066,572	1,198,712	.402	481,882
New Zealand	£	96,950	96,950	90,000	94,633	4.86656	460,537
North America*b*	$	27,515,956	28,523,939	28,824,927	28,288,274	—	28,288,274
Norway	Kr.	3,240,510	1,796,000	2,800,000	2,612,170	.268	700,062
Sweden	Kr.	4,016,107	4,625,916	3,992,717	4,211,580	.268	1,128,703
Switzerland	Fr.	1,322,887	1,507,203	1,507,289	1,445,793	.193	279,038
South Africa	£	100,000	140,000	150,000	130,000	4.86656	632,653
							$51,273,695

a Figures for 1927.
b Exclusive of expenditure in Latin America.
c Estimated.
d Exclusive of one large mission board.

Statement of Special Funds, Income and Expense for the Three

	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930. $	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929. $
I. African Mission Fund—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	103.85	103.85	86.60
2. Income	..	..	19.32
3. Total	103.85	103.85	105.92
4. Expenditure	..	..	2.07
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	103.85	103.85	103.85
II. Budapest-Warsaw Conference—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	..	468.04	504.07
2. Income	..	..	24.31
3. Total	..	468.04	528.38
4. Expenditure	..	80.90	60.34
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	387.14	468.04
6. Balance Transferred to International Committee on Christian Approach to the Jews	..	387.14	..
III. New York Literature Account—			
1. Balance or (Deficit), January 1st	2,589.35	(53.87)	(6,766.43)
2. Income	2,140.38	6,293.89	17,330.94
3. Total	4,729.73	6,240.02	10,564.51
4. Expenditure	909.62	3,650.67	10,618.38
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	3,820.11	2,589.35	(53.87)
IV. London Literature Account—			
1. Balance or (Deficit), January 1st	172.17	(669.23)	(3,219.87)
2. Income	3,137.33	1,678.62	3,851.91
3. Total	3,309.50	1,009.39	632.04
4. Expenditure	3,684.14	837.22	1,301.27
5. Surplus or (Deficit) Balance, December 31st	(374.64)	172.17	(669.23)
V. Dr Butterfield's Budget—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	1,947.01	1,145.73	..
2. Income	3,850.00	8,158.72	6,823.70
3. Total	5,797.01	9,304.45	6,823.70
4. Expenditure	5,797.01	7,357.44	5,677.97
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	1,947.01	1,145.73
VI. Institute of African Languages and Cultures—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	..	..	..
2. Income	527.93	462.92	1,265.03
3. Total	527.93	462.92	1,265.03
4. Transmissions	527.93	462.92	1,265.03
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	..	
VII. Commission on Christian Higher Education in India—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	70.14	..	..
2. Income	5,317.71	9,374.78	..
3. Total	5,387.85	9,374.78	..
4. Expenditure	5,387.85	9,304.64	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	70.14	..

MISSIONARY COUNCIL
Years Ended December 31st, 1931, 1930 and 1929

	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931.	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1930.	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1929.
	$	$	$
VIII. Survey of Churches in Mexico—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	300.00	..	..
2. Income	..	300.00	..
3. Total	300.00	300.00	..
4. Expenditure	300.00	..	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	300.00	..
IX. Special Meeting Fund—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	5.92	..	..
2. Income	18.83	102.02	..
3. Total	24.75	102.02	..
4. Expenditure	24.75	96.10	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	5.92	..
X. Literary Assistant—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	981.55	..	..
2. Income	3,407.35	3,402.00	..
3. Total	4,388.90	3,402.00	..
4. Transmissions	3,193.68	2,420.45	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	1,195.22	981.55	..
XI. Department of Social and Industrial Research—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	(420.61)	..	..
2. Income	5,427.02	1,827.48	..
3. Total	5,006.41	1,827.48	..
4. Transmissions	5,012.79	2,248.09	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	(6.38)	(420.61)	..
XII. Kingdom of God Movement, Japan—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	..	..	..
2. Income	..	486.00	..
3. Total	..	486.00	..
4. Expenditure	..	486.00	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	..	..	..
XIII. Conference on the Message—			
1. Balance in Fund, January 1st	243.00	..	..
2. Income	98.39	243.00	..
3. Total	341.39	243.00	..
4. Expenditure	57.47	..	..
5. Balance in Fund, December 31st	283.92	243.00	..
XIV. The Victor Murray Fund for Travelling Expenses in West Africa—			
1. Income	1,713.98	..	..
2. Expenditure	1,215.00	..	..
3. Balance in Fund, December 31st	498.98	..	..
XV. Indian Literature Fund—			
1. Income	298.32	..	..
2. Transmissions	298.32	..	..
3. Balance, December 31st	..	..	..
XVI. Rhodesia Survey Fund—			
1. Income	3,587.95	..	..
2. Expenditure	3,587.95	..	..
3. Balance, December 31st	..	..	..

XVII. International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews : State- Four Months of the Year

Income	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931.	Four Months Ended Dec. 31st 1930.
	$	$
A. Balance, January 1st	1,549.49	..
B. Contributions from Great Britain and Ireland—		
1. From Agencies :		
(1) International Hebrew Christian Alliance	121.50	121.50
(2) Church of Scotland	243.00	121.50
(3) Church of Scotland—Women	121.48	60.75
(4) Church Mission to Jews	574.15	..
(5) Jerusalem and the East Mission	216.00	121.50
(6) Presbyterian Church in Ireland	24.30	..
(7) Presbyterian Church in England	..	48.60
(8) British Jews Society	110.87	155.82
(9) Missionary Council of the National Assembly Jews Committee	..	486.00
(10) Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	129.94	..
(11) East London Fund for Jews	..	145.80
(12) per National Assembly, Church of England	..	24.30
(13) Missionary Council of the Church of England	378.00	..
(14) per National Assembly (Central Board of Finance)	9.73	..
(15) Total Contributions from Agencies in Great Britain and Ireland	1,928.97	1,285.77
2. From Individuals in Great Britain and Ireland	122.22	209.22
3. Total Contributions from Great Britain and Ireland	2,051.19	1,494.99
C. Contributions from Europe—		
1. From Individuals	250.00	..
D. Contributions from North America—		
1. From Agencies :		
(1) Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church	500.00	250.00
(2) North American Hebrew Christian Alliance	125.00	..
(3) Scandinavian Zion Society	25.00	..
(4) American Mission Lutheran Church	250.00	..
(5) Protestant Episcopal Church	250.00	..
(6) Church of England in Canada	700.62	250.00
(7) Total from Agencies in North America	1,850.62	500.00
2. From Individuals in North America	1,250.00	2,451.00
3. Total Contributions from North America	3,100.62	2,951.00
E. Total Contributions	5,401.81	4,445.99
F. Budapest-Warsaw Conference Balance	7.02	387.14
G. Sales of Literature	880.00	3.20
H. Total Income	7,838.32	4,836.33

ment of Income and Expense for the Year Ended December 31st, 1931, and for 1930 Ended December 31st

Expenditure	Year Ended Dec. 31st 1931.	Four Months Ended Dec. 31st 1930.
	$	$
I. General Administration—		
1. Salary of Secretary	5,000.00	1,666.63
2. Travel Expense of Secretary	1,182.86	1,252.28
3. Clerical and Stenographic Service	1,356.48	72.90
4. Office Rent	487.90	97.20
5. Stationery and Office Supplies	323.57	52.78
6. Postage, Telegraph and Cables	184.05	11.99
7. Equipment	267.49	112.18
8. Library and Magazine Subscription	114.21	20.88
9. Total General Administration	8,916.56	3,286.84
J. Literature—		
1. Atlantic City Conference Report	1,415.07	..
2. News Sheet	142.07	..
3. Jewish Occasional Papers	573.84	..
4. Total Literature	2,130.98	..
K. Total Expenditure	11,047.54	3,286.84
L. Surplus or (Deficit)	(3,209.22)	1,549.49
M. *Less* Advances for Expenses	..	475.14
	(3,209.22)	1,074.35

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the Three Years Ended September 30th, 1931, 1930 and 1929

Liabilities	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1931. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1930. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1929. £ s. d.
A. Sundry Creditors—			
1. International Missionary Council	98 1 11	..	68 12 5
2. Sundries	66 17 9	68 7 0	65 14 5
3. Total Sundry Creditors	164 19 8	68 7 0	134 6 10
B. Subscriptions Received in Advance	172 1 4	159 4 1	169 8 10
C. Capital Account—			
1. Grant in Aid from the International Missionary Council	362 18 1	411 18 7	314 15 1
2. *Less* Loss for Year ended September 30th	362 18 1	411 18 7	314 15 1
3. Total Capital Account	..	..	..
D. Total Liabilities	£337 1 0	£227 11 1	303 15 8

Assets	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1931. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1930. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1929. £ s. d.
E. Sundry Debtors	225 4 0	197 9 4	212 9 8
F. Stock of Paper	8 0 10	24 3 0	57 13 8
G. Bank Balance—Current Account, Midland Bank Limited	103 16 2	5 18 9	33 12 4
H. Total Assets	£337 1 0	£227 11 1	£303 15 8

1929

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the year ended September 30th, 1929, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched.

The foregoing Accounts set forth correctly the transactions for the year, and the position as at September 30th, 1929.

(Signed) MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

1930

We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended September 30th, 1930, and Balance Sheet as at that date, with the Books, Vouchers, and Bankers' Certificate relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

(Signed) MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

8 FREDERICK'S PLACE, E.C.2,
November 5th, 1930.

1931

We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended September 30th, 1931, and Balance Sheet as at that date, with the Books, Vouchers and Bankers' Certificate relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

(Signed) MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

8 FREDERICK'S PLACE, E.C.2,
November 5th, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Account for the Three Years Ended September 30th, 1931, 1930 and 1929

Income	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1931. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1930. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1929. £ s. d.
1. Subscriptions Sales Received, *Less* paid in advance—			
(*a*) London	1,113 7 9	1,095 12 11½	1,164 12 11
(*b*) New York	672 19 8	634 2 5	654 7 7
(*c*) Cash Sales	13 16 8	10 1 4	17 0 8
(*d*) Total Subscription Sales Received	1,800 4 1	1,739 16 8½	1,836 1 2
2. Sales of Reprinted Articles, *Less* Cost of Printing	23 13 11	..	..
3. Proceeds from Advertisements	149 19 0	158 16 1	147 5 1
4. Sales from Sundry Publications	..	..	6 19 8
5. Interest earned on Deposit Account	0 12 2	1 8 6	3 17 5
6. Loss for Year Carried to Balance Sheet	362 18 1	411 18 7	314 15 1
7. Total Income	£2,337 7 3	£2,311 19 10½	£2,308 18 5

Expenditure	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1931. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1930. £ s. d.	Year Ended Sept. 30th, 1929. £ s. d.
1. Advertising	48 16 1	49 9 6	40 5 6
2. Books and Magazines	8 12 3	7 16 10	10 13 1
3. Carriages and Postage on *Review*	188 6 5	185 19 0	193 13 8
4. Commission on Sales	190 11 3	178 7 5	191 19 8
5. Contributors' Fees	88 15 0	105 0 0	96 11 0
6. Miscellaneous	14 14 5	13 15 0	15 16 6
7. Miscellaneous Postage and Telegrams	48 15 6	34 16 0½	34 16 9
8. Printing of the *Review*	665 1 5	683 18 5	702 7 5
9. Rent	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
10. Salaries—			
(*a*) Business and Subscription Office	210 8 6	201 9 0	194 14 9
(*b*) Editorial Salaries	506 0 0	503 0 0	478 7 6
(*c*) Pension Fund	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
11. Stationery	32 4 2	21 16 11	19 12 11
12. Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet Sundry Office Expenditure	135 2 3	126 11 9	129 19 8
13. Total Expenditure	£2,337 7 3	£2,311 19 10½	£2,308 18 5

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON

I. General Account

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended September 30th, 1930

Income

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Contributions from Societies per List appended :		
Per Foreign Missions Conference of North America	551 1 7	
Per Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	556 4 0	
		1,107 5 7
II. Special Contributions :		
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland (being Balance transferred by the Committee on Christian Literature for Africa)	228 15 7	
Per Canadian Women's Day of Prayer	61 12 0	
Per Foreign Missions Conference of North America	5 1 2	
		295 8 9
III. Interest on Deposit Account		9 10 0
		£1,412 4 4

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Administration Charges :		
Salaries	435 11 10	
Stationery, Postages, and Miscellaneous	91 16 10	
Rent, Heating, Lighting, Cleaning, Rates, etc.	100 0 0	
		627 8 8
II. Secretary's Travelling Expenses		204 16 9
III. Office Furniture		24 7 6
IV. Funds as at September 30th, 1930		555 11 5
		£1,412 4 4

II. Balance Sheet as at September 30th, 1930

Funds and Liabilities

	£ s. d.
I. Funds on Hand as Income and Expenditure Account	555 11 5

Assets

	£ s. d.
I. Cash (on Current and Deposit Accounts) in the Hands of the Hon. Treasurer of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	418 1 5
II. Sundry Debtors—being Contributions received from Societies after the close of Accounts	137 10 0
	£555 11 5

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended September 30th, 1930, with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

(Signed) MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

8 FREDERICK'S PLACE, E.C.2,
13th November 1930.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR AFRICA

Contributions from Societies to the Budget for the Year Ended September 30th, 1930

British Societies :

	£	s.	d.
Baptist Missionary Society	100	0	0
Church Missionary Society	104	4	0
Church Missionary Society (Lagos)	50	0	0
Church of Scotland	50	0	0
Friends Service Council	12	0	0
London Missionary Society	25	0	0
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society	25	0	0
Religious Tract Society	50	0	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	50	0	0
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	40	0	0
United Methodist Church	10	0	0
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	40	0	0
	£556	4	0

North American Societies :

	£	s.	d.
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	71	8	2
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	20	9	6
American Bible Society	5	2	4
American Friends Board	15	6	1
Board of Foreign Missions Methodist Episcopal Church	51	6	1
Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.	74	18	6
Board of Foreign Missions United Church of Canada	15	7	0
Board of Foreign Missions United Presbyterian Church	61	6	0
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	10	4	9
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.	51	4	0
General Mission Board Church of the Brethren	15	16	5
Hephsibah Faith Missionary Association	1	0	5
National Council Y.M.C.A.	4	1	7
Phelps-Stokes Fund	102	7	2
United Christian Missionary Society	20	9	7
United Lutheran Church in America	20	9	3
Woman's Missionary Society United Church of Canada	10	4	9
	£551	1	7

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON

I. General Account

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended September 30th, 1931

Income

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Funds as at September 30th, 1930	555 11 5	
Less Special Donation received in 1929–30 for *Bulletin* Publication Expenses, and now Transferred to Earmarked Account	61 12 0	
		493 19 5
II. Contributions from Societies per List appended :		
Per Foreign Missions Conference of North America	538 18 10	
Per Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland £451 6 3		
Less Overpayment of Last Year's Contribution Refunded 2 0 0		
	449 6 3	
		988 5 1
III. Miscellaneous Contributions :		
Phelps-Stokes Fund	102 13 5	
Per Committee of Reference and Counsel	5 6 8	
		108 0 1
IV. Interest on Deposit Account		6 3 9
		£1,596 8 4

Expenditure

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Administration :		
Salaries	480 0 0	
Stationery, Postages, and Miscellaneous	87 11 3	
Rent, Heating, Lighting, Cleaning, Rates, etc.	100 9 8	
		668 0 11
II. Secretary's Travelling Expenses		120 16 11
III. Office Furniture		10 10 0
IV. Funds on Hand at September 30th, 1931		797 0 6
		£1,596 8 4

II. *Bulletin* Account

Receipts

	£ s. d.
Donation received in 1929–30 and transferred from Last Year's Accounts.	61 12 0
Donation per Canadian Women's Day of Prayer	81 16 10
Sundry Sales	3 15 5
	£147 4 3

Payments

	£ s. d.
Sundry Publication Expenses	67 17 2
Funds on Hand at September 30th, 1931	79 7 1
	£147 4 3

III. *Listen* Account

Receipts

	£ s. d.
Donation per the American Women's Committee for Literature	102 16 7

Payments

	£ s. d.
Sundry Printing and Editorial Outlays	22 2 11
Funds on Hand at September 30th, 1931	80 13 8
	£102 16 7

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR AFRICA

IV. Sundry Publications Account

Receipts

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Donations	27	1	1

Payments

	£	s.	d.
Funds on Hand at September 30th, 1931	27	1	1

V. Balance Sheet as at September 30th, 1931

Funds and Liabilities

				£	s.	d.
I. Balances at Credit of the Committee and Publications Account :						
General Account	£797	0	6			
Bulletin Account	79	7	1			
Listen Account	80	13	8			
Sundry Publications Account	27	1	1			
				984	2	4
II. Sundry Creditors :						
Subscription Sales of *Listen* received in Advance				9	12	7
				£993	14	11

Assets

	£	s.	d.
I. Cash (on Current and Deposit Accounts) in the Hands of the Hon. Treasurer of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	899	8	8
II. Sundry Debtors—being Contributions received from Societies after the close of the Accounts	94	6	3
	£993	14	11

Auditor's Report

We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended September 30th, 1931, and the Balance Sheet as at that date, with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify them to be correct.

MANN, JUDD, GORDON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

8 FREDERICK'S PLACE, E.C.2,
November 9th, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR AFRICA

Contributions from Societies to the Budget for the Year Ended September 30th, 1931

British Societies :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baptist Missionary Society	94	6	3			
Church Missionary Society	50	0	0			
Church Missionary Society (Lagos)	25	0	0			
Church of Scotland	50	0	0			
Friends' Service Council	2	0	0			
London Missionary Society	25	0	0			
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society	15	0	0			
Religious Tract Society	50	0	0			
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	40	0	0			
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	50	0	0			
United Methodist Church	10	0	0			
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	40	0	0			
	£451	6	3			
Less Overpayment of last year's contribution from the Friends' Service Council refunded	2	0	0			
				£449	6	3

North American Societies :

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	33	18	4			
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	20	10	8			
American Friends' Board	15	8	0			
Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church	114	0	11			
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.	98	2	3			
Board of Foreign Missions, United Presbyterian Church	30	16	0			
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	12	10	10			
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.	51	6	8			
Foreign Mission Board, National Baptist Convention	3	1	7			
General Mission Board, Church of the Brethren	14	10	6			
United Christian Missionary Society	20	10	8			
United Lutheran Church in America	41	1	9			
Women's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada	10	5	4			
Federation of Women's Board of Foreign Missions	5	2	8			
Women's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	17	9	5			
Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church	25	1	7			
Free Methodist General Mission Board	6	5	5			
Board of Foreign Missions, United Church of Canada	18	16	3			
				538	18	10
				£988	5	1

II. BUDGETS FOR 1933

a. International Missionary Council

		$
A.	Administration :	
	1. Salaries of Secretaries and Assistants	17,306.00
	2. Salaries of Stenographers	4,944 00
	3. Shares in Business Offices	986.00
	4. Rent, Rates, Cleaning, Lighting, Heating	4,862.00
	5. Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,572.00
B.	Travelling Expenses :	
	1. Secretaries	750.00
	2. Committee Members	750.00
C.	Expenses of Chairman's Office	1,400.00
D.	Printing :	
	1. Minutes and Sundries	300.00
E.	*International Review of Missions :*	
	1. Subsidy	729.00
	2. Pension	486.00
F.	Contingent Fund	100.00
G.	Premiums for Retirement Allowances	2,087.43
		$36,272.43

b. Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews

	$
Salaries :	
Secretary	5,000
Assistant	1,750
Travel	1,000
Office Rental	300
Supplies	250
Telegrams and Postages	200
Library and Journals	75
Contingencies	275
Projects :	
Meetings	150
Literature :	
News Sheets	150
Pamphlets	150
Premium for Annuity Fund	500
	$9,800

c. Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel

	Frs.	$
Rent and Water	2,260	
Heating	300	
Cleaning	650	
Telephone	800	
Cables and Telegrams	100	
Office Supplies, Printing, and Postages	1,365	
Furniture	800	
Books and Journals	1,000	
Electricity	50	
Travel	6,500	
International Christian Study Centre	400	
Salaries	49,125	
Contingent Fund	750	
Total	Frs. 64,100	
		12,800
Retiring Fund		637
		$13,437

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND COUNSEL: INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL, GENEVA, JUNE 1932

INTRODUCTION.—The Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel of the International Missionary Council was opened at Geneva in September 1930. An office was secured at 2 Rue de Montchoisy in the same building with the World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and the Stockholm Institute for Life and Work, and from the beginning fraternal relations have been maintained with these organizations.

The task of the Department during this first period has been to endeavour to find itself in relation to the work of Christian World Missions, to discover those problems and areas of missionary activity to which it should devote its energies and to find the best means of rendering an effective service. There was also the necessity of determining priorities in urgency and importance of the social problems of missions and deciding which tasks should be undertaken commensurate with the slender resources, equipment and staff limitations of the Department.

The work of this initial period may be divided into four or five categories; such as developing contacts with organizations and individuals, establishment of an office and working equipment, opening of an information service, undertaking specific field projects, and travel and attendance at conferences.

I

CONTACTS.—1. As the latest comer in the group of international organizations established at Geneva, a certain amount of time was given to making the acquaintance of leaders in those institutions whose activities bore a relation to the field of the Department. Particularly helpful relations have been established with the International Labour Office, with certain sections of the League of Nations,

and a few other organizations. Through these contacts a gratifying interest in the work of the Department has been revealed and expressed in practical ways. The Native Labour Section of the International Labour Office has, in particular, welcomed the opening of our work in Geneva. Its officials have been most cordial and helpful in counsel, and have supplied us with documentary material and information of value.

2. The Department has become a member of the International Christian Study Centre established at 2 Rue de Montchoisy, with the purpose of promoting devotional and intellectual fellowship and for pooling certain of the common services of the international Christian groups in Geneva. The members of the International Christian Study Centre, in addition to this Department are: the World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, the Stockholm Institute for Life and Work, the World's Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations and the World's Student Christian Federation.

3. Acquaintance has been made through correspondence or personal visitation with many of the national constituent members of the International Missionary Council. The directors have conferred with missionary leaders in Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin, Basel, Herrnhut, Lausanne, London, Paris, Atlantic City, New York, Toronto, Capetown, Johannesburg, the Belgian Congo and Angola.

4. Through letters to mission fields and key missionaries, the Department has sought to discover sources of knowledge and experience in problems of social and industrial concern, and has endeavoured to acquaint such mission leaders with the fact of the Department's organization and has placed its services at their disposal.

II

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND WORKING EQUIPMENT.— The creation of a bureau which purports to supply information and to conduct research presupposes the assembling of suitable working tools and reference material together with a minimum operating staff. This has been a difficult task in view of the immensity and variety of the fields touched by the Department and its very limited financial resources. The nucleus of a small reference library has been formed with about one hundred volumes which have been catalogued and card indexed. A carefully selected list of journals is on file, repre-

senting the principal mission fields as well as social, economic, political, international and inter-racial areas of interest.

A reading and clipping service is maintained, whereby these publications are gleaned for relevant material on the Department's problems, and a filing system for pamphlets and cuttings has been organized.

The emphasis upon this side of the Department's work must continue to be qualitative rather than quantitative. It is constantly necessary to determine what are the lowest minimum requirements of the office consistent with the responsibilities placed upon it and its small budget, and to learn to make a wise use of the working materials and documents of larger and better equipped organizations.

III

INFORMATION SERVICE.—The Department has made a beginning in the furnishing of information upon social and economic questions with which missions are vitally concerned. The accessibility of the League and International Labour Office commissions having responsibility for such questions as opium and narcotics, the liquor traffic, forced labour, the white slave traffic, and mandated territories, together with the wealth of available documentary material bearing upon these subjects, has led the Department to attempt occasional summaries of the work and findings of some of these commissions. This has been in the belief that the progress of international control and suppression of such social evils which are directly affecting the welfare and conditioning the possibilities of spiritual growth of the younger Christian communities, are matters of deep concern to church and mission leaders.

Three memoranda have been issued, i.e. a statement on the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs ; a memorandum on the suppression of opium smoking and the Bangkok Conference ; and a memorandum on the twenty-first session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. These have been circulated among the members of the International Missionary Council, to mission boards and organizations and individuals having a special concern in the bearing of these questions upon the progress of missions. A quarterly *News Sheet* on social and economic questions in which missions are interested has been started, the first issue appearing in April and the second at the end of June

1932. By this means the Department hopes to keep missions informed of the actual conditions and developments in the social and economic life of countries in which mission work is being carried on. News on missionary activities in social and economic spheres will also be carried in the *News Sheet* with the hope that this may tend to bring about an exchange of experience between mission fields.

In the early spring of 1932 the Department circulated a questionnaire on the problem of opium smoking and growing in relation to the work of missions. Assistance has been given in a few instances to mission groups in supplying information related to specific problems with which they are dealing; for example, data and source material on the problem of developing small unit industries applicable to the needs and conditions of the North China farmer were secured for the National Council of China.

IV

SPECIFIC PROJECTS OF RESEARCH.—The Department considers one of its primary functions to be the undertaking of research. It should be in a position accurately to estimate the importance of those problems that are brought to its attention which require special investigation, their relevance to the whole missionary task of the Church and their priority of urgency. It further should be able to enlist and co-ordinate the work of experts who are capable of applying themselves constructively to such research projects, and finally, it must be ready to secure the funds for carrying out such research from outside the customary sources of missionary support.

Soon after the opening of the Department the attention of its directors was drawn to a specific industrial situation in South Africa which presents a searching challenge to the Christian Church. A request was made by representatives of several missionary societies having large interests in the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, that the department undertake a study of the human needs occasioned by the rapid industrialization of the populations in the mining regions of these territories. The penetration by the influences of European civilization into native society, as exemplified in the mining areas, is a matter of deep concern to all well-wishers of native life. To Christian missions, however, this industrial movement that is sweeping Africa presents both an incomparable opportunity and a grave challenge

to the Gospel of Christ. Native social institutions and tribal organizations are breaking up; traditional moral sanctions and family obligations are disappearing; the power of heathen doctrines and practices is weakening. The Christian mission has an inescapable obligation to introduce the power of the Gospel and Christ's way of life during this period of disintegration, so as to build a new spiritual and social structure for Africa before the people are swept by forces of irreligion, licence and materialism. What fabrics must be built into this new structure? What is the place of the Native in the new economic development that European and American capital are fostering in Africa? What should be the emphasis and scope of mission work required to minister to this new society? How can the liberating and enriching power of Christ be made manifest and effective in view of all these forces that are striving for the soul of Africa? There is imminent danger that the industrialized Native, having broken with his inheritance of religious and social beliefs and controls, will stand in the position of the man in Jesus' parable in Matt. xii. 43, 45, who, after being rid of an unclean spirit, soon found himself—empty, swept and garnished—at the mercy of seven other spirits more evil than his former tenant. The Church of Christ alone can save the last state of the African from becoming worse than the first.

These are questions on which the enquiry will attempt to throw light. A small commission of experts will devote the last half of 1932 to this undertaking. The personnel includes two Africa missionaries of outstanding experience, an economist, a sociologist and a student of native administration. The Department considers it of the highest importance that each member of the team, in addition to exceptional technical preparation, brings to the task an active sympathy and belief in the mission of the Christian Church in Africa. It is an additional fact of significance that the funds for this first field project of the Department have been supplied by the Carnegie Corporation and the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

V

FUTURE PLANS AND PROGRAMME.—The work of the Department during the ensuing period cannot be forecast with certainty. The undertaking is so recent and is in such an untried field that this report is necessarily more in the nature of a record of exploration and of testing than of solid achievement. The directors, however,

after this initial period of twenty months have the conviction that a challenging need has called the Department into being. Whether the Department can be of service in meeting this need is a question which it is still too early to answer. One must look for the answer not only to the directors, but to the members of the I.M.C., the secretaries of the mission boards and the missionaries in the field. It is essentially a co-operative enterprise depending for its results, if they are to have any significance whatever, upon the understanding, prayer and collaboration of widely separated and different groups of Christian leaders.

For the ensuing period the directors suggest that the programme just reported should be developed ; i.e. an information service for the assistance of missions in effectively understanding and meeting the social and economic problems facing them. Where gaps exist in the available data bearing on a problem, or where a new situation challenging the Christian Church appears in the social and industrial field, the Department should endeavour to carry out enquiries for providing the data for such gaps and illuminating such situations. The *News Sheet*, at present a quarterly issue, should be continued. The procedure of preparing occasional memoranda on important questions in the field of the Department should be followed. The directors desire to continue to place themselves and the facilities of their office at the service of mission boards, institutions and individual missionaries. It is hoped that the field work of the Africa Industrialization Enquiry will be completed by December, and the report will appear in the spring of 1933.

In the gleaning of opinion from many mission fields as to the question of those social and economic situations which form the most serious menace to the Christian Church in mission lands, the cinema problem has taken a foremost place. The directors wish to consult with the leaders of the I.M.C. regarding the advisability of making this problem the next major research project of the Department. It is recognized that widespread and serious efforts in regard to this problem have been undertaken in many countries. The first task of the Department would therefore seem to be a thorough exploration of the accumulated experience in this field with special reference to its bearing upon the Christian Church. It is expected that from such a preliminary study indications will appear as to the particular angle from which the Department should attempt to make its own contribution to the problem.

APPENDIX D

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON THE AFRICA INDUSTRIALIZATION ENQUIRY

The Department of Social and Industrial Research of the International Missionary Council is about to undertake its first piece of field investigation. On July 1st a team of three men sent by the Department will sail from Southampton for Capetown and, after meeting the Africa members of the team in Johannesburg and conferring with their South African counsellors, will proceed north, fifteen hundred miles to the Belgian Congo, to begin the enquiry in the mining districts of the Katanga and Kasai provinces.

The object of the commission is to carry out an enquiry into the human needs occasioned by the rapid industrialization of the populations in the great mining areas of southern Africa, and to throw light upon the implications and responsibilities which these changes hold for Christian missions.

The industrialization of the African in the gold mines of the Witwatersrand for forty years has been one of the outstanding influences in the modernization of the Bantu race. For better or for worse the system has been placing its mark upon the African and has brought fundamental changes to native society. With the opening of the newer mining centres in the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, the process of industrial transformation of native life witnessed in the Union of South Africa is being re-enacted. However, government, organized capital and missions are in varying measure alive to the responsibility that rests upon them for avoiding the serious evils which have developed under the mining systems of the Union, and are aware of their opportunity to conserve, stabilize and re-create the African people.

It is probable that at no time in human history has so great a number of primitive people been subjected to so rapid an introduction to an advanced civilization. A gap of many thousands of years of human development has been leaped in the space of a few years, or even months, as these savages adjust themselves to the highly mechanical world that European markets and capital have created

in the African bush. It is a shattering and revolutionary experience for the Native to come into the mines and urban communities, for it cuts the moorings and continuity which binds him to all that is in his past. In the place of the sanctions and values that the past has created for the Native, new values and controls are substituted which to him are, for the most part, meaningless and capricious and which he is unable to relate to anything in his own experience.

It is apparent that though the early task of missions in building a Christian Church and society in the old heathen primitive environment was desperately difficult, it was simple when compared with the task of modern missions in Africa. The influence of the pagan gods of so-called Christian lands has broken in upon the isolation of the African bush to complicate immensely the position of the modern missionary.

The study will aim at throwing light on the whole movement of industrialization of the Native, a movement which is affecting half the continent of Africa. It will include in its scope the processes of adjustment of native society and the individual to the new wage economy introduced by western capital; to the alien sanctions and requirements of European law and administration that have been superimposed upon the tribal system; to the new moral and ethical concepts and rules of the Christian religion; to the new social and community patterns, restraints, obligations and liberties. It will be concerned with such matters as the place of the native African in the Europeanized system of society that is crystallizing in his continent. How can a healthy, indigenous Christian Church be established which will stand the strains of the transition from the old to the new order? By what methods and policies can missions occupy most advantageously the new mining and urban areas?

The problems occasioned for missions by the depopulation of their district through the influence of the mines.

What educational emphasis is needed for preparing the young people for the new economic order?

How can the mining and urban areas be made to contribute to the evangelization of the Bantu race?

What are the religious and social needs of the European communities in the mining areas?

What special type of missionary personnel and training is required for ministering to the needs of the populations in the mining districts?

These are the questions on which the enquiry aims at throwing

light—questions with which missions are profoundly concerned, and which condition their future development in Africa.

The enquiry will approach the problem from four angles—those of native administration, economics, sociology and missions. The close relationships of government, large industry and missions and their interdependence upon one another, calls for a careful analysis of the factors that condition the activities of these three dominant influences that are changing Africa. The members of the team have been chosen with this in view. The leader and co-ordinator of the team is Mr. J. Merle Davis, director of the Geneva Department, himself a missionary of experience in the Pacific area. Associated with him will be Mr Leo Marquard, lecturer in History of Grey College School, Bloemfontein, a student of native administration and expert in native affairs; Mr A. E. G. Robinson, lecturer in Economics and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University; and Mr. C. W. Coulter, Professor of Sociology of Ohio Wesleyan University. The part-time services of the well-known American Board missionary, Rev. Ray Phillips of Johannesburg, have been secured for the enquiry, and it is hoped that Miss Mabel Shaw, Principal of the M'bereshi Girls' School (L.M.S.) of Northern Rhodesia, will also join the personnel of the team.

The report of the enquiry will endeavour to embody not only the observations of the team members but the experience of representative Africa missionaries, educators, officials, business men, academic experts and Natives who know intimately the various aspects of the subject. With this in view the collaboration of a carefully selected circle of more than fifty people from the Congo to the Cape has been secured. These are helping in assembling source materials and the developing of schedules and questionnaires. A smaller group of expert counsellors in South Africa, Europe and America have been lending their best thought for a year or more in helping to set up the programme of the enquiry. Thus in a measure the project has already become a co-operative enterprise and the work of the team members in these ways is being widely supplemented and reinforced.

The team will be in Africa from the middle of July until early December, and will give about four weeks to the Congo, five weeks to Northern Rhodesia, two weeks to Southern Rhodesia and six weeks to the Union of South Africa. The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to finance this missionary research undertaking as coming within the scope of its interests in Africa.

APPENDIX E

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, MEETING AT HIGH LEIGH, HODDESDON, HERTS, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1932

(*a*) The Conference believes that God is visiting His Church in the circumstances of these days with the purpose of enriching its life and work; and that the call to the missionary societies is to come afresh humbly to Him that they may learn His mind.

(*b*) The Conference feels that in order to arrive at a better understanding of the situation, it is desirable that societies should share in larger measure with each other their understanding of the will of God for their work. Accordingly, it requests the officers at Edinburgh House to collect from the societies full information as to their policies of retrenchment, already adopted or contemplated; and, after collating these, to secure conference on the subject in order that future action may proceed in mutual consultation and an understanding of the principles on which each society is acting.

(*c*) The Conference requests the British representatives at the Herrnhut meeting of the Committee of the International Missionary Council to report for its information the steps taken by this Conference, in the hope that similar action may be found possible in the other sending countries, so that each society may know the policies of all other societies working in the same area.

(*d*) The Conference believes that the missionary societies have a special contribution to make in the presentation of the Evangel of God to men at home as well as abroad; and that they must discharge their responsibility to interpret to the Church the witness to the work of God in the lives of men and women in mission lands. With acknowledgment of past failures, the members of the Conference, for themselves and the societies they represent, accept this evangelistic responsibility and express their desire to give effect to it in their work among the home Churches.

APPENDIX F

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS

The Committee is organized as a sub-committee of the International Missionary Council, and is a department of that Council.

1. NAME.—The name of the Committee is The International Missionary Council's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

2. AIMS.—The aims of the Committee are :

a. To study the Jewish world in its various aspects, to develop wise policies and an effective and comprehensive programme.

b. To co-ordinate missionary work among Jews throughout the world so as to prevent overlapping of effort, provide for the effective occupation of neglected areas and to become a means of communication for the sharing of knowledge, experience and methods.

c. To foster the production and circulation of literature for Jews appropriate for present-day needs as well as literature for Christians to emphasize Christian responsibility toward the Jews.

d. To stimulate action in the various Christian communions with the purpose of enlisting local congregations in a ministry to the Jews in their parishes.

e. To enlist the co-operation of such agencies as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the Student Christian Movements in definite service for the Jews.

3. POLICY.—The general policy of the Committee shall be formulated by the Committee in consultation with the officers of the International Missionary Council.

4. ORGANIZATION.

a. The Committee shall not exceed twenty-five members, who are to be appointed by the Committee of the Inter-

national Missionary Council, after consultation with the sectional divisions provided for in 4*b*, so as to secure adequate representation of the co-operating bodies. Vacancies in the membership may be filled by the officers in the interim between meetings of the International Missionary Council Committee.

b. There shall be at least three sectional divisions of the Committee—one each for Continental Europe, Great Britain and North America. As work develops, additional sectional divisions may be created. The sectional divisions may co-opt additional members for active participation in the programme of their regions or areas, or they may, if desired, join with or merge into existing National Committees. But only the twenty-five designated persons under 4*a* shall be regarded as members of the International Committee.

c. The Chairman and Secretaries of the International Missionary Council are *ex officio* members of the Committee.

d. There shall be a Director who shall be a departmental officer of the International Missionary Council. He shall be appointed by the Committee of the Council in consultation with the departmental committee. He shall be responsible for the prosecution of the programme and activities of the Department as decided upon by the Committee.

5. FINANCE.—The financial budget of the Committee shall be prepared by the Committee and shall be governed by the provisions governing the finances of the International Missionary Council, but always with the understanding that the budget shall be wholly supplementary to the income and expenditures of the Council. No financial obligation on account of the Committee shall be assumed in excess of the assured income provided annually by the co-operating agencies and individual contributors.

APPENDIX G

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS

We are assured that the steps taken by the International Missionary Council, through the inclusion of work for the Jews in its programme, and the establishment of a special Department on the Christian Approach to the Jews, have been abundantly justified. Much has already been accomplished in the study of the Jewish field, in the development of a more adequate programme, and in securing fuller co-operation between various agencies engaged in Jewish work. But only a beginning has been made. World conditions which have affected so profoundly missionary work for all peoples have wrought revolutionary changes in Jewish life and thought. These demand our earnest consideration as we meet in this historic centre of missionary adventure.

We recognize the especial need and urgency of the use of every available means by the Christian Church to stay the progress of racial prejudice against the Jews which now manifests itself in various forms in different lands. We record our unyielding opposition to all such prejudice directed against any people or race as contrary to the spirit of Christ, and we urge that Christians everywhere seek the removal of the causes and consequences of anti-Jewish feeling and the cultivation of truly Christian attitudes toward the Jews.

We believe that the present Jewish situation throughout the world is a distinct call of God to the Christian Church to interpret Jesus Christ to the Jews in terms of sympathy and kindness on the basis of the pronouncement made at the Atlantic City Conference :

1. We are profoundly convinced that Jesus Christ is God's answer to the whole world's need. Having found Him to be the Way, the Truth, and the Life for ourselves, we are persuaded that what He is and does for us He can be and do for all men.

5. We believe that, having found in Jesus Christ, our Redeemer, the supreme revelation of God, and having discovered our fellowship with Him to be our most priceless treasure and the only adequate way to spiritual life, we should have an overmastering desire to share Him with others and very specially with those who are His own people according to the flesh. We therefore have a clear and compelling evangelistic purpose

so to present Jesus Christ, by word and deed, to the Jews, that they may be attracted to His personality and recognize Him as their Christ, as in truth He was and is.

It is our conviction that the time has passed when the Christian approach to the Jews should be left to independent and unrelated missions having no organic connexion with the Christian Church, and we urge that each body of Christians make it an integral part of its missionary responsibility, both at home and abroad.

In particular, we call attention to the unparalleled opportunity afforded for individual churches to include Jews in their ministry where their wide distribution has brought them within the bounds of thousands of parishes. We would earnestly ask the clergy and church workers in such parishes to consider these opportunities for breaking down prejudice, and of making Christ known to their Jewish neighbours through appreciation, friendly contacts, and the welcome of an open door.

We would call the attention to the boards and societies represented in this Council to the fact that on many fields to which their missionaries are sent, Jews in varying numbers are found. Already in such fields as India, Persia, Iraq and Egypt missionaries have won an encouraging response from Jews. We have here at hand an inviting opportunity to manifest the Christian spirit and to share with these scattered members of the race of Jesus the faith which the missionaries are endeavouring to carry to other peoples.

Finally we endorse the plan of the Department to enlarge the scope of its service by seeking ways of approach to Jewish students, Jewish youth adrift from the synagogue and other hitherto untouched groups such as the spiritual leaders of Jewry.

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Minutes of the Committee
International
June

MINUTES
OF THE COMMITTEE
of the
INTERNATIONAL
MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Northfield, Massachusetts
September 27 – October 7, 1935

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

2, EATON GATE
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MINUTES

THE Committee of the International Missionary Council met from Friday evening, September 27, to Friday, October 4, 1935, in the Chateau of the Northfield Hotel at East Northfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A., on the invitation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

First Session, Friday, September 27, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

After prayer led by Prebendary Cash, Dr. Mott opened the meeting with a brief address in which he welcomed the delegates, and spoke of the significance of the meeting.

1. Constitution of the Meeting and Other Arrangements.

(a) It was reported that the majority of the national bodies, no dissent being recorded, had notified their approval of the amendments to the constitution proposed at the Herrnhut meeting. The Chairman formally declared that the two following amendments had been adopted:

Article 4 of the constitution of the Council is amended by striking out the provision for two representatives from the Missionary Conference of Northern Europe and by adding provision for one representative from each of the following, namely, Dansk Missionsraad, Norsk Missionsraad, Suomen Lähetysneuvosto and Svenska Missionsradet.

The following section is added to Article 4:

Each regularly established department of the Council may be represented in the Committee of the Council by its Chairman or other representative of the Committee directing the department's work. Such a representative shall have for each meeting the same rights and privileges as the other delegates.

(b) The following list of officially appointed delegates was presented and accepted:

AUSTRALIA	
National Missionary Council of Australia	Rev. Canon H. E. Hyde
BELGIUM	
Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo	M. le Pasteur Henri Anet
BRAZIL	
Confederacão Evangélica do Brasil	Prof. J. Earl Moreland
CHINA	
National Christian Council of China	Rev. E. C. Lobenstine Mr. T. H. Sun
CONGO BELGE	
Conseil Protestant du Congo	Rev. John M. Springer, D.D.
DENMARK	
Dansk Missionsraad	Rev. Axel Malmström

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FRANCE	
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	M. le Pasteur D. Couve, D.D.
GERMANY	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag	Rev. Martin Schlunk, D.Theol. Rev. Julius Richter, D.Theol., D.D.
GREAT BRITAIN	
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	Rev. Prebendary W. Wilson Cash, D.D. Rev. A. M. Chirgwin Rev. A. S. Kydd Rev. W. J. Noble Rev. C. E. Wilson
INDIA	
National Christian Council of India, Burma, and Ceylon	Surendra Kumar Datta, M.B., Ch.B. Rev. Murray T. Titus, D.D.
JAPAN	
National Christian Council of Japan	Mr. G. S. Phelps Mr. Etsuzo V. Yoshida
KOREA	
Korean National Christian Council	Rev. Wm. Earl Shaw
LATIN AMERICA	
Committee on Coöperation in Latin America	Rev. Samuel G. Inman, LL.D.
MEXICO	
Concilio Nacional de Iglesias Evangelicas	Señor G. Baez Camargo
NEAR EAST	
Near East Christian Council for Missionary Coöperation	Rev. H. H. Riggs Rev. John S. Badeau
NETHERLANDS	
Nederlandsche Zendingsraad	Dr. C. W. Th. Baron van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam
NORTH AMERICA	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	Rev. J. H. Arnup, D.D. Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer, D.D. Rev. F. F. Goodsell, D.D. Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, M.D. Rev. John A. Mackay, Ph.D. Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon Mrs. Harper Sibley
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	
National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands	Rev. Francisco S. Galvez
SIAM	
National Christian Council of Siam	Miss Lucy Starling
SOUTH AFRICA	
General Missionary Council of South Africa	Rev. Ray E. Phillips
SWEDEN	
Svenska Missionsradet	Prof. Knut B. Westman, T.D.F.K.
SWITZERLAND	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	M. le Pasteur Abel de Meuron

(c) The following officers of the International Missionary Council were present:

CHAIRMAN: Dr. John R. Mott
VICE-CHAIRMEN: Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam
Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D.
SECRETARIES: J. H. Oldham, D.D.
Rev. William Paton
Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D.
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES: Miss B. D. Gibson
Miss E. B. Strong

(d) On the nomination of the officers the following were coöpted as consultant members: Mr. Kenneth Maclennan, Rev. Akira Ebisawa, Rev. Ralph H. Long, D.D., Rev. Charles R. Hamilton, D.D., and the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, LL.D., K.C.

(e) On the recommendation of the officers, Rev. Leslie B. Moss, D.D. and Miss Florence Tyler, as secretaries of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, were invited to participate in the meeting and permitted to receive all papers.

(f) On the recommendation of the officers, Rev. George W. Carpenter and Mr. Basil Mathews were recognized as visitors and permitted to receive all papers.

(g) Miss Gibson and Miss Strong were appointed minute secretaries.

(h) It was agreed that all matters of publicity be referred to Mr. Mathews.

(i) A daily time-table was agreed upon.

(j) The following committees were appointed:

FINANCE AND POLICY

Mr. Noble, *Chairman*
Dr. Arnup
Baron van Boetzelaer
Dr. Cash
Dr. Diffendorfer
Dr. Goodsell
Mr. Lobenstine
Mr. Maclennan
Dr. Moss
Dr. Richter
Mr. Rowell
Dr. Westman
Mr. Yoshida

NOMINATIONS

Dr. Couve, *Chairman*
Dr. Lerrigo
Mr. Malmström
Mr. Sun
Mr. Wilson

CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS

Mr. Maclennan, *Chairman*
Dr. Arnup
Mr. Badeau
Baroness van Boetzelaer
Dr. Diffendorfer
Canon Hyde
Dr. Inman
Mr. Kydd
Dr. Long
Dr. Mackay
Mr. Mathews
Dr. Richter
Mr. Wilson

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND COUNSEL

Dr. Goodsell, *Chairman*
Dr. Anet
Mr. Chirgwin
Dr. Datta
Dr. Inman
Mr. Lobenstine
Mr. Phelps
Mr. Phillips

NOTE: Add under Paragraph (c) above:

DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND COUNSEL: Mr. J. Merle Davis.
COMMITTEE ON THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS: Conrad Hoffmann, Ph.D.
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR AFRICA: Miss Margaret Wrong.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Dr. Latourette, *Chairman*	Mr. Galvez
Sr. Camargo	Dr. Schlunk
Dr. Cheng	Mrs. Sibley
Mr. Chirgwin	Dr. Titus
M. de Meuron	Miss Wrong

BUSINESS

Dr. Mott, *Chairman*	Dr. Oldham
Baroness van Boetzelaer	Mr. Paton
Dr. Cheng	Dr. Warnshuis

(k) It was agreed that a daily devotional service should be held at 11.15 A.M. This was led on successive days by: M. le pasteur D. Couve, Dr. Cash, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Kydd, Dr. Cheng, Baroness van Boetzelaer, Dr. Anet and Dr. Datta. A communion service was held at 7.15 A.M. on Sunday.

2. Approval of Salisbury Minutes. The printed minutes of the *Ad Interim* Committee meeting at Salisbury, 1934, were presented to the Committee and approved.

3. Agenda. The agenda circulated in advance was accepted as a topical outline for the meeting, the order of presentation being referred to the Business Committee.

Second Session, Saturday, September 28, 9.15 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

4. Report by the Chairman. Dr. Mott gave a short account of his work since the Herrnhut meeting. During these three years (1) he held conferences and consultations with representatives of the Orthodox Churches of the Near East and South-eastern and Central Europe, resulting in the fresh realization by them of their responsibility for the evangelistic work among their own youth and also of their obligation to the Moslems. (2) He visited South Africa, the Rhodesias, Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa, meeting with missionaries and African leaders. (3) He visited the Far East where he held conferences in Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippines, to discuss the proposals of the Salisbury meeting regarding a general Council meeting to be held somewhere in the Far East in 1938, and to take counsel with them regarding their major problems.

5. Secretarial Reports. Dr. Oldham and Mr. Paton, reported on their work as secretaries of the Council for the years since the meeting at Herrnhut.

Dr. Oldham spoke of the responsibilities which he had assumed in connection with the research department of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work in preparation for its conference in 1937. He explained the nature of the program of study on certain fundamental aspects of Christianity in relation to the problems exercising men's minds and the challenge of secular views of life. These subjects are as pressing in the East as in the West and lie at the root of the whole missionary enterprise, and therefore the study has a vital relation to the plans of the International Missionary Council. *See* Minutes 20 and 45.

Dr. Oldham was asked to prepare a pamphlet explaining the plans for this study with relation to the work of the International Missionary Council.

6. Statement of Accounts. An audited financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1934, together with a financial report and comparison of income and expenditure for the years 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935, was presented by Dr. Warnshuis in the absence of the treasurer. These statements were referred to the Committee on Finance and Policy. (*See* Appendix A.)

7. Greetings from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The Chairman read the following telegram and was requested to acknowledge it with the thanks of the Committee.

> Executive Committee Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America meeting in New York today extends sincere greetings to International Missionary Council especially to distinguished Christian leaders of other lands and races. We are increasingly conscious of the fellowship that binds us all together as one Body of Christ throughout the world. We pray God's blessing on your sessions so fraught with deep significance for our whole Christian cause.
>
> IVAN LEE HOLT, *President*
> SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT, *Secretary*

Third Session, Saturday, September 28, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

8. Secretarial Reports. Dr. Warnshuis reported on the work of the New York office for the years since the Herrnhut meeting.

9. International Review of Missions. Mr. Paton presented a statement on the International Review of Missions (*see* Appendix B), and an analysis of the circulation and of the articles, reviews, and bibliography. This report was referred to the sub-committee. (*See* Minute 38.)

10. Christian Literature for Africa. Miss Wrong reported on the work of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa for the past year. She reported that although the funds of the Committee have not reached the $5,000 originally suggested, the number of coöperating missions has increased and now includes several Continental societies. The small magazine, *Listen*, for English-speaking Africans has gained a wide circulation and selections from it are being translated and used in vernacular papers. A similar periodical in French is about to be launched. Miss Wrong referred to some of the books planned and prepared under the auspices of the Committee; to a systematic attempt to supply useful articles to the African-English press; and to the difficulties surrounding the distribution of books owing to the impossibility of centralization in a country with so many linguistic and political divisions. She reported that the International Committee plan that she should visit South Africa in early 1936 to study literature needs there.

11. German Missions Emergency Fund. Miss Gibson reported on the steps taken to afford aid to the German missions in the serious position in which they are placed as a result of the restrictions on foreign exchange. An Emergency Fund was opened at the London and New York headquarters of the International Missionary Council to help to meet the most urgent needs of the

German missions for a few months in which they could work out plans for the future. The missionary societies in Europe and America were invited to make contributions to this fund and the equivalent in Reichsmarks was paid into a special account in the Deutsche Bank in Berlin. The sum of £6,700 was received in this way in London and $10,800 in New York. (*See* Appendix C.) Exchange arrangements were made by the British and Foreign Bible Society and one or two other missions which have been making regular payments to Germany. The Lutheran World Convention and certain missions with special denominational or other ties with German missions have given special help.

Dr. Richter explained that although there is a prospect of a sustained improvement in facilities for sending abroad money toward salaries of missionaries, nothing at all may be sent for indigenous workers or for institutions, and the indigenous churches are faced with the necessity of finding the whole of their own support. A few months is inadequate for such a fundamental readjustment and some further help is urgently needed for the transition period. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Committee of the Council, having heard a statement of the difficulties which the German missions are experiencing as a result of the restriction of foreign exchange, desires to express its deep sympathy with these missionary societies in these days of trial and uncertainty and urges the national bodies to give continued consideration to the question of rendering assistance in such ways as are practicable.

Fourth Session, Saturday, September 28, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

12. **Coöperation.** Dr. Mott introduced the subject of international and interdenominational coöperation and called for statements of recent experiments in coöperation, showing success or failure. Mr. Paton reported on the attempt of the British societies to secure a new coherence of policy in Bengal. Dr. Warnshuis reported on the plan for coöperation in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Galvez interpreted this experiment from the Filipino point of view. Mr. Lobenstine outlined the efforts to develop a larger measure of coöperation in China since the Herrnhut meeting. The meeting was then thrown into an open forum, Dr. Lerrigo, Dr. Moss, Dr. Diffendorfer, Mr. Ebisawa, Dr. Goodsell, Mr. Kydd, and Mr. Noble taking part in the discussion. In conclusion Dr. Mott summed the situation up in the penetrating statement of the Rev. W. J. Noble, that we have reached the critical point at which coöperation either must go very much further and that soon, or that it has already gone too far. This statement is enlarged upon in Dr. Mott's study on *Coöperation and the World Mission*, a copy of which he presented to every member of the conference. (*See also* Minutes 15, 25, and 44.)

Fifth Session, Sunday, September 29, 9.00–10.45 a.m.

13. **The Sharing of Concerns and Burdens.** After a devotional service led by Dr. Mackay the following spoke of the matters that deeply concern

themselves and other Christian leaders of their respective countries, Mr. Phillips, Dr. Datta, Dr. Springer, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Riggs, Sr. Camargo Dr. Cheng, and Dr. Schlunk.

In the afternoon, on the invitation of Mrs. William Moody, the Committee visited the home of Dwight L. Moody, where Dr. Mott gave an address on the character and work of the great evangelist.

Sixth Session, Sunday, September 29, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

14. The Christian Approach to the Jews. Dr. Hoffmann reported on the work of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, showing the relationship of this work to the whole missionary enterprise. Mr. Maclennan presented the report of the sub-committee.

The Committee approved the recommendations of the British and Continental sections in regard to organizational changes and the appointment of officers. (*See* Appendix D.)

The Committee noted with pleasure the recognition given at the meeting of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews of the services of Dr. Conrad Hoffmann and heartily adopted the recommendation that he should be re-elected as Director of the Committee.

A budget for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937 was presented. (*See* Appendix D.) After discussion in which Dr. Warnshuis, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Lerrigo, Dr. Mackay, and Dr. Cash took part, this budget was approved, with the understanding that the responsibility for providing the necessary income rests with the coöperating societies and agencies. With reference to the financial support in North America, the officers were instructed to explore the possibilities (1) of approaching the foreign missionary boards for coöperation, and (2) of setting up in America a committee similar to the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America to face the Jewish problem as a whole, the time being opportune for a new approach. The program of work for the British and European Sections was presented by Mr. Maclennan and approved by the Committee. (*See Minutes of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, Old Jordans, England, July, 1935.*)

With further reference to a statement made by Dr. Hoffmann in his report regarding the critical situation that has arisen in Germany, not only for Jews but for all non-Aryans, a cable had been received from London reporting a meeting in which it was proposed to appoint a committee representative of all the existing bodies to deal with the problem, and asking that Dr. Hoffmann should come to London immediately to make this his major task for a period. Dr. Richter explained the position more fully and the following also spoke: Mr. Paton, Dr. Inman, Canon Hyde, Dr. Warnshuis, and M. de Meuron. In the light of information presented regarding the position of Christian non-Aryans in Germany, it was voted:

1. *That* the members of this meeting, in their own most effective way in their respective countries, take steps as soon as possible to consult with other representative Christian bodies which are specially concerned and the

League of Nations, to the end that everything possible be done to meet the need; and

That the *Ad Interim* Committee of the Committee of the Council take such steps as may be necessary to implement this resolution.

2. *That* the Committee receive with sympathy the request for the services of the Secretary of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, and remit the matter with power to the *Ad Interim* Committee.

Seventh Session, Monday, September 30, 9.30 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

15. Coöperation. The discussion of coöperation was continued, and is summarized in the statement adopted in a later session. (*See* Minutes 12, 25, and 44.) Those who participated in the discussion were: Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rowell, Dr. Westman, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Chirgwin, Mr. Carpenter, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr. Cash, Dr. Titus, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Maclennan, and Dr. Latourette.

16. Effectiveness of Commissions. The question was raised as to the extent to which the special studies carried out by commissions have been effective in obtaining appropriate action. In regard to the Mass Movement Survey, Dr. Titus reported on the far-reaching influence of this study in India and Dr. Mott spoke of the value of the report of this commission for workers in other countries.

The results already achieved in carrying out the recommendations of the Lindsay Commission on Christian Higher Education in India were described by Mr. Paton, who referred especially to the organization and activities of the Central Board of Christian Education in India and of the related Advisory Committees in Great Britain and North America; to the merging of several colleges in South India; to efforts intended to relate the colleges more closely to the life of the community; and to the financial campaigns launched in Great Britain and in North America for the necessary financial support of those forward-looking plans of this united program of Christian education for the whole of India. Dr. Datta and Mr. Noble made brief supplementary statements.

In reference to the Ibuka-Padelford Commission on Christian Education in Japan, Dr. Warnshuis reported on the developments since the publication of that report, mentioning the organization of a permanent Commission with sections in Japan and in North America, both now responsibly representative of all the coöperating educational institutions and missionary boards. Continuous exchange of correspondence has been in progress between these two sections with reference to practical proposals involved in the development of a united program of Christian education for the whole country. Special attention has been given to the problem of a larger measure of coöperation in theological education, and recent proposals by the Japanese section of the Commission give promise of real advance steps being taken in the immediate future. Mr. Ebisawa mentioned briefly the progress that has been made in uniting kindergarten-training schools,

and in correlating the work in some of the Bible training schools for women.

As the result of the Burton Commission to China—the first of the educational commissions—there have been developments of various kinds on which Dr. Diffendorfer reported. The organization in North America of the Associated Boards of Christian Colleges in China and recent proposals for a united university in East China are evidence showing the persistence of the responsible bodies in their efforts to deal realistically with the Burton Commission's report, and proving that much has been accomplished and that more results may still be expected.

With reference to the results of the visits of Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield to the Far East, Mr. Sun spoke of the extensive developments in China, where a number of experiments are being made in the presentation and application of the Christian message with a community-wide program in rural areas. This has stimulated increased interest and greater efforts in the promotion of literacy. Several rural service unions have been organized which have been helpful in the pooling of experience and in encouraging more experimental work along practical lines. The universities and theological seminaries are giving noteworthy coöperation. There was no time for reports on important developments in rural work in other countries visited by Dr. Butterfield, notably Japan, Philippine Islands, and India.

Eighth Session, Monday, September 30, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

17. Evangelism. The discussion of the subject of evangelism was opened by Dr. Cash, who referred to the far-reaching influence of the message of the Jerusalem meeting, and to the specific recommendations of the Herrnhut meeting. He spoke of evidence that is coming from all parts of the world, showing a renewed interest and increased effort in direct evangelistic work. This is an indication of the importance of making a special study of evangelism with a view to the strengthening of this work. He expressed the hope that this study might be a major task of the International Missionary Council in the next few years. Suggestions for this study and testimony as to its importance were given by Mr. Galvez, Mr. Malmström, Dr. Springer, Prof. Moreland, Dr. Richter, Mr. Badeau, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Diffendorfer, Mr. Paton, Dr. Latourette, Mr. Yoshida, and Dr. Cheng. (*See* Minutes 22 and 43.)

Ninth Session, Monday, September 30, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

18. Objectives of the 1938 Meeting. Dr. Mott introduced the subject of a General Council Meeting in 1938 by inviting the delegates to voice the opinion of the organizations which they represented and to indicate their views regarding major themes for world-wide study, consultation, and future action. The official resolutions and recommendations of the various constituent bodies were presented, Mr. Wilson speaking for Great Britain, Dr. Richter for Germany, Mr. Ebisawa for Japan, Mr. Riggs for the Near East, Mr. Malmström for Denmark, and the Baron van Boetzelaer for the

Netherlands. The following also spoke on this subject in the discussion: Mr. Shaw, Mr. Badeau, Miss MacKinnon, Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Springer, Mr. Sun, Prof. Moreland, Dr. Latourette, and Dr. Oldham.

Tenth Session, Tuesday, October 1, 9.15 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

19. Objectives of the 1938 Meeting. The discussion of the objectives of the proposed 1938 meeting was continued. The Salisbury Minutes were read and reference was made to the section of the Constitution regarding the holding of meetings of the Council. Official invitations to the International Missionary Council for its next meeting were received from the National Christian Council of Japan, endorsed by the Federal Council of Missions; from the National Christian Council of India; and from the National Christian Council of China. In the discussion as to whether or not there should be a meeting and if so, where and when, the following took part: Dr. Mackay, Mr. Maclennan, Dr. Datta, Mr. Galvez, Baroness van Boetzelaer, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Cash, Dr. Goodsell, Sr. Camargo, Dr. Lerrigo, Mr. Chirgwin, Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Richter, Mr. Rowell, Miss Tyler, Mr. Kydd, Baron van Boetzelaer, and Mr. Wilson. (*See* Minutes 18, 21, 24, 29, and 48.)

Eleventh Session, Tuesday, October 1, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

20. Conference on Church, Community, and State. Dr. Oldham reported on the plans for the 1937 meeting of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work. The Research Committee of that organization, of which he is chairman, is making a comprehensive study of "The Church, Community, and State," in which the following subjects will be treated: (1) The Church, (2) Church and Community, (3) Church and State, (4) Church, Community and State in Relation to Education, (5) Economic Aspects of the State, (6) Christianity and International Relations, (7) Christian Understanding of Man, (8) Christian Interpretation of History, (9) The Church and the World, i.e., the Religious Significance of Non-Religious Spheres of Life. He pointed out the relation of this study to the proposed 1938 meeting of the International Missionary Council and the need for consideration of how the contribution of the Younger Churches could most effectively be secured. (*See also* Minutes 5 and 45.)

21. The 1938 Meeting. In continuing the discussion of the previous three sessions the following took part: Dr. Titus, Dr. Westman, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Yoshida, Dr. Goodsell, M. de Meuron, Mr. Ebisawa, Mr. Galvez. (*See* Minutes 19 and 24.)

Tuesday, October 1, 8.00–9.30 p.m.

It was agreed that for the evening session the whole membership of the meeting would divide into four sections to discuss the following subjects: Younger Churches, Evangelism, Coöperation, Nature and Membership of the Proposed General Council Meeting.

Wednesday, October 2, 9.15 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

The Committee continued its meeting in four separate sections through the morning period.

Twelfth Session, Wednesday, October 2, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

22. Evangelism. The first draft of the report of the Section on Evangelism was read by Dr. Cash. It was referred back to the Section after discussion in which the following took part: Dr. Arnup, Dr. Goodsell, Mr. Galvez, Dr. Diffendorfer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Westman, M. de Meuron, Mr. Lobenstine, Sr. Camargo, Mr. Mathews, Dr. Warnshuis, Mr. Phillips, Miss Starling, and Mr. Paton. (*See* Minutes 17, 39 and 43.)

23. The Younger Churches. Dr. Datta presented the report drafted by the Section composed of the representatives of the Younger Churches. After discussion the report was returned to the Section for further study. (*See* Minute 40.)

24. The Nature and Membership of the 1938 Meeting. Baron van Boetzelaer introduced the statement of this Section. The discussion centered about the purpose of the meeting and the minimum number of delegates to achieve that purpose. The following took part in the discussion of this report: Dr. Diffendorfer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Maclennan, Dr. Latourette, Dr. Springer, Mr. Galvez, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Lobenstine, and Dr. Couve. The statement was then referred to the Section for further consideration. (*See* Minutes 18, 19, 21, 29 and 48.)

25. Coöperation. Mr. Chirgwin presented the report of this Section. After discussion in which the following took part, the report was referred to the Section for further consideration: Dr. Oldham, Mr. Paton, Dr. Latourette, Mr. Riggs, Dr. Inman, and Dr. Titus. (*See* Minutes 15 and 44.)

Thirteenth Session, Wednesday, October 2, 8.00–9.15 p.m.

26. Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel. Mr. J. Merle Davis presented the report of the work of the Department. (*See* Appendix E.) The report was referred to the sub-committee. (*See* Minute 47.)

27. Research Group. In accordance with the recommendation of the Herrnhut meeting (*see* Herrnhut Meeting, Minute 28) a Research Group had been appointed, with Dr. Latourette as chairman. The purpose of this Group was to gather information concerning significant studies undertaken by individuals and groups in different countries that are related to the world-wide missionary movement and to give counsel regarding such studies to those who desired it. Two reports on unpublished studies have been prepared and circulated by the chairman.

Dr. Latourette reported on the activities of the Research Group and the Committee agreed that this Group should continue their efforts along this line and that Dr. Latourette should continue to serve as chairman.

The Research Group also sponsored the publication of a study entitled *Church Growth in Korea* by Alfred W. Wasson. This is the first of a series of Occasional Papers which will aim to present studies centering on the problems of the Church.

28. Directory. Dr. Warnshuis reported on the preparation and publication in 1933 of the *Directory of Foreign Missions*. This was done in accordance with the instructions of the Herrnhut meeting (*see* Herrnhut Meeting, Minute 33) and without charge to the budget of the International Missionary Council.

Fourteenth Session, Thursday, October 3, 8.00–9.15 p.m.

29. Nature and Objectives of the 1938 Meeting. Mr. Paton presented the following memorandum, summarizing not only the general discussion of the Committee but also the results of much sub-committee work, with regard to the nature and objectives of the proposed 1938 meeting (*see* Minutes 18, 19, 21, 24, and 48):

1. *Theme.* All discussion of the subject, or subjects which the present world situation compels us to consider at a world meeting of the Council, returns to the fundamental theme proposed by the *Ad Interim* Committee at its meeting held at Salisbury in 1934. This theme is *the up-building and maintenance of the so-called Younger Churches*—(that is, the Churches which have sprung up in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands and are still in certain ways dependent upon the Churches of the West)—*as a part of the world-wide Christian fellowship.*

Within this theme certain clearly marked divisions may be stated:

(*a*) *The Faith by which the Churches Live.* This is the supreme issue. Into the study of it should be gathered, so far as possible, the special studies in the nature of the Christian faith, in relation to the alternative claims upon man's allegiance in the modern world, which are being made for the Conference on Church, State, and Community, to be held at Oxford in 1937. The conviction that beyond all other needs the Younger Churches require more men and women possessed of authentic insight into the nature of the Christian revelation has been powerfully voiced during the Committee's meetings by representatives of Asia.

(*b*) *The Witness of the Church to its Faith.* Here would be brought in the study of evangelism which it has already been proposed that the Council should launch. (*See* Minutes 17 and 43.)

(*c*) *The Inner Life and Strength of the Church.* Into this would be brought the study of such important questions as the training of the leadership including the ministry and the laity of the Church, Christian education, the economic aspects of the Church's life, the overcoming of foreignness in the up-building of the Church.

(*d*) *The Church's Relation to its Environment.* This should include the relation of the Church to the changing social, cultural, and economic order, and the continuation of the study of those great interracial and international problems raised in the Jerusalem meeting of 1928.

(*e*) *Coöperation and Unity*. The meeting must face the problem of achieving closer and more effective coöperation between the Christian forces, missions and Younger Churches alike, overcoming both inertia and separatism in their outreach to the masses of people without, and in the carrying out of their essential tasks in a world full of revolutionary change.

It will be necessary that in all discussion on these subjects, and in the entire conduct of the preparations for the meeting, it shall never be forgotten that we live in a time of profound change, fraught with crucial situations demanding decisive action. The call, therefore, is not for general propositions vaguely formulated, but for the study of concrete needs demanding the response of action.

2. Preparation. A meeting on a world scale is considered by itself of only very limited value. Its true significance is found only if it is thought of as a part of a threefold process of preparation, common consultation, and follow-up. It is therefore necessary that with the decision to hold the meeting should go the initiation of a process of preparation and study along the main lines of work proposed for the meeting. Further, this study, if it is to be effective, should consist not merely of the production of special studies by experts, but in the engendering, very widely among the entire constituency of the Council, of a spirit both of inquiry and of expectancy, so that the meeting when it is held, supervenes upon a great volume of realistic study of the world situation, in its different aspects, in which we find ourselves.

If the meeting is to achieve useful results it would seem desirable that as many as possible of those who attend should themselves have taken part in their respective countries or internationally, in the preparatory processes.

3. The Nature of the Meeting. The meeting is to be a General Council Meeting, that is, a full meeting of delegates from all the constituent national organizations, in such numbers as the Committee may now decide, together with persons chosen to represent lands in which no national organization as yet exists, and others brought in by reason of special knowledge and experience. It will be a deliberative gathering, not a conference for either demonstration or propaganda. In accordance with the recommendations of the Salisbury Committee there should be specially increased representation of the Younger Churches, owing to the fact that the central theme of the meeting will be one of supreme concern to them.

In such a meeting there should be three elements:

(*a*) *Discussion*. We have to try to bring together as many as possible of those who, in the different countries, churches, and missions, bear the burdens of leadership and responsibility, and are best able to represent the experience of the different countries and to help in arriving at conclusions. If this is agreed, the question of the numbers of those who should attend the meeting must be decided in accordance with a careful study of the actual needs of each area and the number of different interests legitimately claiming representation, with due regard to differences of language, denomination and type of work. It will be generally agreed that the meeting should

not exceed in numbers the minimum figure which will enable this variety of claims to be met. Regard must be had to the fact that some of those most truly representative of the life of the Younger Churches, and most responsible, may not know English well, and that if full use is to be made of them special provision may have to be made for translation, with a consequent lengthening of the time of the meeting.

As was done at Jerusalem, the meeting should for much of its work be divided into groups, in order that thorough work may be done on the basis of previous preparation.

(*b*) *Teaching*. Provision should be made in the meeting for what might be called the element of teaching, whereby in addition to discussion a definite attempt should be made to convey in positive, ordered form the results either of studies requiring exposition rather than discussion, or the insights and knowledge of individuals possessed of special qualifications. It should be remembered that in a time such as that in which we live, full of radical change, there may well emerge prophets with a word to deliver, who should be given the opportunity to express their message.

(*c*) *Personal Contact*. One of the strongest arguments for the holding of a meeting of considerable size somewhere in the East is that only so is it possible to bring together from the different Younger Churches a sufficient number of men and women who, having met and learned from one another in the fellowship of a great Christian world gathering, may return to their own countries and Churches to witness to that which they have learned. Already much experience is available to show how great may be the effects when Christians of Asia and Africa, or of the great Eastern countries, meet together. It is altogether clear that the leaders of these younger Christian communities have much to learn from one another and that the holding of a meeting, based on thorough preparation and with careful thought given to the technique of discussion and presentation, might be used by Almighty God for the inspiration of personalities and the raising up of men and women full of insight and power.

It is not necessary to add, though it can never be forgotten, that not only should the meeting itself be suffused with the spirit of worship, but all the plans and the whole process of preparation should be begun and carried out in the spirit of humble reliance upon God and resort to Him in prayer.

The presentation of this statement was followed by discussion in which the following took part: Dr. Mackay, Dr. Richter, Dr. Latourette, Mr. Galvez, Mr. Badeau, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Cheng, Miss MacKinnon, Dr. Goodsell, Mr. Sun, Dr. Diffendorfer, Baron van Boetzelaer, Dr. Cash, Mr. Lobenstine, and Mr. Maclennan. The statement as a general framework of the proposed Council meeting was adopted unanimously. The further consideration of the nature of the meeting and the number of its membership was referred to the section on that subject. (*See* Minutes 24 and 48.)

Fifteenth Session, Thursday, October 3, 4.00–6.15 p.m.

30. **Finance and Budgets.** Mr. Noble presented the following report of the Finance and Policy Committee. After detailed discussion it was voted:

1. *That* the accounts of the International Missionary Council for the three years ending December 31, 1934, including the accounts of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews and the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel, and also the accounts of the *International Review of Missions* for the three years ending September 30, 1934, which have been duly audited, be received and filed. (*See* Appendices A, B, D, and E.)

2. *That* the cordial thanks of the Committee be expressed to Messrs. Gough and Bacon, and Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon and Co., chartered accountants, for auditing the accounts of the Council.

3. *That* the bank accounts of the International Missionary Council in New York City shall be subject to the signature of Mr. S. Frederick Telleen, Treasurer, or Miss Marion Ackerson, Deputy Treasurer, when countersigned by Mr. William G. Schram, Controller.

4. *That* the bank accounts of the International Missionary Council in London shall be subject to the signatures of any two of the following persons: Rev. C. E. Wilson, Rev. W. W. Cash, Rev. W. J. Noble, Mr. K. Maclennan, Mr. H. Diamond, Dr. J. H. Oldham, and Rev. W. Paton.

5. *That* the bank accounts of the *International Review of Missions* in London shall be subject to the signature of any one of the following named persons: Rev. C. E. Wilson, Mr. H. Diamond, Mr. Stanley Sowton, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Rev. W. Paton, and Miss M. M. Underhill.

6. *That* the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons: namely, John R. Mott, Chairman, A. L. Warnshuis, Secretary, S. Frederick Telleen, Treasurer, and Leslie B. Moss, to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in New York to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed, but not at any time to exceed a total of five thousand dollars, and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

7. *That* the Committee of the International Missionary Council hereby authorize any two of the following persons: namely, J. H. Oldham, Secretary, William Paton, Secretary, Kenneth Maclennan, and C. E. Wilson, to make arrangements with the Council's bankers in London to borrow on account of the Council such sums as may be needed, but not at any time to exceed a total of one thousand pounds, and to grant to the bankers on behalf of the Council such undertaking as the bankers may require.

8. *That* with reference to the budgets for 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, the Treasurer and Secretaries be instructed to make such modifications as may be necessary to keep the total expenditures approximately within the total income received during each year.

9. *That* the budget for the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938 be fixed at a total figure of expenditure of $37,135. A sum of $2,430 is expected to be

received from special sources, leaving a net figure of $34,705 which is asked from the constituent bodies of the Council. That adjustments within that total be referred to the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretaries with power. (*See* Appendix A.)

10. *That* the constituent national bodies be invited to contribute to the budgets for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938, sums in accordance with the following list:

Australia	$ 200
Belgium	5
China	200
Congo	15
Denmark	300
Finland	100
France	160
Germany	1,200
Great Britain	7,815
India	200
Japan	200
Korea	25
Latin America	250
Near East	50
Netherlands	600
Netherlands India	10
New Zealand	100
North America	21,650
Norway	400
Philippines	100
Siam	25
South Africa	200
Sweden	650
Switzerland	250
	$34,705

Mr. Noble called attention to the fact that the adoption of the action as given above would provide for the necessary financing of the Council for the next three years, but it did not liquidate the debt of $1,937.37. In response to Mr. Noble's appeal the members of the Committee united in pledging an amount sufficient to cover the entire deficit.

31. ***Ad Interim* Committee.** On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy it was voted:

(a) *That* an *Ad Interim* Committee be appointed to act for the Committee of the Council in the interval before the next meeting, subject to the by-laws of the Committee of the Council.

(b) *That* the membership of the *Ad Interim* Committee be as given by the Nominating Committee. (*See* Minute 52.)

(c) *That* the *Ad Interim* Committee be empowered to fill vacancies in its membership.

(d) *That* in view of the improbability of the Committee meeting before 1938, and of specially important matters which may arise in the interval, the *Ad Interim* Committee be hereby empowered, for the discussion of such matters, to co-opt additional members to the number of not more than ten, maintaining as far as possible in such co-option the international representation on the Committee.

32. Constitutional Amendments. With reference to the representation of Latin America on the Committee of the International Missionary Council [*See* Minutes of Herrnhut Meeting, p. 28, Section 32 (3)], the Committee on Finance and Policy reported that in accordance with additional information now received it would be desirable to alter the representation on the Committee and it was therefore voted that, subject to the ratification of the constituent national bodies, Article IV of the Constitution be amended as follows:

The Committee on Coöperation in Latin America	1	member
Concilio Nacional de Iglesias Evangelicas, Mexico	1	"
Confederacão Evangélica do Brasil	1	"

33. International and National Councils. On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy the following resolution was adopted:

The Committee recognizes the close inter-relation of the work and interests of the International Missionary Council and of its various constituent councils and conferences, and the large amount of work done by officers of national councils in furtherance of the program of the International Missionary Council.

In view of this situation, the Committee resolve that the *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council be empowered, at any time when occasion arises, to entrust to the secretary of any constituent national council or conference with its consent, as acting for the International Missionary Council, such duties as shall be agreed upon and defined from time to time.

In the same way, the International Missionary Council will allow its officers to render service to national organizations when so desired.

When such arrangements are made, they shall be communicated to the constituent bodies concerned.

34. Offices of the International Missionary Council. On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy the following resolution was adopted:

The Committee reaffirm the desirability and necessity of continuing to maintain offices of the International Missionary Council both in London and in New York.

The office in London is required in order to keep the International Missionary Council in close touch with the large number of missionary societies in the British Isles and other parts of Europe. For the same reason, an

office is indispensable in New York, there being in North America an even greater number of societies, the work of which aggregates approximately twice that of the rest of the Protestant world.

The Committee further recognizes that there may arise from time to time the necessity of establishing offices of the International Missionary Council in other parts of the world.

35. **World Stewardship Union.** On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy the following resolution was adopted:

In response to a letter from the Committee of the World Stewardship Union, the Committee of the International Missionary Council is of the opinion that it cannot recommend its constituent national councils to cooperate in the circulation of the proposed questionnaire submitted by the Stewardship Committee, but the whole question of the financial support of the churches will be considered as one of the subjects in preparation for the 1938 meeting of the International Missionary Council.

36. **Prayer Card.** On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy it was voted:

That a prayer card be prepared for the use of its members, embodying reference to the tasks undertaken by the Council, and particularly the preparations to be made for the 1938 conference.

That the preparation of the prayer card be entrusted to Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam.

37. **Christian Literature in China.** On the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Policy the following resolution was adopted:

The Committee have learned with interest of the discussions in China and also Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, on the subject of Christian literature in China. They welcome all proposals for strengthening that work, and instruct Mr. Paton to forward the matter in every possible way during his visit to China, by promoting consultation concerning these proposals between the churches and missionary societies, through the National Christian Council and the Literature Society.

38. **International Review of Missions.** Dr. Latourette presented the report of the sub-committee on the *International Review of Missions*. The sub-committee had a long and fruitful discussion of the policies of the *International Review of Missions*, with (1) suggestions for increasing the contribution of articles from Americans and Nationals, and (2) suggestions that in each of the constituent members of the International Missionary Council some one person be appointed to be the agent for increasing the number of subscriptions. It was voted:

1. *That* the financial accounts and the proposed budget be approved. (*See* Appendix B.)
2. *That* the policy of having an advisory board be approved with recom-

mendations that it be enlarged, and that more nationals of the Younger Churches be added.

3. *That* subscriptions to the *International Review of Missions* be offered in club arrangements with other periodicals, even if this means the reduction of the subscription price in such arrangements below the present figure. The details of this arrangement are to be subject to the confirmation of the editors.

4. *That* the present editors be reappointed.

39. Evangelism. A revised statement of the Section on Evangelism was presented by Dr. Cash. After discussion in which Mrs. Sibley, Mr. Lobenstine, Dr. Cash, Mr. Paton, Mr. Kydd, Mr. Badeau, Dr. Arnup, and Dr. Warnshuis took part, the report was remitted to the Section for revision. (*See* Minutes 22 and 43.)

Sixteenth Session, Thursday, October 3, 8.00–9.15 p.m.

40. The Younger Churches. Dr. Datta presented the statement on the significance of the proposed meeting in view of the needs of the Younger Churches. (*See* Minute 23.) After discussion in which Dr. Moss, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Sun, and Mr. Camargo took part, the following report was unanimously adopted:

The rise of new systems of thought and practice is changing the attitude of peoples everywhere to the acceptance of the Gospel and is proving subversive to historical Christianity. The recent withdrawal of missionary resources has thrown into relief certain fundamental elements of weakness in the churches and has revealed the inadequacy of modern missions for the upbuilding of abiding Christian communities under the stress of this new conflict. We believe, therefore, that in order to ensure the growth of indigenous churches that will not only be able to hold their own, but will grow in strength in face of the assaults of a material civilization, the whole question of missionary and church policy needs to be considered afresh.

The following major aspects should be the basis of the study:

I. Policies and Principles Governing the Christian Enterprise
   A. The Church
      1. A more adventurous and far-reaching program of coöperation
      2. The creation of a well-trained Christian ministry and help for their continued spiritual growth and the efficiency of their service
      3. The organization and spiritual strength of the indigenous church including its support by the local Christian communities
      4. The relation of the church to Christian movements outside the framework of the church
      5. The need for the church in each land to realize itself as a part of the worldwide Christian community
   B. The Church and the Community
      1. The need of the church in each land to become truly integrated

to such elements in the cultural inheritance of the people as are congruous with Christianity

2. The place and function of the Christian community in secular society

C. The Church as an Ecumenical Society

1. The relation of Christianity to other religious cultures

II. The Factors Relating to New World Forces

A. The Church and the Economic Environment

1. The economic basis of the church in view of the present situation. This is especially a problem in India and in other countries where large masses of Christians are members of the proletariat.
2. The relation of Christianity to the changing social and economic order. (It is suggested that in relation to (1) and (2) Mr. J. Merle Davis should be invited to assist in the promotion of study.)

B. The Church and Modern Challenges

1. The relation of the church to modern challenges such as communism and imperialism

C. The Church and the State

1. The problem of church and state in the various manifestations which it assumes in different countries

D. Church, State and Community in Relation to Education

1. Questions relating to education, its development and control

The study of all these matters should be dominated by the need of understanding the Christian revelation of the nature of God, man and the world.

Such studies would be greatly aided by holding a world meeting in Asia which would fuse separate studies into ecumenical unity. This world meeting is not an end in itself but a stage in a continuous process towards the achievement of the goal, a process in which preparation, conference, and follow-up are inseparable parts.

Before the present committee of the International Missionary Council dissolves thought should be given to plans for making these studies. All these questions should be related concretely to each country recognizing that the deliberations of a world conference must be based on concrete, local study bearing on these universal issues.

41. **Coöperation in the South Sea Islands.** Mr. Paton read a letter from Mr. Godfrey Phillips, secretary of the London Missionary Society, pointing out the need for some coöperative organization for the South Seas. After discussion in which Canon Hyde, Mr. Chirgwin, Mr. Yoshida, Dr. Datta, M. Couve, Mr. Noble, Dr. Goodsell, Dr. Richter, Mr. Galvez, Dr. Westman, Mr. Maclennan took part, this was referred to the officers for consideration and consultation with the Councils in Australia and New Zealand.

42. **Manchuria.** Mr. Paton brought forward a statement made by Dame Rachel Crowdy regarding the plight of the women and children of the

White Russian population left destitute in Manchuria since the sale of the Manchurian railway to Japan. After discussion in which Mr. Lobenstine, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Maclennan and Dr. Inman took part, the matter was left to Mr. Paton for consultation on his visit to the Far East and for further correspondence with the League of Nations.

Seventeenth Session, October 4, 9.15 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

43. **Evangelism.** Dr. Cash presented the revised statement of the Section on Evangelism. (*See* Minute 39.) After discussion and amendment the following statement was adopted:

I.

The Section on Evangelism has been asked to consider the following question:

In view of the worldwide need for evangelization and the growing zeal in evangelism manifest in many countries, should the International Missionary Council undertake a new study of methods of evangelistic work with a special reference to the lessons of success and failure afforded by different fields? If so, what measures should be employed?

II.

The Committee is of the opinion that the time has come when a thorough study of evangelism on the mission field should be undertaken by the International Missionary Council with a view to action after 1938 by the churches in both East and West. They feel that this is a task of such importance that it should receive major consideration in the activities of the officers of the Council and that plans should be made without delay for setting in motion the preliminary inquiry out of which a fuller study of the subject can be made. The Committee expresses this opinion for the following reasons:

1. The world situation is fraught with grave menace to the churches. Secularism with its material outlook upon life is already invading some churches both in the East and the West, and is robbing them of their spiritual vitality and message. To meet this an aggressive and continuous evangelism is essential on the part of the churches.

2. History offers many examples of the decay of churches when they have lost their witness and have ceased to be self-extending. This danger is a real one today in some mission fields where there has been a failure to center evangelistic efforts within the church.

3. Events since the Jerusalem Meeting have led up directly to this survey. The Five Year Movement in China and the Kingdom of God Movement in Japan arose out of the International Missionary Council of 1928. The delegates at Herrnhut in 1932 were unanimously of the opinion that the subject was one for immediate study and action. (*See* Herrnhut Minutes, pp. 14, 15, 18, 33, 39.)

4. The study of evangelistic methods is called for by the leaders of the churches and missionaries all over the world, because of the evident signs of the working of the Holy Spirit in so many areas.

III.

The Committee recommends that this survey should be carried out along carefully defined lines. They realize that in evangelism there is always a factor that cannot be calculated in human terms. "The wind bloweth where it listeth." But they are convinced that God *ever* wills to break through into human life in quickening and redemptive power and that the causes of failure and fruitlessness are in the human factors and not in the divine will.

A. Evangelism and the Church
   1. Evangelism defined as inducting the convert into the church
      (a) The Committee recommend that the whole survey should be centered in the church. This will help to define the range of study, but it will involve the examination of the function and training of the ministry from an evangelistic point of view.
   2. The production of spontaneous evangelizing forces within the church
      (a) How far are pastors to be the real leaders of evangelistic efforts?
      (b) How can every Christian community throw up from its midst the evangelistic forces necessary for its own witness?
      (c) How can voluntary service by church members be secured?
   3. Evangelism and mission policy
      (a) What is the place of the professional lay evangelist in the church? Should paid lay evangelists be encouraged as a mission policy? How far can the evangelistic work of a church be done by the voluntary service of lay men and women under the leadership of the pastors?
      (b) The hindrances to evangelism. Why are some areas fruitless and others fruitful?
      (c) The church's own sense of responsibility for evangelism. In some cases reported to the Committee missions had failed to create an evangelistic spirit as long as the churches were under mission domination and preaching was regarded as a paid post. Devolution has meant a quickening of spiritual life and a new evangelistic spirit in many areas. This the Committee thinks should be followed up and investigated.
      (d) What is the relation of the evangelistic missionary to the work of evangelism through the churches?

B. Evangelistic Methods
   1. Case studies of failure and success in
      (a) Definite areas
      (b) Definite types of approach,—the school and college, hospital, literature. How far does literature exist which is appropriate to the evangelistic task?

(c) Definite groups of people,—Moslems, Hindus, Jews and others

2. Education and evangelism
   (a) The Committee recommends an inquiry into the subject with a view to determining the essential validity of using the whole educational process to inculcate a Christian view of life
3. Means of bringing into vital Christian experience those who from childhood have been reared in Christian homes
4. A study of the methods used in the spread of
   (a) Modern movements and cults such as communism, fascism, and theosophy
   (b) Roman Catholicism
   (c) Other religions

C. Concomitant Factors in Evangelism
   1. Evangelism and its effect on the evangelized when:
      (a) Evangelization results in plucking individuals out of their culture and isolating them from group life, as in many Moslem lands
      (b) Evangelization results in mass movements by which whole communities embrace a new faith
   2. Evangelism and environment
      (a) The part which environment plays in evangelism, such as political changes and economic status
      (b) The motives which lead to the acceptance of the Christian faith —religious, social, economic

The Committee regard the aim of this work as being to afford guidance to the churches and the constituent members of the International Missionary Council in directing the main line of their activities in the years following the 1938 meeting to which they will be submitted. They do not envisage a systematic and academic inquiry into evangelism so much as the gathering of such material and the kindling of such earnest thought and concern as will spread through the whole of the churches of the East and West a movement for evangelism rooted in the life of the individual churches and regarded as their main activity of service.

IV.

The following recommendations were adopted:

1. *That* a memorandum be drawn up and communicated to the constituent members of the International Missionary Council indicating the primary place which, in the opinion of the Committee of the Council, belongs to the whole question of evangelism in the years leading up to the world gathering of 1938, their desire that the many aspects connected with it should be explored both by study and experiment, and their fervent hope that the preparatory work for 1938, and the conference itself, may prove the starting point of a new intensity and effectiveness of evangelistic effort in the churches both of the East and the West.

2. *That* an effort be made through the National Christian Councils to encourage local groups to consider the existing hindrances to evangelism in their own areas and the means of overcoming them.

3. *That* Mr. Paton be asked during his tour of Asia to consult with those whom he meets to what extent, and along what lines, a comparative study of methods of evangelism can most fruitfully be undertaken.

4. *That* there be undertaken as far as possible definite studies along lines directed towards setting forth the lessons of the experience of the Western churches, of the history of missionary effort, and of the existing life in the Younger Churches.

5. *That* for this purpose the various aspects and questions suggested by the Committee in their report be kept in view and dealt with so far as possible. These might include the distinction between witnessing and evangelizing, the relation of the interior life of the church to its power of evangelism, evangelism among educated classes with special reference to the evangelistic value of higher educational work, mass movements and their implications, the lessons of the various movements initiated in the churches of both East and West in recent years, psychology in relation to evangelism, the Christian approach to the soul of different peoples and communities, the steps leading to conversion, the apparent hindrances to conversion and to the spiritual life and perseverance of converts and the bearing of missionary policy and practice (including the use of foreign funds) on the evangelistic spirit of the church.

6. *That* for the guidance of groups conducting studies, or initiating lines of action, the result of such inquiries as have been made should be communicated to those concerned as may be found desirable and practicable. It has been suggested, for instance, that inquiry be made whether permission can be obtained for the use of significant papers prepared for the Conference on Church, Community, and State for circulation among groups studying the problem of evangelism, and that inquiry be made whether there are already available, or could be obtained, a few other papers, dealing with various aspects of the subject, which could be similarly circulated among such groups to offer guidance and suggestion for their study. Guidance of a bibliographical nature should also be offered.

7. *That* the preparation of the memorandum, the furthering of the foregoing program, so far as it may be found practicable, and of such developments as may grow out of it, be entrusted to the officers of the International Missionary Council with the advice of a small committee consisting of Professor Latourette, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Cash, Mr. Kydd, Professor Schlunk, Professor Westman, Dr. Cheng, Mr. Ebisawa, and Bishop Azariah.

44. **Coöperation.** (*See* Minute 25.) Mr. Chirgwin presented the revised report of the Section on Coöperation. In the discussion, inquiry was made regarding missionary conferences and other coöperative organizations in Africa, Latin America, and Netherlands Indies that are not constituent members of the International Missionary Council. In this connection, reference was made to Article II of the Constitution, which states the quali-

fications for membership, and also to the discussions and action of the Committee in its Williamstown meeting (pp. 5, 11). After further discussion in which Mr. Wilson, Dr. Cash, M. Anet, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Lobenstine, Dr. Moss, Dr. Cheng, Dr. Arnup, Mr. Noble, Mr. Chirgwin, Dr. Goodsell, Miss Gibson, Dr. Inman, M. de Meuron, and Baron van Boetzelaer took part, the report of the Section was adopted as follows:

I. Approach to the Subject

It was agreed not to consider coöperation in general but to discuss how the preparation, holding, and follow-up of the proposed 1938 meeting may be utilized to promote coöperation in the world missionary enterprise.

II. Fundamental Reasons for Promoting Coöperation

In the light of this quite practical purpose attention was given to the fundamental reasons for promoting coöperation. It was agreed that it is in line with our Lord's declared will, and that it is necessary in view (a) of the essential spiritual unity of the Church of Christ, (b) of the oneness of the task before us, (c) of the need for a united front in view of modern world conditions, and (d) the need to secure the fullest use of the available men and means.

III. The Difficulties and Dangers of Coöperation

Coöperation has its own special difficulties which have to be faced and as far as may be removed. For example, difficulties due to important differences of theological and ecclesiastical outlook and conviction, as well as difficulties due to less worthy differences based on denominational rivalries or lack of mutual confidence. Coöperation is also open to the double danger that the desire for strict neutrality and the avoidance of all denominational bias tends to lead in union institutions to the omission of all reference to the Church and in religious teaching to the reduction of the faith to a minimum.

IV. The Present Position in Regard to Coöperation

In spite of the difficulties that beset the path of coöperation we are thankful to be able to record such important advances as that National Christian Councils have been set up, a large measure of confidence won, and many pieces of coöperative work inspired and carried forward.

Hitherto coöperation has been confined mainly to institutions; it has not so often been extended to large evangelistic ventures. It has also been mainly an activity of missionary societies rather than of indigenous churches. The time has come when the churches in each land should actively lead in taking forward steps toward a larger measure of coöperation.

V. Proposals for Coöperation in the Future

If coöperation in the mission field is to yield its best results it must have the convinced goodwill of three groups—the indigenous church, the missionaries on the field, and the home boards. If any one of these is lacking the success of any particular coöperative enterprise is endangered. The three

groups must advance abreast both in their study of the subject and in their coöperative activity.

VI. The Place of the Proposed 1938 Meeting in the Coöperative Movement

The time has come for the adoption of a long-range and world-wide plan of coöperative action, and in advance of the 1938 meeting a careful study of the subject should be put in hand and definite pieces of coöperative activity should be initiated. It is recommended that the following areas of study and action be undertaken:

A. *The Spirit of Coöperation.* It is of the first importance that the spirit of coöperation should be cultivated in individuals and in those bodies that are and that are not within the fellowship of the National Christian Councils and the International Missionary Council. The Committee requests the officers and members of the Council to take every opportunity to promote the spirit of coöperation.

B. *The National Christian Councils in Relation to Coöperation.* An inquiry should be undertaken to discover how far the National Christian Councils have been successful in promoting coöperation and by what means their effectiveness in this direction may be increased. An attempt should be made to discover why certain missions and churches in the field have shared in the work of the National Christian Councils and why others have not. It is recommended that the existing experiments in coöperation should be continued and extended. It is further recommended that denominational claims and rivalries should be submerged in the interests of a complete plan for the evangelization of an entire compassable area or a large city involving the integration of all the Christian forces that are willing to coöperate, and that the officers of the Council should be instructed to inform the officers of the National Christian Councils of the hope of this Committee that they will press forward definite coöperative projects along these lines, and to offer the help of the International Missionary Council in carrying these through.

C. *The Missionary Boards and the Churches in relation to Coöperation.* An inquiry should be undertaken to discover how far the boards and churches in the West understand coöperation and believe in it. The inquiry should also make clear how these boards and churches can best help forward the practice of coöperation. It is recommended that the boards coöperating with unified churches, such as the South India Church, the Church of Christ in China, and others, be asked to give attention to their future relations with those churches.

D. *Non-coöperating Societies in Relation to Coöperation.* In view of the fact that there are certain mission organizations and certain churches in the field that do not share in the fellowship of the International Missionary Council, an inquiry should be undertaken to discover how best to remove whatever obstacles to coöperation may exist and appropriate action should be taken to extend to these societies and churches the fellowship of the International Missionary Council.

45. Relation of International Missionary Council to Other Ecumenical Movements. Mr. Paton presented the program for the meeting of the World Conference on Faith and Order which is to be held in Edinburgh, August 3–18, 1937. The four major topics of the program are: (1) The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, (2) The Church of Christ and the Word of God, (3) The Church of Christ: Ministry and Sacraments, (4) The Church's Unity in Life and Worship.

Dr. Oldham made a further statement regarding the Conference of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work which is to meet at Oxford July 12–26, 1937, and its intimate relation to the plans of the International Missionary Council. It was generally recognized by the Committee that both of these conferences in 1937 would probably make important contributions to the studies proposed to be undertaken under the auspices of the International Missionary Council. It was held, therefore, important that the preparatory work should be integrated as closely as possible. (*See* Minute 20.)

Mr. Paton then reported on the World Student Christian Federation meeting held at Basel and the following motion was adopted:

The Committee has heard with much appreciation of the success of the international conference of students on missions held at Basel. It approves of the action of the *Ad Interim* Committee in officially associating the International Missionary Council with the World Student Christian Federation in the organization of the conference. It records its deep appreciation of the fact that for the maintenance of the world missionary enterprise the intelligent and prayerful support of the student world is indispensable, and expresses the hope that this coöperation between the two ecumenical Christian movements may continue.

Dr. Mott spoke of the Student Volunteer Movement which is to have a meeting of 2500 students, including 300 foreign students. This meeting will be a quadrennial held in Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A., from December 26, 1935–January 1, 1936, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Mount Hermon meeting. It was voted to send greetings to that meeting.

46. The English Bible. A letter was received from the secretaries of the American Bible Society calling attention to the fact that October 4th marked the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Printed English Bible. The officers were instructed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and further to send the greetings of the Committee to the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, assuring them of the Committee's deep and sympathetic interest in the commemoration of this significant anniversary of the English Bible.

Eighteenth Session, Friday, October 4, 4.30–6.15 p.m.

47. Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel. (*See* Minute 26.) Dr. Goodsell presented the report of the sub-committee on the Department and its recommendations were adopted as follows:

1. In view of the valuable contribution made during the past years by the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel to the entire Christian movement, especially the African projects, we re-affirm and emphasize the Herrnhut resolution commending the service of this Department.

2. The Committee do not wish this occasion to pass without recording our united grateful expression as to the most competent, abounding, and sacrificial labors during the past five years in the foundation-laying period in the life of the Department. (*See* Appendix E.)

3. The Committee desire to place on record our deep appreciation of the highly efficient and devoted service rendered the Department by Dr. Iserland and wish him a hearty godspeed in his new work in the interest of the social betterment of mankind.

4. We believe that as soon as practicable the information service should be restored and carried forward, if need be, owing to financial reasons, on a restricted scale; for example, issuing semi-annual instead of quarterly numbers of the bulletin.

5. In accepting and giving general approval to the proposed budget for the year 1936, and while expressing our grateful appreciation of those discerning and generous donors who have thus far supported the Department, we would express our conviction that the budget should in due time become domesticated among the projects supported regularly or as special projects of the Boards and their constituencies. (*See* Appendix E.)

6. The Committee recommends that, after refunding, according to agreement, the payments made by Dr. Iserland, the balance of the cash value of the annuity policy in the name of Dr. Iserland be applied to the current budget of the Department.

7. In connection with the 1938 meeting of the Council the officers of the Council and the secretary of the Department are requested to make plans for the study of the Church and its environment, with primary emphasis on the economic side of the question.

8. We favor Secretary Davis making the proposed journey to Asia, leaving the matter of the location of his office during the next few years to the *Ad Interim* Committee of the Council.

9. We suggest that at an early time Secretary Davis spend some two or three months in North America in order to present the work of the Department to the mission boards and other interested groups.

10. The Committee has noted with interest the request of the League of Nations for the coöperation of the International Missionary Council with regard to the problems of the limitation of the use of narcotic drugs. This communication has been acknowledged by the Chairman, Dr. Mott. The Committee recommends that the Committee of the Council express its sincere appreciation of the continuous and earnest efforts of the agencies of the League of Nations in combating the illegal drug traffic and in endeavoring to restrict the production and trade to medicinal and scientific purposes. Furthermore, that the Committee of the Council express its conviction of the responsibility of the Christian forces throughout the world to coöperate

in every possible way in the limitation of the drug traffic, and, therefore, that it take steps to bring to the attention of its constituent national members the importance of renewed attention to these problems with a view to the adoption of plans for the united support of effective control of the production and use of narcotic drugs.

48. The 1938 Meeting of the Council. (*See* Minute 29.) The Baron van Boetzelaer presented the report of the Section on the Plans for the General Council Meeting. After discussion, the report was adopted as follows:

1. The next General Council Meeting shall be held in Kowloon, Hongkong, in the autumn of 1938, the exact date in the autumn to be determined by the *Ad Interim* Committee as soon as possible.

2. In accordance with the requirement of the Constitution, the Committee of the International Missionary Council authorizes the following allocation of numbers of representatives to be appointed by the various constituent national organizations for the General Council Meeting in 1938:

	Nationals	*Missionaries*	*Total*
Australia			5
Belgium			1
Brazil	5	2	7
British Isles			15
China	50	10	60
Congo	1	1	2
Denmark			2
Finland			2
France			3
Germany			6
India, Burma and Ceylon	50	10	60
Japan	30	5	35
Korea	7	2	9
Latin America, apart from Brazil and Mexico	10	5	15
Mexico	4	2	6
Near East	6	6	12
Netherlands			3
Netherlands India	7	3	10
New Zealand			2
Norway			2
North America			
United States of America			30
Canada			5
Philippine Islands	10	3	13
Siam	3	2	5
South Africa			
Native	2	1	3
White			3
Sweden			3
Switzerland			2

3. The following allocation of numbers of representatives from countries which do not have organizations affiliated with the International Missionary Council is approved by the Committee of the Council:

	Nationals	*Missionaries*	*Total*
Central and South Pacific Islands	3	3	6
Madagascar	2	1	3
Malaya	3	2	5
Manchuria	2	1	3
Tropical Africa, apart from Belgian Congo	12	9	21

4. Four hundred shall be the approximate number of representatives. The *Ad Interim* Committee is authorized to make necessary adjustments in place, date, and number of representatives. The following table is a summary of the numbers of representatives as allocated in the preceding paragraphs:

	Nationals	*Missionaries*	*Total*
Africa	17	12	29
Asia	168	44	212
Central and South Pacific Islands	3	3	6
Latin America	19	9	28
Europe			39
United States and Canada			35
Other English-Speaking Countries			10
Totals	207	68	359

5. In the case of countries or fields which do not have any national organization affiliated with the International Missionary Council the Committee of the Council approve the following method of choosing representatives:

(a) For parts of Africa which do not have affiliated organizations and for Madagascar, the Netherlands India, Malaya, Central and South Pacific Islands and Manchuria, the officers of the International Missionary Council, in consultation with inter-mission and inter-church bodies and missionary societies concerned, shall arrange for the appointment.

(b) For parts of Latin America which do not have affiliated organizations, the officers of the Council, in consultation with the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, as well as with inter-mission and inter-church bodies and missionary societies concerned, shall arrange for the appointment.

(c) The officers of the Council are also authorized to co-opt one representative each from Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

6. In the selection of delegates special emphasis should be placed on the qualitative aspect, to the end that those chosen to attend the General Council Meeting be (a) persons qualified to make a helpful contribution;

and (b) persons who, on their return, can best communicate the new light received at the Meeting.

7. In all large national delegations, and in groups of small delegations, very special effort should be made to ensure the inclusion of well qualified women and laymen, as well as clergy. Moreover, it is deemed essential that the new generation be adequately represented, that is, that wherever practicable a certain number of those under thirty-five years of age be sent. It is recognized that in view of the special studies to be made in connection with the Meeting, and of the issues which will confront the Meeting, very special care will have to be exercised in the selection of all delegations.

8. In the case of the student world, it is desirable that each national Christian Student Movement be represented, if possible by someone who, on his return, will report widely to the student constituency of the country.

9. With reference to meeting the expenses of delegates, the general rule shall be that the delegation of each field be financed by the constituency of that field. The Committee are keenly sensitive to their responsibility in this time of such wide economic hardship and suffering and undertake to exercise the greatest care and conscientiousness in the whole range of necessary expenditure in connection with the plans for the General Council Meeting.

10. We authorize and instruct the *Ad Interim* Committee to give early attention to initiating and carrying forward the plans for the General Council Meeting, including (a) enlisting the interest and coöperation of the various national councils; (b) launching and directing the various special studies; (c) coördinating the plans of the International Missionary Council with reference to the Council Meeting with those of other Christian ecumenical bodies; (d) conducting the negotiations involved in the final determination of the place of the meeting; (e) the appointment of a limited number (not to exceed ten persons) of fraternal delegates from other bodies with which we have important relations; (f) in accordance with the Constitution (Article II) the co-opting of a limited number of persons with special knowledge of the subjects contained in the program; and (g) all other measures needed to ensure the greatest fruitfulness of the entire undertaking.

11. The officers of the Committee are instructed to facilitate the work of following up the General Council Meeting, among other ways through fostering, in fields where desired, regional conferences and carefully planned deputation work. In choosing delegates it should be pointed out that they should be chosen, other things being equal, with reference to rendering service in such ways.

49. Minutes. The officers were authorized to make such editorial correction of the minutes as may be necessary, and the final approval was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Inman, Mr. Lobenstine, and Dr. Schlunk.

Nineteenth Session, Friday, October 4, 8.00–9.15 p.m.

50. Statistics. Dr. Latourette presented a statement on the importance of a statistical study in relation to the 1938 meeting and it was voted:

That, as an integral part of the preparation for the 1938 General Council Meeting the possibility be explored of a world-wide statistical study of the missionary enterprise and of the Younger Churches, and that this preparatory investigation be entrusted to a committee consisting of Dr. Mott as chairman, Canon Hyde, Dr. Latourette, Rev. Alexander McLeish, Dr. Richter, and Dr. Westman.

That the final decision as to whether the study should be undertaken be left to Dr. Mott in consultation with accessible members of the above Committee, with the provision that the project if carried out, shall not entail any addition to the budget of the International Missionary Council.

That if the study is undertaken, Dr. Mott be authorized to appoint a director or directors and a small but international consultative group.

51. Nominations Committee. Mr. Couve presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

The Nominations Committee in presenting their proposals for the reappointment of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Secretaries, desire first to express the gratitude and affectionate trust with which they and all the members of the Committee regard these honored friends, who have so long and so efficiently served the International Missionary Council in their respective offices.

More particularly, the Committee desires to recognize the valuable services rendered by Mr. James M. Speers who has served as Honorary Treasurer of the Council since its organization. As he now completes this long term of service, the Committee places on record its sincere gratitude for the careful supervision of the accounts of the Council and for the help and counsel in financial matters that Mr. Speers has so generously and faithfully given.

They have the greatest confidence in proposing the following for appointment until the next meeting of the Council:

Chairman:	Dr. John R. Mott
Vice-Chairmen:	W. E. Baroness van Boetzelaer van Dubbeldam
	Dr. C. Y. Cheng
	The Bishop of Salisbury
Secretaries:	Dr. J. H. Oldham
	Rev. William Paton
	Dr. A. L. Warnshuis
Assistant Secretaries:	Miss B. D. Gibson
	Miss D. H. Standley
	Miss E. B. Strong
Treasurer:	Mr. S. Frederick Telleen

Director of Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel:
Mr. J. Merle Davis

Director of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews:
Dr. Conrad Hoffmann

52. **Ad Interim Committee.** (*See* Minute 31.) On recommendation of the Committee on Nomination, it was voted:

(a) *That* the membership of the *Ad Interim* Committee be the Chairman, the three Vice-Chairmen, the Treasurer, the Secretaries, and the following:

The Rev. Bishop M. Akazawa
Sr. G. Baez Camargo
Dr. W. Wilson Cash
M. le pasteur D. Couve
Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Dornakal
Dr. F. F. Goodsell
Dr. S. Knak
Professor K. B. Westman
Rev. C. E. Wilson

(b) *That* in co-opting additional members, as authorized by Minute 31, the Committee be instructed to give special care to obtain the services of one or more women.

53. **Next Meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee Meeting.** The Chairman called the *Ad Interim* Committee to meet on Saturday, October 5, 1935.

54. **Services to the National Christian Councils that the International Missionary Council Can Render.** The Chairman asked for statements regarding the services that the International Missionary Council can render to the National Christian Councils. The following took part in the discussion: M. Anet, Dr. Springer, M. de Meuron, Mr. Malmström, Mr. Ebisawa, Miss Starling, Canon Hyde, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Riggs, Baron van Boetzelaer, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Hamilton, Sr. Camargo, and Mr. Lobenstine. After expressions of appreciation for the help in the past there were requests (a) for help leading out into a bolder program of coöperative work, especially in strengthening the National Christian Councils; (b) for help in dealing with Government problems; (c) for help in spiritual fellowship through visits of outstanding Christians from one country to another. Dr. Mott's visits have brought great spiritual blessing: (d) for help in fresh evangelistic effort and carrying Gospel to non-Christians; (e) for help in intercourse between Christian organizations of various countries, as for example, the coöperation of the National Christian Council of China with the Mexico Council in reaching the Chinese in Mexico. It was suggested that the National Christian Councils exchange Bulletins. (f) The hope was expressed that the International Missionary Council would hold special regional conferences to deal with the local situation in the light of the larger crucial world problems facing the General Council Meeting.

55. **Vote of Thanks.** The following report was unanimously adopted:

On behalf of those attending the Committee of the International Missionary Council at East Northfield, we wish to express our deep sense of grati-

tude to our beloved leader and chief, Dr. Mott, for his service to us all and to the whole cause of coöperation through his chairmanship of these meetings.

We are grateful to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America for their generous hospitality. We have come to you from lands overseas, both East and West, and we have found in America and among our American friends a bond of fellowship and goodwill which has meant to us all an enriching experience of the Christian faith.

We wish to thank the management and staff of the hotel for their splendid care of us and for their unselfish service on our behalf.

Sunday, September 29, 1935, will be ever remembered by us as a day of vision and inspiration when we met on Round Top and in Dwight L. Moody's old home to hear of the early days of the great evangelist. We wish to thank Mrs. W. R. Moody for her kind hospitality on that occasion and for throwing open her home to us, visitors from many of the lands in which Mr. Dwight L. Moody won a place of such affection through his evangelistic missions.

We would couple with our thanks to Mrs. Moody our gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Porter for so kindly entertaining us at Mount Hermon, a place of many memories to those who have been associated with the work of the Student Volunteer Movement.

We cannot close this expression of our indebtedness to our many friends without thanking Mr. Basil Mathews for his help in the publicity work we shall be seeking to undertake on our return to our countries. The officers of the Council, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, and Mr. William Paton, have labored day and night on our behalf and we thank them for their good comradeship in the midst of much strain and heavy work.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. Ray E. Phillips for his help in playing the organ at the meetings and services.

The minutes secretaries, Miss Strong and Miss Gibson, are rendering us a service which is arduous and exacting and we wish them to know how much we appreciate their help.

The clerks in the office, who have cheerfully typed our resolutions and memoranda are not forgotten. Theirs has been a labor of love and we thank them most sincerely for this service.

56. Adjournment. After a period of prayer led by Mr. Paton in which various members of the conference took part, Dr. Mott declared the meeting adjourned.

APPENDIX A

The Financial Report of the International Missionary Council

We have verified the income and expenses of the International Missionary Council for the year ended December 31st, 1934. Receipts and disbursements were proven by examination of bank statements, cancelled checks and receipted bills. We have received certification from the bank as to the balance on deposit December 31st, 1934. We certify that the balance sheets of general and special funds and the statements of income and expenditures as at, and for the year ended December 31st, 1934, are in accordance with the books of account.

Respectfully,

September 19, 1935

Gough and Bacon,

(Signed) Ross M. Bacon,
Certified Public Accountant.

Statement of Income and Expenditures
January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934

Income

Balance as at January 1, 1934		$ (964.16)
1933 Income		
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain	$ 486.00	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	500.00	
National Christian Council of Siam	25.00	
		1,011.00
1934 Income		
National Missionary Council of Australia	$ 194.40	
Société Belge de Missions Protestant au Congo	5.00	
National Christian Council of China	200.00	
Dansk Missionsraad	272.16	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag	1,200.00	
Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	154.68	
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	8,160.29	
National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon	200.00	
National Christian Council of Japan	200.00	
Committee on Coöperation in Latin America	165.00	
Near East Christian Council	50.00	
Nederlandsche Zendingsraad	350.60	
Norsk Missionsraad	393.66	
Total Forward		$11,545.79

Total Forward	$11,545.79	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	18,900.00	
National Christian Council of the Philippine Islands	100.00	
National Christian Council of Siam	25.00	
Suomen Lahetysneuvosto	92.81	
Svenska Missionsradet	626.29	
Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland	230.29	
		$31,520.18
Net Income, Jan. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934		$31,567.02

Expenditures

Administration:		
Salaries of Secretaries	$16,377.92	
Clerical and Stenographic Service	3,994.57	
Share of Business Office	1,101.65	
Office Rent, Cleaning, Lighting, etc.	4,892.95	
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,975.64	
		$28,342.73
Traveling Expenses of Secretaries		958.39
Traveling Expenses of Committee Members		750.00
Chairman's Office		1,400.00
International Review of Missions:		
Subsidy	$ 1,490.97	
Pension Fund	486.00	
		1,976.97
Retirement Fund		2,233.00
Audit		80.00
Printing of Quarterly Notes		204.97
Printing of Minutes and Sundries		121.84
Total		$36,067.90
Difference in Exchange and Bank Charges		329.75
Total Expenditure, Jan. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934		$36,397.65
Deficit as at December 31, 1934		(4,830.63)
		$31,567.02

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1934
General Funds

Assets

Sundry Debtors		
Miscellaneous Outstanding Debtors		$ 394.20
International Review of Missions		657.54
Appropriations Receivable:		
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	$4,723.63	
National Christian Council of Philippine Islands	25.00	
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag (Amount deposited in Bank in Germany for credit of I. M. C. Account)	1,200.00	
		5,948.63
Total Assets		$ 7,000.37

Liabilities

Sundry Creditors		
J. R. Mott, Chairman	$1,400.00	
London Office	1,469.12	
Employees' Retirement Fund	124.66	
Conference of Missionary Societies, Great Britain and Ireland	1,614.64	
New York Literature and Other Funds	5,226.72	
		$ 9,835.14
Transmission		15.10
Reserve Fund—Committee Members' Expenses		1,230.76
Working Capital Fund		750.00
Total Liabilities		$11,831.00
Deficit as at December 31, 1934		(4,830.63)
		$ 7,000.37

International Missionary Council

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1934
Special Funds

Assets

Sundry Debtors		
Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel	$ .42	
General Funds	5,226.72	
		$5,227.14
Cash Balance as at December 31, 1934		522.16
Total Assets		$5,749.30

Liabilities

Sundry Creditors		
New York Literature	$2,739.31	
London Literature	579.82	
Edinburgh House Press	36.97	
Literary Assistant	796.68	
Conference on the Message	190.69	
Moreira Tour	1,285.05	
Transmission	120.78	
Total Liabilities		$5,749.30

International Missionary Council

Budgets for 1936, 1937, and 1938

A. Administration:	
1. Salaries of Secretaries and Assistants	$17,155.50
2. Salaries of stenographers	4,122.00
3. Shares in business offices	1,107.50
4. Rent, Rates, Heating, etc.	5,240.00
5. Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,722.00
B. Travel,—Secretaries and Committee members	1,500.00
C. Chairman's Office	1,400.00
D. Printing—Minutes, Quarterly Notes, etc.	400.00
E. International Review of Missions	
1. Subsidy	972.00
2. Pension	486.00
F. Contingencies	797.00
G. Premiums on Retirement Funds	2,233.00
	$37,135.00
Expected Contributions from Special Sources	2,430.00
	$34,705.00

APPENDIX B

International Review of Missions

Summary of Report on the Period Since the Herrnhut Committee, 1932

In accordance with the resolutions of the Committee at Herrnhut 1922 (Minute 19, pp. 12–14).

1. The ten year survey was issued in the January, April, and July numbers, 1932, and was reprinted in booklet form. A limited edition of 1,000 was completely sold out.

2. The number of pages of the *Review* was reduced from 160 to 152. A change in the style of type made it possible to include almost an equal amount of material in the smaller space.

3. The entry of magazine articles in the bibliography was discontinued in 1933 and 1934 but the request for this information was so urgent that they were renewed again in 1935.

4. The honoraria paid to writers was suspended except in certain instances at the editor's discretion.

5. The ten years' bibliography, 1923–32 was not published, although the material is almost complete.

6. *Quarterly Notes* have been financed by a special gift supplemented by the sum budgeted for International Missionary Council printing.

7. Efforts have been made to secure the cooperation of the mission boards in enabling missionaries to become regular readers of the *Review*. Two boards have been added to those subscribing to the *Review* for their missionaries.

8. The recommendations in regard to content have been borne in mind and wherever possible carried out. (a) Translated abstracts of articles appearing in Continental periodicals have been published occasionally. (b) Whenever possible, book reviews have been shorter and more numerous. (c) The subjects recommended for special attention have been dealt with to some extent.

9. It has not been possible to develop in other areas groups similar to that in North America but it is the editor's hope that his trip to the Far East will be fruitful in this direction. Efforts have been made to secure articles by Oriental and African writers.

As regards contents, the *Review* has reflected the thought of today as it touches missionary work. The annual survey has been published in each January issue and appears to be generally appreciated. The number of unsolicited articles received by the editors is steadily increasing in number and improving in quality. This shows an increasing recognition of the *Review* as a forum of thought in regard to these problems.

It should be noted that the circulation has begun to increase. Figures for 1934 indicate a gain of 35. The increased subsidy necessary in 1934 was due to the fall in exchange rates. The gain in subscriptions and other circumstances make it seem probable that the subsidy needed in 1935 will be about £100 less than 1934.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended September 30, 1934

Income

	£.	s.	d.
Subscription Sales received:			
Less—paid in advance:			
London £ 945 4 7			
New York 520 2 8			
Cash Sales 13 17 8			
£1,479 4 11			
Less—Loss on dollar exchange 20 1 6	1,459	3	5
Sales of Reprinted articles—less cost of printing	11	10	6
Proceeds from Advertisements	123	15	4
Interest on Deposit Account		3	8
Loss for Year carried to Balance Sheet	406	15	8
	£2,001	8	7

Expenditure

	£.	s.	d.
Advertising	42	7	6
Books and Magazines	9	17	3
Carriages and Postages on Review	164	3	1
Commission on Sales	162	11	1
Contributors' Fees	25	11	..
Miscellaneous	15	5	..
Miscellaneous Postages and Telegrams	36	17	6
Printing of the Review	575	14	1
Rent	100	..	..
Salaries:			
Business and Subscription Office £206 17 4			
Editorial:			
Salaries £440 4 6			
Pension Fund 100			
540 4 6	747	1	10
Stationery	20	2	3
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet sundry Office Expenditure	101	18	
	£2,001	8	7

Balance Sheet as at September 30, 1934

Liabilities

	£.	s.	d.
I. Sundry Creditors:			
International Missionary Council	67	2	5
Sundries	31	9	11
II. Subscriptions Received in Advance	135	6	4
III. Capital Account:			
Grant in Aid from the International Missionary Council:			
Subsidy £306 15 8			
Pension Fund 100 .. .. £406 15 8			
Less:			
Loss for year ended Sept. 30, 1934 406 15 8	..	..	..
	£233	18	8

Assets

	£.	s.	d.
I. Sundry Debtors	143	11	1
II. Stock on Hand:			
Text and Cover Papers	39	6	8
III. Bank Balance:			
On Current Account with the Midland Bank Ltd.	51	..	11
	£233	18	8

We have examined the foregoing Account for the year ended September 30, 1934 and Balance Sheet as at that date with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and certify them to be correct.

8 Frederick's Place,
London, E. C. 2.

(Signed) MANN, JUDD, GORDON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

November 13, 1934

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1935 *

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended September 30, 1935

Income

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscription Sales received:						
Less: —paid in advance:						
London	974	16	6			
New York	470	1	8			
Cash Sales	18	19	7			
	1,463	17	9			
Less Loss on dollar exchange	2	13	8	1,461	4	1
Sales of Reprinted articles less—cost of printing				16	5	7
Proceeds from Advertisements				94	4	4
Interest on Deposit Account					4	9
Donation on account of publication expenses				10	..	..
Loss for year carried to Balance Sheet				304	14	1
				£1,886	12	10

Expenditure

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Advertising				21	..	11
Books and Magazines				8	18	2
Carriages and Postages on Review				152	9	7
Commission on Sales				173	7	9
Contributors' Fees				14	3	..
Miscellaneous				13	11	5
Miscellaneous Postages and Telegrams				28	14	3
Printing the Review				516	17	1
Rent				100	..	..
Salaries:						
Business and Subscription Office	£206	6	6			
Editorial:						
Salaries £443 16 5						
Pension Fund 100	543	16	5	750	2	11
Stationery				12	19	..
Commission on Sales to New York Office to meet Sundry Office Expenditure				94	8	9
				£1,886	12	10

* This financial statement was completed subsequent to the meeting at East Northfield. It is published for information and is subject to future auditing.

The International Review of Missions

Balance Sheet as at September 30, 1935

Assets

I. Sundry Debtors:						
New York Office	£78	15	9			
Oxford University Press	102	18	11			
Miscellaneous	26	19	3	£208	13	11
II. Stock on Hand:						
Text and Cover Papers				51	7	8
III. Bank Balance:						
On Current Account with the Midland Bank, Ltd.				31	..	7
				£291	2	2

Liabilities

I. Sundry Creditors:				£.	s.	d.
International Missionary Council				123	7	1
Sundries				31	10	4
II. Subscriptions received in Advance				136	4	9
III. Capital Account:						
Grant in aid from the International Missionary Council:						
Subsidy	£204	14	1			
Pensions Fund	100	..	..	£304	14	1
Less:						
Loss for year ended September 30, 1935				304	14	1
				£291	2	2

APPENDIX C

German Missions Emergency Fund

Income as of September 4, 1935

London

Not sent through Edinburgh House:

London Missionary Society	£1,000. 0.0
Society for Propagation of the Gospel (put at disposal of Bishop of Chota Nagpur for Gossner Mission)	2,000. 0.0

Received at Edinburgh House:

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society	500. 0.0
Church Missionary Society	667. 16.6*
Methodist Missionary Society	1,000. 0.0
Presbyterian Church of England	500. 0.0
Presbyterian Church Women's Missionary Association	200. 0.0
Danish Missionary Council	200. 0.0
Finnish Friends	77. 5.6
Norwegian Missionary Council	100. 0.0
Norwegian Missionary Society	20. 7.6
Norwegian Santal Mission	251. 5.1
Norwegian Women Missionary Workers	10. 0.6
Norwegian Women Teachers' Missionary Union	20. 1.6
Swedish Missionary Council	130. 5.2
Swedish Friends	9.16.5
Donations (*not loans*) Great Britain	13. 0.0
	£6,699.18.2

New York

Friends in the Evangelical Synod of North America	$ 8,600.00†
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.	1,000.00
Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ	100.00
Through the Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church	331.00
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	150.00
Woman's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada	300.00
National Board, Y. W. C. A.	75.00
Women's Missionary Association, United Brethren in Christ	50.00
Local Congregations and Individuals	195.08
	$10,801.08

* Also by exchange arrangement about £580 to end September.

† In addition, through the Evangelical Synod of North America, $225.00 was made available by exchange arrangement.

Distribution September 4, 1935

	International Missionary Council	
	London	New York
China		
Basel Mission	£290	$ 500.00
Berlin Mission	200	1,025.00
Rhenish Mission	150	787.50
India		
Basel Mission	370	500.00
Leipzig Mission	750	300.00
Breklum Mission	600	300.00
Gossner Mission	2,000	
Africa		
Berlin Mission	860	1,450.00
Bethel Mission	200	3,600.00
Leipzig Mission	760	450.00
Moravian Mission	3.2.0	1,000.00
Bremen Mission		5.00
	£6,183.2.0	$9,917.50

APPENDIX D

Report of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews

On September 1, 1935, this Committee terminated its first five years of activity. A detailed report, — retrospect and prospect, — covering this period was prepared and submitted at the meeting of the British and Continental Sections of the Committee which was held in England, July 11–13, 1935. This meeting proposed certain constitutional changes which were brought to the International Missionary Council at its Northfield meeting for ratification and the proposal was made that the organization of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews should be revised so that the British Conference's committee on work among Jews should serve as an enlarged British section of the Council's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, and that this Committee should elect from among its membership seven members who should represent Great Britain and Ireland at meetings of the International Committee, and act as an executive committee in Great Britain between meetings; further, that seven members should similarly be elected from a North American Committee, three representatives from Germany elected by the German societies jointly, one representative each from the Netherlands and Scandinavia, elected by the joint action of the Dutch and Scandinavian societies respectively, one member from the Near East appointed by the United Jewish Missionary Council of that area, one member from Switzerland, two members to be co-opted from other areas, and two members appointed by the International Hebrew Christian Alliance.

The Committee also approved the recommendation that the officers of the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews should serve as appointed from meeting to meeting; and further confirmed the election of the Rev. Canon S. Gould as chairman and the Rev. Birger Pernow as vice-chairman. From this report the following facts have been taken. Readers desiring more detailed information on the work of the department are referred to the original report which can be had from the London or New York offices on application.

The outbreak of Nazi anti-Semitism in Germany, accompanied by a rising tide of anti-Jewish feeling in many other countries, has aroused widespread public interest in the Jew. This awakened interest has provided open doors for educational penetration of the Church constituency as well as of the general public. Never have there been so many requests for addresses on the subject of the Jew from churches as well as secular groups as at present. Such opportunities are serving as foundation work for changing the century-old un-Christian approach to the Jews to a definitely Christian approach.

The rapid progress and material success of the Zionist movement in Palestine have also opened up many new opportunities as well as created new difficulties for our promotional and educational activities.

The concern of the spiritual leaders of Jewry over the rapid religious disintegration within Jewish ranks has served to break down much of the prejudice against Christianity and former antagonism to a sincere consideration of Jesus Christ. Christians can help these Jewish leaders in their search for new spiritual resources. Increasing contacts with Jewish leaders to discuss spiritual recovery have become possible as a result.

Indifference, unwillingness to undertake a Christian approach to the Jews, and direct opposition to such an approach on the part of certain church constituencies are serious handicaps to be overcome before an adequate Christian approach will be possible.

Some of the significant developments of the work include the following:

1. The Vienna Retreat in August, 1935, for the workers of Southeastern Europe. Out of this came recommendations for the creation of a Southeastern European Council for Jewish Missions.

2. A meeting of representatives of the three Dutch societies with the aim of increased co-operation, joint effort, and greater consolidation.

3. A growing recognition of the need of corporate Church responsibility for the Jewish missionary enterprise. This has resulted in the promotion of the parochial approach to the Jews

as supplementary to the special mission approach which has so largely characterized the work in the past. In the development of the parochial approach a series of special training institutes for clergy in charge of churches in Jewish neighborhoods is now being planned both in America and in Europe and Great Britain.

4. The growing interest of youth and student organizations in the Jewish missionary enterprise. This has been evidenced by the formation of a special youth council for the purpose in Great Britain and by provision for a discussion of the Christian approach to the Jews at the quadrennial student missionary conventions both in Great Britain and in North America. Even more important, however, is the increasing number of young workers coming into positions of leadership in the Jewish missionary enterprise all the way from the Near East through Europe and into North America.

5. The visits made by the Director to Palestine and the Near East, to Canada, and most recently to Germany for a special study and survey of the situation. These visits have resulted in increased consideration of the missionary activities in Palestine now to be studied by a special commission under the leadership of the Bishop of Worcester and the Rev. C. H. Gill of the Church Missions to the Jews. The visit to Canada has resulted in increased support of the work and a widening and extension of the activities. The German survey is helping the efforts to promote Christian cooperation both in Europe and America in meeting the growing needs of the victims of Nazi anti-Semitism.

6. A gradual increase in confidence and cooperation of the various agencies in our Committee. Increasingly we are becoming recognized as the central clearing house for all agencies on the Christian approach to the Jews.

7. Literature. Insistent demands are being made that we lead the way in providing a new type of literature for the changing conditions in world Jewry. A most significant contribution to literature for our work was made in the book by Basil Mathews entitled "The Jew and the World Ferment." This book is being used extensively as the basis for discussion groups which various missionary societies and youth groups are organizing.

8. The number of Jews coming to Christ even in present-day Germany, is evidence that God continues to move in mysterious ways his wonders to perform. One worker in Berlin reports that as a result of his activities he has had one hundred thirteen baptisms of Jews in Germany during the past twelve months. These are the result of sincere religious conviction and not prompted by ulterior motives.

All this is cause for much gratitude and sincere praise.

The very success of our first five years places further burdens on the department which can only be met by an increase in our resources of man and money power. In faith we go forward, sure that ours is work that God wants and wills to be done.

Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews

Budgets for 1935, 1936, and 1937

Salary	$5,000.00
Clerical and Office Help	910.00
Rent and Office Administration	240.00
Stationery, Postage, Telephone, etc.	300.00
Travelling Expenses	600.00
Retirement Fund	540.00
News Sheet	100.00
Contingencies	310.00
"Special Object"	250.00
Total	$8,250.00

APPENDIX E

Report of the Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel

During the three years that have elapsed since Herrnhut the Department has followed, in the main, the plans there discussed and approved by the Council.

The director carried with him from Herrnhut, in June, 1932, a lasting impression of the intercession of the conference for Divine blessing upon the Africa Industrialization Study and a solemn sense of mission, as he sailed for Rhodesia to undertake the first field project of the Department. In no other way can he explain the extraordinary opening of doors and overcoming of obstacles that were met by the Commission. After a six months' absence in Africa the Commission returned at the close of 1932. The report of its work, *Modern Industry and the African*, was prepared and published (Macmillan Company, London) in 1933. In America the report was circulated by the International Missionary Council.

Study of Modern Industry and the African

As the first comprehensive study of the whole position of the primitive African under the impact of European Civilization, the report was received with interest by colonial governments, great industrialists, educators, and anthropologists as well as by mission groups and students of many aspects of native African culture. The book was reviewed by over two hundred journals and papers in twenty countries and eleven languages. Conferences of mission executives for studying the report with a view to acting upon its findings have been held in New York, London, Hartford and N'dola, Northern Rhodesia. In line with the recommendations of the report, a committee has been formed in Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of pooling inter-mission activities upon the Copper Belt, and steps are being taken not only in this great new mining area, but in the adjacent Copper Belt of Katanga, to reinforce the present missionary staff with workers trained in social welfare methods. The demands of the situation in this part of Africa for union missionary evangelistic effort and for missionaries equipped with anthropological training and experience in rural community work are stressed by the report.

One of the economic findings of the Commission has been put into action by the Northern Rhodesia Government,—viz., the introduction of the penny as a smaller medium of exchange to assist the purchasing power of the natives.

Although it is for others to estimate the value of the Commission's report, it is clear that the favor with which it has been received is partly due to its objectivity and fairness in giving credit where credit is due, and in pointing out the elements of harmony as well as of conflict in the aims and policies of Government, Industry and Missions, together with practical steps for coordinating the programs of these three forces that are revolutionizing African native society.

Two thousand copies of the 350-page volume, *Modern Industry and the African*, were printed. About half of the edition has been disposed of, in two styles of binding, at 12/6 and 4/ (in U. S. A. $2.50 and $2.00).

The total cost of the Africa Industrialization Study was £4,750 or $23,000. All but $500 of this amount was given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Cinema Study

This study of native conditions on the Copper Belt uncovered a number of problems of major concern for Christian missions in Central and East Africa. One of the most pressing and universally recognized of these problems was the need of adult education for the primitive tribes that are rapidly being introduced to modern life. The Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment that has been undertaken by the Department to assist Missions and Governments in the task of interpreting Christian civilization to the Bantu of East Africa, is an effort to meet this need. This research project is the outgrowth of the Council's mandate given to the Department at Herrnhut to make a survey of the problems created for missions by the cinema.

Such a survey was made in 1933 and a scheme for an international project was prepared.

After prolonged and unsuccessful attempts to secure the funds needed for carrying out this plan, it was decided to restrict the scheme and localize it in the same general area as that covered by the former industrialization study. The approval of the Carnegie Trustees of the first research project of the Department is shown by their voting a second grant of £11,000 ($55,000) for carrying out the Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment.

This project has met with a remarkable response from the principal British and international groups who are interested from various angles in the development of native African life. The Committee on International Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations, the International Educational Cinematograph Institute of Rome and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures have all offered assistance. The British Colonial Office has been helpful from the beginning. The Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya have vied with one another in providing facilities for furthering the experiment. A glance at the membership of the British Advisory Council of the project will show the scope and influence of the groups represented. Lord Lugard, dean of British colonial administrators and member for Great Britain of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, is Chairman of the Advisory Council.

In the opening meeting of the Council, Lord Lugard said that the Bantu Educational Cinema Experiment might prove to be one of the most important steps yet taken for the advancement of native African life. It is planned that a permanent producing organization, yet to be created, will take over the results of the Experiment and provide suitable films upon a large scale for the use of African natives.

Information Bulletin and Other Miscellaneous Services

The Information Service of the Department has followed the general program which was reported and approved at the Herrnhut Meeting. Under Dr. Iserland's leadership this service developed rapidly until March, 1934, when it was discontinued owing to lack of funds, and it has not been re-opened.

A quarterly *News Bulletin* of from sixty to eighty pages, covering many of the social, industrial, economic and political developments of concern to world-wide missions, was edited and supplied to a constituency of four hundred.

Many of the activities of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office pertaining to human welfare were followed with care by the Department, particularly those of the Advisory Committee on the Limitation of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, the Mandates Commission, and the Commissions on the Traffic in Women and Children, Forced Labor and Slavery.

The sittings of these Commissions, when possible, have been regularly attended and personal contacts have been had with many of the officials and experts of these groups. Occasional memoranda summarizing and evaluating the work of these Commissions were prepared by Dr. Iserland and were given a wide circulation, and were received with appreciation by a growing circle of students of missions and international affairs.

Close collaboration has been enjoyed with the various international Christian societies in Geneva,—notably the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, the World's Committees of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the World's Student Christian Federation, the World Alliance for Friendship through the Churches and the Friends' Service Council. The Department has carried its full share of responsibility in not a few inter-organizational activities, both among the religious and secular international groups in Geneva.

Contacts have also been established with the Anti-Opium Information Bureau, the Society for the Protection of Indigenous and Aboriginal Peoples, the Save the Children Association and other groups.

Proposed Gossner Mission Study

During its five years of existence the Department has developed an almost world-wide correspondence with individual missionaries, educationists, research specialists and officials interested in various aspects of its work. This service, by which the experience of different fields with similar problems is exchanged and new methods of meeting common difficulties are revealed, could be extended indefinitely, were the financial resources of the Department adequate. Counsel on the special problems of individuals and mission societies has been sought from the De-

partment from many fields. The most important approach of this kind was the request of the Gossner Mission Society of Germany that a comprehensive study be made of its mission work in Northern India, with a view to throwing light upon the reasons for the social, economic and religious stalemate which its Indian Church had experienced. The offer of the Gossner Mission to pay one half of the estimated expenses of the proposed study was nullified by the embargo that was later placed on the export of the German Reichsmark.

Dr. Iserland's Resignation

Early in 1935 the Department underwent two serious and far-reaching changes,—first, through the resignation of the Associate Director, Dr. Iserland, who announced his decision to enter the Roman Catholic Church and accepted a research post with the Bishop of Freibourg, Switzerland; and, second, through the removal of the office of the Department from Geneva to London.

Dr. Iserland's resignation is a serious loss not only to the Department but to the wider interests of the International Missionary Council. His continental background qualified him as an unofficial representative of European thought and point of view upon the staff of the International Missionary Council, and conversely as an interpreter of the policies of the Council to its continental constituencies. His scholarly mind, well-organized knowledge, spiritual power and charming personality rendered him an ideal colleague in the inter-group activities of Geneva.

My own life has been enriched by four and one-half years of close collaboration with Dr. Iserland.

Dr. Iserland's resignation, together with the reduced Department income, makes it for the present impossible to realize the hope of re-opening the Information Service. This Service had been earning increasing recognition. It has been the main regular source of contact and publicity of the Department with its constituency and its closing must be regarded as a major disaster.

The Removal of the Office to London

The transfer of the office of the Department to London is the result of long-standing financial pressure. The burden of operating in Switzerland, due to the fall in the English pound sterling and the American dollar, had been increasing until the purchasing power in Geneva of the former was twelve shillings and that of the latter fifty-nine cents. Even the cost of the restricted program of the Department had become, under these circumstances, an almost intolerable load upon those who were responsible for securing its funds.

A second reason for the transfer of the office was the acceptance of responsibility by the Department for carrying out a two-year research project in British East Africa. This rendered London, in contacts and resources, by far the most advantageous point from which to operate. The removal to London, however, is considered a temporary measure. The books and files of the Department, together with the household effects of the director, have been placed in storage in Geneva for an indefinite period or until more light is had upon the future policies and location of the Department. At present the director is enjoying the hospitality of Edinburgh House, where the work is carried on with the assistance of an English secretary.

With the reduction in staff, the closing of the Information Service and the removal from Geneva, a new phase of the Department's history has been entered. The wide international collaboration and valuable contacts afforded by Geneva, while not entirely broken, have temporarily become remote. The rôle of all-around observation post and regular technical service to the whole missionary constituency is interrupted. At the moment the Department is committed to the carrying through of a major research project in East Africa. The general direction of this undertaking from London and the obligation to carry it to a point where it can be safely transferred to others and be placed on a permanent basis will occupy the director until early in 1936.

In view of the developments described, the time has come when vital decisions as to emphasis, program and location of the work of the Department must be made. Is the Department justified in putting so great a part of its energy during a five-year period into one basic problem, of one group of mission fields, in one continent, such as Africa? Is it the best use of its time

to concentrate upon problems that are contributory to, but are somewhat removed from, the main stream of mission concern, or should it steer its course for the middle of the current?

The director welcomes the opportunity of discussing these questions with the members of the International Missionary Council, with the executives of the missionary societies, and especially with the representatives of the Younger Churches and the National Christian Councils.

Financial Support of the Department

The Department was launched on the eve of the world financial depression and upon a receding wave of missionary support. It has carried on during a period when nearly all of the great missionary societies of the world have been fighting for their existence. That it has not been closed has been mainly due to three factors,—first, the moral backing and steady encouragement of the Executive Committee of the International Missionary Council; second, the heroic efforts of Dr. Mott and Mr. Paton to finance its operating budget; and, third, the large financial support of its research by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

We invite discussion of the question whether the period of experimentation with the Department as a supplementary adjunct of the missionary movement may be considered as completed, and whether the Department should be brought within the framework of missionary society and National Christian Council financial support and in this way be made more of an integral part of the whole enterprise.

Department of Social and Industrial Research and Counsel

Statement of Income and Expenditures

January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934

Income

London Appropriation	$ 4,898.17
New York Appropriation	7,588.29
Miscellaneous Income	1,647.66
Total Income	$14,134.12

Expenditures

Office Rent	$ 666.66	
Telephone	72.68	
Telegrams and Cables	31.96	
Office Supplies and Printing	236.30	
Inter-Christian Centre	80.00	
Auditing 1933–1934 Accounts	66.66	
Books and Journals	162.23	
Furniture	4.29	
Traveling Expenses	2,138.00	
Salaries	12,741.64	
Retirement Fund Premiums	555.00	
Bank Charges and Interest	111.34	
Exchange Difference	8.86	
		16,875.62
Deficit (Total Expenditures in Excess of Income January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934)		$ 2,741.50

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at December 31, 1934

Assets

Cash on Hand, New York Office	$ 30.95	
Cash on Hand, Geneva Office	7.60	
Accounts Receivable—J. Merle Davis	136.95	
Total Assets		$ 175.50

Liabilities

Bank Overdraft	$ 4,235.27	
Accounts Payable		
Africa Research Fund	1,598.28	
Transmission Account	30.95	
Total Liabilities		$ 5,864.50
Deficit (accumulated) as at December 31, 1933	$2,947.50	
Year 1934	2,741.50	
		(5,689.00)
		$ 175.50

Budget for 1936

Salaries of Director and Assistant	$5,710.00
Office rent	360.00
Travel	1,600.00
Postage, Stationery, Telephone, etc.	330.00
Books, Journals, and Equipment	300.00
Interest and Bank charges	100.00
Contingency	100.00
	$8,500.00

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MINUTES

OF THE

AD INTERIM COMMITTEE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

WHITBY, ONTARIO, CANADA

JULY 19–25, 1950

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
LONDON: 2 EATON GATE, S.W.1 NEW YORK: 156 FIFTH AVENUE
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Price 6d. or $0.10

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MINUTES OF THE *AD INTERIM* COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

THE *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council met from July 19–26, 1950, at the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, Ontario, Canada.

First Session, Wednesday, July 19, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.15 *p.m.*

1. **Opening Worship.** The Chairman of the Committee, Dr John A. Mackay, called the meeting to order. The Committee was led in worship by Canon L. A. Dixon.

2. **Members Present.** The following list of officially appointed members was presented by the General Secretary, the Rev. C. W. Ranson :

Rt. Rev. Geoffrey F. Allen (Bishop in Egypt).
Rev. A. M. Chirgwin, D.D.
Rev. L. Dia, D.D.
Rev. Canon L. A. Dixon, D.D.
Rev. Charles T. Leber, D.D.
Dr Rajah B. Manikam.
Rev. Emile Schloesing.
Rev. Jesse R. Wilson, D.D.

Apologies were received from the Rev. Rudolfo Anders, Miss Alice Walton, Rev. Canon M. A. C. Warren, D.D., Prälat K. Hartenstein, the Rev. O. G. Myklebust, the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, Miss Eleanor H. Rivett and Dr M. Kozaki. There was also received the resignation of Dr R. E. Diffendorfer, who has now retired from the service of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

The officers proposed the following substitutes, who were duly approved and welcomed as members of the Committee, with full rights of membership including the right to vote :

Rev. Stanley H. Dixon—for Dr Warren.
Professor Walter Freytag, Ph.D.—for Prälat Hartenstein.
Miss Elizabeth Lee—for Dr Diffendorfer.
Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts—for Bishop Greer.
Mr Tsuraki Yano—for Dr M. Kozaki.

20881

Dr Jorge F. Wenzel, Secretary of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches of the River Plate, was present for part of the time.

An invitation had been extended to Dr Alphons Koechlin to serve in the place of the Rev. O. G. Myklebust, but circumstances had made it impossible for him to remain after the close of the meeting of the Joint Committee.

The following officers of the I.M.C. were present :

Rev. John A. Mackay, D.D., *Chairman.*
Professor G. Baez-Camargo
Dr S. C. Leung
Dr David Moses
Mrs Arthur Sherman
} *Vice-Chairmen.*
Mr Lawrence J. MacGregor, *Treasurer.*

The following members of the secretariat were present :

Mr E. J. Bingle
Rev. J. W. Decker, D.D.
Rev. Norman Goodall, D.Phil.
Rev. C. W. Ranson
Miss Glora M. Wysner, Ph.D.

with the following departmental officers and chairman of committee :

Rev. O. F. Nolde, Ph.D., Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.
Dr Conrad Hoffmann, International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.
Professor K. S. Latourette, D.D., Research Committee.

The following were appointed as consultants to the meeting, with the right to speak but without vote :

Rt. Rev. A. Y. Y. Tsu, Ph.D.
Miss Sue Weddell.
Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, D.D. (present for part of the time only).

The following were welcomed as liaison representatives appointed by the World Council of Churches :

Miss Sarah Chakko.
Rt. Rev. Stephen C. Neill, D.D.
Rev. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, D.D.
Rev. Henry S. Leiper, D.D.

The following were present for part of the time, as visitors :

Dr William Scott, Korea.
Rev. Bruce Copland, Hong Kong.

3. **Minutes Secretary.** Mr. E. J. Bingle was appointed Minutes Secretary.

4. **Appointment of Sub-Committees.** The following Sub-committees were appointed :

Ad Hoc Finance Sub-Committee—

Chairman : Dr Charles T. Leber.
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.
Rev. Stanley H. Dixon.
Miss Elizabeth Lee.
Mr Lawrence J. MacGregor.
Dr Rajah B. Manikam.
Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts.
Rev. E. Schloesing.
Miss Sue Weddell.
Canon L. A. Dixon.

It was understood that this Committee's responsibility would be for the current meeting only and that it would not supersede the regular standing committee on finance provided for at Oegstgeest.

Secretariat Sub-Committee—

Chairman : Dr John A. Mackay.
Rev. Stanley H. Dixon.
Dr Charles T. Leber.
Dr S. C. Leung.
Mrs Arthur M. Sherman.
Mr Lawrence J. MacGregor.
Dr J. R. Wilson.

5. **Approval of Minutes.** The General Secretary reported that the Minutes of the Oegstgeest meeting of the Committee of the Council held September 7–10, 1948, had been edited, printed and circulated. No corrections or modifications having been submitted, the Minutes were therefore accepted as a correct record.

6. **Confirmation of Actions taken by Correspondence.** The following actions of the *Ad Interim* Committee, taken by correspondence, were confirmed :

(*a*) The admission of the Burma Christian Council to constituent membership of the I.M.C.

(*b*) Reappointment of the following Vice-Chairmen :

Mrs Arthur M. Sherman
Dr David Moses

to serve until the next meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

(*c*) The appointment of Dr Glora M. Wysner to full secretarial status in the New York Office and of the Rev. Erik W. Nielsen as successor, in the London Office, to Dr B. G. M. Sundkler as Research Secretary.

7. In Memoriam. Resolutions on the deaths of Dr K. S. Kim of Korea in 1948 and of Dr A. S. Kydd of Scotland in July 1950 were read as follows :

Dr Kwan Sik Kim (moved by Dr S. C. Leung).

In the death of Dr Kwan Sik Kim on October 16, 1948, the Korean church lost one of her most loyal advocates of close fellowship with the world Church.

Dr Kim held the degrees of M.A. and B.D. from Princeton Seminary and the honorary degree of D.D. from Emmanuel College, Toronto.

During ten years, 1928–38, as Principal of a mission academy he gained valuable experience in Christian education and made wide contacts with government officials and educators in Korea. He was forced to resign from his position as Principal because of his refusal to acquiesce in the interference of the Japanese military authorities in education. He returned to the ministry and held the important charge of pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Pyengyang. He was again forced into retirement in order to avoid collaboration with the Japanese in their war effort.

In 1945 he headed an unsuccessful effort to form a United Church of Korea. He later bent his efforts towards a revival of the National Christian Council of Korea. He was the first President of the reconstituted body and later the General Secretary, which position he held until his death. He represented Korea at various international gatherings, including the Herrnhut meeting of the International Missionary Council, the Whitby meeting of 1947 and the first meeting of the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam. Dr Kim was greatly beloved in his own country. His own native culture, his gracious and affable personality, his deep and warm Christian experience and his sense of oneness with Christian brethren everywhere within the Christian family made him a much-loved figure wherever he went.

Dr A. S. Kydd (moved by the Rev. Stanley H. Dixon).

Dr A. S. Kydd, for many years General Secretary of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee, was also for several years an active member of the *Ad Interim* Committee and one of the foremost supporters of the I.M.C. in Britain. A man of clear vision and decisive judgment, his deep conviction and tenacity of purpose

were seen in his uncompromising attitude in the issue of shrine worship in the Japanese Empire. His visit to Manchuria in this connexion made a deep impression on his later years. During the war he was subject to heavy strain and consequent ill-health drove him reluctantly into retirement. He was a splendid companion, enjoying life with zest and humour, and his theological study and devoted life were an example to us all.

The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote, followed by an act of remembrance and worship.

8. **Resignations and Retirements.**

(*a*) The General Secretary reported the resignation of the Rev. L. S. Albright, D.D., Assistant Secretary, and of the Rev. B. G. M. Sundkler, D.Theol., Research Secretary. The Secretary was directed to convey to both an expression of appreciation of their services to the I.M.C.

(*b*) The General Secretary reported the retirement of Miss Betty D. Gibson, Assistant Secretary, on September 1, 1949, and the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

> On hearing of the retirement on September 1, 1949, of Miss Betty D. Gibson from the position of Assistant Secretary of the International Missionary Council, the *Ad Interim* Committee places on record its deep and abiding gratitude for her many-sided and gracious ministry over a period of thirty-three years. For several years Miss Gibson was closely associated with Dr J. H. Oldham, and amongst other services collaborated with him in the writing of *The Remaking of Man in Africa*. After Dr Oldham's retirement she continued to make African affairs a major responsibility; she visited Africa and acted as Secretary of the Committee of the United Missions in the Copper Belt. Another service for which she will be long remembered is her part in the carrying through of the Orphaned Missions scheme. She paid frequent visits to the Continent, where she won the confidence and friendship of the leaders of the continental societies. She has always brought to her work an understanding mind and a reconciling spirit; and she has always been a modest and loyal colleague, a dear and trusted friend, and a wholly dedicated Christian woman.

(*c*) The General Secretary reported the approaching retirement of Miss Doris H. Standley, Assistant Secretary, on September 1,

1950, and the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council desires to record its deep appreciation of the devoted service of Miss Doris H. Standley as Assistant Secretary of the Council. Miss Standley retires on September 1, 1950, after twenty-two years of invaluable association with the Council's work. She began her service during the secretaryship of Dr William Paton, whose vital interest in India she shared. Among her many activities we recall her assistance in the preparation and follow-up of the Lindsay Commission Report, her contribution to the work of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, her careful recording and editing of the minutes of the meetings of the Council and of the Committee of the Council through the years, and her setting in order its archives. Miss Standley's gracious personality and sense of humour have made her a delightful friend and colleague. The Committee in expressing its gratitude for her services wishes for her joy in her retirement.

9. **Greetings to former colleagues and associates.** The Chairman was requested to send a letter to Dr R. E. Diffendorfer conveying the greetings of this Committee and its appreciation of the great services which he had rendered the I.M.C. over a long period of years.

The Chairman was also asked to send a letter of affection and greeting to Dr John R. Mott, Chairman Emeritus of the I.M.C. Similar letters were also to be sent to Dr Oldham, Miss Underhill, Dr Warnshuis, Dr Merle Davis and Mrs William Paton.

10. **General Secretary's Report.** Mr. Ranson began his report by detailing the list of changes in staff since the Oegstgeest meeting and by referring to appointments to be made in the office of the Secretary for East Asia (in conjunction with the W.C.C.) and in connexion with the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews and the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa.

He pointed to the need for a re-examination of the functions of the I.M.C. Secretariat in the light of its increased administrative responsibilities and the growth of ecumenical organization which were tending to swamp its other duties of travel, study and writing.

This problem was in part a financial one. The General Secretary reported that some of the increased income aimed at had been

achieved, but that the Post-War Fund was almost exhausted and there were increasing demands on the budget of I.M.C.

The financial problem only served to raise the most urgent question which the Committee had to face and in some measure answer, as to what was the distinctive role of the I.M.C. in the present stage of the ecumenical movement.

In this connexion an analysis of the functions of I.M.C. as laid down in the Constitution suggested that one part of its task had been taken over by C.C.I.A., while the holding of world conferences might not be regarded any longer as the peculiar and essential function of I.M.C. There remained the tasks of research, the co-ordination of constituent councils, and I,R.M. These historic functions of the I.M.C. needed to be related to the new situation which had arisen since the Amsterdam Assembly.

Within this new context the I.M.C. existed to provide a new missionary directive ; the answer as to its distinctive task might well be found in the Study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church which it had just begun. Such an enquiry was not unhealthy introspection but was directed to a rediscovery of the first principles of the missionary programme of the Church in face of a world in desperate need.

The report was received with warm appreciation.

The following spoke in the discussion which followed : Dr Latourette, Dr Goodall, Bishop Dia, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Rev. Stanley Dixon and Dr J. W. Decker.

Second Session, Wednesday, July 19, 4.30–5.45 *p.m.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr Jesse R. Wilson.

The Committee was addressed by Bishop Y. Y. Tsu and Dr S. C. Leung on conditions in China, and by Dr William Scott on the situation in Korea.

Third Session, Wednesday, July 19, 7.15–9.15 *p.m.*

Dr Conrad Hoffmann opened the meeting with prayer.

11. **Constituent Councils.**

(*a*) *China :* Dr Decker made a statement on China. The following spoke in the discussion which followed : Dr Wilson, Rev. B. Copland, Canon Dixon, Dr Chirgwin, Miss Lee, Dr Mackay, Bishop Roberts.

A Sub-committee consisting of :

Dr Manikam : *Convener*	Dr Leung
Bishop Dia	Miss Lee
Dr Latourette	Bishop Tsu

was appointed to make recommendations concerning : (i) I.M.C. policy in relation to the situation in China ; (ii) the continued service of missionaries, and (iii) the continued support of the churches.

The report of the Sub-committee on China and Korea was presented at a later session and after slight amendment was adopted as follows :

The *Ad Interim* Committee resolved :

1. That a message of fraternal greeting and an assurance of continued prayer should be sent on behalf of the I.M.C. to the N.C.C. in China.

2. That the I.M.C. should commend the general policy of mission boards in allowing freedom of decision to local church or mission authorities on the question of individual missionaries remaining in or withdrawing from the China field without prejudice to their subsequent status and prospects, and on the assumption that such decisions would in each case be taken with due regard both to local Christian sentiment and to the importance of bearing the clearest possible witness to the supranational character of the Church.

3. That the I.M.C. should invite mission boards to give serious attention to the redirection of missionaries displaced from or disappointed of entry to China, and to relate their plans in this respect to the possible resumption of work in China, to the needs and capacity of alternative fields, whether under the auspices of their own or some other denomination, to the principles of comity in areas already occupied, and to the desirability of notifying the headquarters of the I.M.C. of intended transfers with a view both to registering such movements for general information and to facilitating the requirement of co-ordination.

4. That the I.M.C., recognizing the urgency in this hour of continuing Christian testimony and maintaining the bonds of fellowship with the Church in China and being aware of the need for local experimentation in evolving new methods and processes of operation under extremely difficult conditions, should pledge

itself and its constituent bodies to contribute by every possible means such spiritual, moral and material aid as would assist their Chinese brethren to stand fast in the Christian profession, to preserve the essentials of Christian faith and worship, and to intensify Christian witness.

5. That the I.M.C. through its secretariat and constituent bodies should give immediate attention to the organization of relief measures for Korea both by way of personal service and material aid from Christian sources.

6. That the I.M.C. should draw the attention of churches and mission boards working in Korea to the exceptional opportunities which are likely to occur after the conclusion of hostilities for Christian co-operation and unity of purpose in the restoration of church life, and should express the hope that the common experience of suffering may be turned to fruitful account in the widening of the range of Christian sympathy and in the deepening of the sense of Christian responsibility for the ordering of national affairs.

7. That the I.M.C. should hold itself in readiness to share its information and experience and to join in fraternal consultation where it may be sought by responsible church authorities on the limits to which accommodation to a secular system of government may go without disloyalty to our Lord Jesus Christ and the fellow-members of His Body.

8. That the I.M.C. should take careful note of the plea of the Bangkok Conference (*The Christian Prospect in Eastern Asia*, pp. 150–51) for the establishment of an ecumenical institute in East Asia and should commission the East Asia Secretary to make early investigation of this project.

(*b*) *Korea :* Dr Decker spoke on the problems of Korea.

Bishop Roberts and Dr Leber were added to the Sub-committee on China to form a Sub-committee on China and Korea to make recommendations regarding : (i) relief ; (ii) the restoration of corporate Christian life and witness, and (iii) the reorganization of Christian co-operation.[1]

After further discussion it was agreed that the letter addressed to all Christians in Korea, as drafted by C.C.I.A. and approved by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, be now

[1] The recommendations of this Sub-committee are included in the report on page 10,

approved by the *Ad Interim* Committee, to be sent as a joint letter from the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. and, further, that a letter on special concerns could be sent later by the officers.

(*c*) *Philippines :* Dr Decker reported that the Federation of Christian Churches in the Philippines had developed an excellent programme and was making good progress.

(*d*) *Indonesia :* In Indonesia a Council of Christian Churches was organized in May this year. Greetings were sent on behalf of the I.M.C. and were much appreciated. Mr Rumambi was the new Secretary of that Council. No word had come as yet regarding the possible application of the Indonesia Council for membership in I.M.C., probably because of the immediate urgency of local problems and tasks. No action on the part of the *Ad Interim* Committee was suggested.

(*e*) *United States :* Dr Decker reported on the formation of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Further reference is made to this in Minute 12 (*b*).

Dr Norman Goodall reported on National Christian Councils which come within the orbit of the London office.

(*f*) *India :* In past years the strongest Council has been that of India, Burma and Ceylon. Ceylon now has a separate Council and hopes before long to have a full-time secretary. Burma also has a separate Council, and it seems likely that the Christian Council of India and Pakistan will soon divide and become the Christian Council of India and the Christian Council of Pakistan.

(*g*) *Malaya :* The Malaya Council is working well and has a secretary who gives a large part of his time to its work.

(*h*) *Burma :* A separate Christian Council has been formed in Burma. This Council can hardly function adequately under the present conditions of civil war. The Secretary and his associates are doing their utmost under these difficult conditions.

(*i*) *South Pacific :* There is no Christian Council for the whole of the South Pacific, though steps towards this end were considered at the Morpeth Conference and meantime some of the services of such a council are performed jointly by the Missionary Councils of Australia and New Zealand. Six colonial governments have formed a South Pacific Commission on which, for the first time, there is native representation. The first meeting was held some months ago, and four missionary observers were provided for. The I.M.C. was officially represented by officers of the two Missionary Councils in that area.

(*j*) *Europe :* In Europe the Councils are functioning well. The Council in Germany is increasing in strength and giving leadership which is encouraging to us all. Belgium does not have an effective Christian Council but two other co-operative bodies are being helpful. Czechoslovakia applied some time ago for affiliation with the I.M.C. but gave insufficient details. Correspondence is continuing. In Britain Dr Goodall works closely with the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the British Council of Churches.

(*k*) *The Caribbean :* There are no Councils in the British West Indies having formal membership in the I.M.C. Though there has been discussion of a regional Council, difficulties regarding co-operation have prevented its formation, and there is therefore no machinery to express ecumenical conviction in that area.

(*l*) *Africa :* In Africa only two Christian Councils are members of the I.M.C.—the Christian Council of South Africa and the Congo Protestant Council. There are other Christian Councils but none is yet in formal membership of the I.M.C. ; among these are the Councils of Kenya, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, which are not as yet moving towards membership. Dr Goodall saw the need for discussing the distinctive service which the central organization should render in Africa as contrasted with the service of such bodies as the Foreign Missions Conference and the Conference of British Missionary Societies.

The following took part in the discussion : Dr Mackay, Mr Bingle, Pastor Schloesing and Dr Wilson.

12. **Constituent Councils** (continued). The following Sub-committee was appointed to make recommendations on these matters :

Bishop Allen : *Convener.*	Rev. E. Schloesing.
Prof. Baez-Camargo.	Miss Sue Weddell.
Rev. Stanley Dixon.	Dr Wilson.
Dr Moses.	Dr Fairfield.

The report of the Sub-committee (which was presented at a later session) was adopted as follows :

(*a*) *Initiative in the formation of Christian Councils and the responsibility of I.M.C. towards them.*

It was resolved that :

The initiative in the formation of a national or regional Christian Council may be taken by a local church or congregation or group, or by an overseas Conference specially

interested in the area, or by the I.M.C. Whichever way the initiative has come, it is within the province of the I.M.C. to discuss with the leaders of the proposed Council the basic question of adequate staff and finance, and to offer advice in these matters. It is similarly within the province of other Constituent Councils of the I.M.C., such as the European Missionary Conferences or the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, to offer their advice and to encourage support, both locally and through the Conference itself, in consultation with the I.M.C. The I.M.C. will provide its general help to local councils through the recognized channels of literature, research, relations with government, inter-council contacts, and Area and World Conferences,

(*b*) *National Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A.*

Attention was drawn to the fact that when the Foreign Missions Conference of North America becomes the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, its former title will be discontinued ; it will, however, continue to include the Canadian Missions in its membership and denominationally the Division of Foreign Missions will remain more widely representative than the National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S.A. itself.

It was therefore resolved :

That as formally requested by the Foreign Missions Conference (Committee of Reference and Counsel in its resolution of June 29, 1950), the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. shall from the date of its organization be recognized as the unit of the International Missionary Council for Canada and the United States instead of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

(*c*) (i) *The responsibility of Christian Councils in relation to the ' recognition ' of mission boards by governments.*

Certain governments in the lands of the younger churches are placing upon Christian Councils the responsibility of sponsoring or guaranteeing the reliability of those societies and boards whose churches and missions are in their membership, before granting entry permits or according facilities for permanent settlement in the area.

It is most important that such Christian Councils make it very clear that, while they are in a position to testify to the integrity of those bodies which are in their membership, it is well understood that bodies not related to the Christian Council desiring entrance into the area are completely free to make their own individual applications to the Government concerned, and that responsibility for a decision in regard to their application rests with the Government.

It was resolved that the attention of Christian Councils be called to this matter for whatever action seems wise to them.

(ii) *Listing of other Christian Councils and Committees in I.R.M.* It was agreed that, in future, Councils not in membership with the I.M.C. be listed under the following heading in the I.R.M. list : ' The following Councils although not members of the I.M.C. are listed for information.'

The permission of the Councils thus listed would be secured before their inclusion in such a list.

It was noted that the listing of such Councils in the traditional manner in the past did not indicate that they were members of the International Missionary Council, or officially related to it.

(iii) *Statement on Missionary Freedom and the I.M.C.* Attention was drawn to the statement prepared by the General Secretary on ' Missionary Freedom and the International Missionary Council.'

It was resolved that this statement be printed in full as an appendix to these minutes (see Appendix E).

(iv) It was resolved that the *Ad Interim* Committee record its appreciation of the statesmanlike manner in which the Christian Council of India and Pakistan had effected the transfer to the Council from the Missionary Conferences of the responsibility for sponsoring missionaries desiring to enter India.

Fourth Session, Thursday, July 20, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.15 *p.m.*

The opening service of worship was led by Dr Manikam.

13. Constituent Councils (continued).

(*a*) *Japan :* Mr Tsuraki Yano brought greetings from the Japan N.C.C. and conveyed the regrets of Dr Kozaki who was unable to attend the meeting.

Dr Decker reported that Mr Russell Durgin, Honorary Associate Secretary of the N.C.C., had had to return to America because of ill-health. He suggested that the Committee send him a letter expressing its concern for him and its good wishes for his recovery. This was agreed to.

Dr Decker reported on the National Conference on Literature held last year in Japan under the leadership of Dr Diffendorfer, whose visit was made under the auspices of the I.M.C. At the time of Mr Ranson's visit late in 1949 there was under consideration a plan for the study of a larger evangelistic strategy. The I.M.C. and the N.C.C. are at present considering sending one or two persons from the West who with Japanese colleagues would help in making a comprehensive study of the present evangelistic opportunity and of the chief methods to be employed in order to take full advantage of it.

(*b*) *Latin America :* Professor Baez-Camargo referred to five significant events in Latin America : (i) The Buenos Aires Conference, the first Latin American Evangelical Conference, held in August, 1949, and initiated, sponsored, developed and conducted by the Latin American Councils themselves ; (ii) the Conference on a New Curriculum for Christian Education ; (iii) the organization of a new Council in Colombia, which was mainly a result of the Buenos Aires Conference ; (iv) an outbreak of persecution of evangelicals in Colombia, and (v) a more or less formal offensive against the ecumenical movement in Latin America in general. He spoke of the fact that some groups equate co-operation on an international basis with ' modernism.' Co-operation is only regarded with favour when confined to national boundaries. It would be helpful to send suitable visitors and to supply literature written by people of strong, conservative convictions who at the same time support the ecumenical movement.

(*c*) *Near East :* Dr Wysner referred to an earlier question that had been raised as to the way support was provided for National Christian Councils in their early development and used the Near East Christian Council as an example of the ties formed because of the way the support was provided. The Near East Christian Council, for example, preferred to have liaison and affiliation with the I.M.C. ; it has had little or no direct financial support from the Foreign Missions Conference or the Conference of British Missionary Societies. The United Presbyterian Board has donated the services of Dr E. E. Elder, who is serving half-time as secretary. The Council regards its functions as consultation and study of the problems of those

included in its membership. One difficulty is that the Council covers so large an area—from the Atlantic Ocean to Iran—and includes Persians, Turks, Arabs and Berbers within its programme. There is close co-operation between the groups working in Iran. It is hoped that the Council may be able to organize a regional council for North Africa, covering Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

The question of the refugees had been taken up with Church World Service and similar groups. The main responsibility for service to them has fallen upon the United Missionary Council of Palestine. The refugees in the Gaza area have been the concern of the Egypt Inter-Mission Committee.

None of the ancient churches is within the membership of the N.E.C.C., though the Council has made an effort to bring them in and a very few individuals have come unofficially as observers. Dr Wysner expressed the hope that if the proposed Near East Refugee Conference were held, it would include churches as well as councils. The N.E.C.C.'s programme has always included work for Jews, as well as for Moslems.

(*d*) *River Plate :* The Committee welcomed Dr Jorge F. Wenzel, the secretary of the River Plate Confederation, who brought greetings. Dr Wenzel spoke of the great influence on Latin America of the Buenos Aires Conference. He called attention to the fact that this Conference had wide representation in terms of denominations, since about twenty-five denominations had participated in it ; a definite plan of evangelism had been drawn up for the immediate future. One of the most important issues in Latin America at the present time is the existence of persecution, especially underground persecution ; in Argentina the radio can no longer be used by evangelicals, and preaching in the streets and squares is no longer permitted.

There are twenty churches and seven other groups included in the Confederation of the River Plate ; although the Southern Baptists are not officially related to the Confederation there is co-operation with them in matters touching government and in evangelistic planning (for example, in the Week of Evangelism in the city of Buenos Aires organized by the Confederation of Churches).

Dr Mackay reported that the Pentecostal movement in Latin America had had a rather unusual development. In Chile the indigenous Pentecostal group had ten times as many adherents as the other churches combined ; they were very co-operative and had made such an impact upon society that the Government was greatly impressed by the results of their work, especially in the prisons.

14. **Bangkok Conference.** Mr Ranson referred to the Bangkok Conference and called attention to the printed report of the Conference—*The Christian Prospect in Eastern Asia.*

It was resolved that :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee commend the report to all Constituent Councils for their study and more particularly to the Councils of East Asia and to conferences of Missionary Societies and Boards which have responsibility for work in East Asia.

15. **Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund.** Dr Decker presented a report which is printed as Appendix A to these Minutes.

He further reported a letter from Count van Randwijck indicating that the devaluation of the Indonesian guilder may bring a measure of relief in Indonesian expenditure of the Oegstgeest Societies, but that the Government in Indonesia is making a very modest final block grant to the Christian churches in lieu of the very large measure of support previously given these churches in one way or another. The churches therefore face an immense problem in framing their budgets. The Societies are also faced with very urgent needs in Indonesia, while resources are unequal to the task. Some churches in the United States are considering the possibility of participation in the Christian task in Indonesia.

Dr Decker believed that it would be difficult to continue the Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund at anything like the present level beyond 1953, though a small emergency fund would probably be needed and might be secured.

Dr Freytag made a statement on the important influence of the missionary societies on church life in Germany. He reported that the German societies had received their first allotment of foreign currency for work overseas and they were thus enabled to resume some direct support of their work. He spoke of the East-West Germany currency problem in relation to foreign exchange ; the societies in the East could secure no foreign exchange. The need for continued assistance to the German societies was great. There will be large expenditures for the repatriation of missionaries ; the average age in some missions is sixty-three, and many missionaries have had long terms overseas without furlough. In spite of the unfriendliness of the Government in the eastern zone, missionary giving is high there. The societies in the western zone had been obliged to give some help to those in the eastern zone.

Dr Freytag stated that many missionary candidates, including doctors, were available. Of the many who could not be placed through the German societies five had been appointed by other societies.

Pastor Schloesing reported for the Paris Mission. He was grateful for the suggestion that those who speak of their difficulties are not mendicants but speak as members of a single family. In France also the currency problem causes great difficulties. To secure 1000 francs in Colonial currency in one field may require 2000 (Metropolitan) French francs, in another 5000 (Metropolitan) French francs. The French churches are making strenuous efforts and there have been remarkable increases in giving, though these are not adequate to meet increased costs. He hoped, therefore, that I.M.C. would continue its help, while the Paris Mission was diligently seeking ways to reduce its commitments.

Resolutions on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid

(*a*) It was resolved that :

> The goals of the Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund of the International Missionary Council be fixed as follows : 1951, $200,000 ; 1952, $185,000 ; 1953, $175,000.

(*b*) In a resumed discussion at a later session Mrs Sherman proposed a resolution on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid which, after being referred to a sub-committee consisting of Bishop Roberts, Dr Goodall and Mrs Sherman, was adopted in its amended form as follows :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee, desiring to move toward a more general application of the principles enunciated in the section entitled ' Longer Term Adjustments in Missionary Responsibilities ' of the report on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid, and to encourage the development of a sense of reciprocal responsibility within the Christian family, resolves : That the principles and the processes so far used in this matter be continued to be applied to new situations which may arise in longer-term adjustments of missionary responsibility, until such time as further study, including the relevant sections of the enquiry into the Missionary Obligation of the Church, reveals principles upon which future policies should be based.

(*c*) The following resolution of the Joint Committee of I.M.C. and W.C.C. was also recorded for information :

> It was resolved that the two General Secretaries (of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.) be asked to invite a small group to meet informally on this question of Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid in the course of the winter of 1950–51 ;
>
> That a meeting be held at a time when the Director of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees could be in the United States ;
>
> That the group charged with preparing the document for the Central Committee next year be asked to have this in mind.

Fifth Session, Thursday, July 20, 4.30–5.45 *p.m.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr Ranson.

16. **Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.** Dr O. F. Nolde made a report on the activities of the C.C.I.A. He spoke briefly on the situations in Palestine, Korea, South Africa, as well as on the refugee problem in the Near East and the more general questions of Human Rights and International Law, and outlined the action which C.C.I.A. was taking in regard to these matters.

Mr Ranson expressed the thanks of the I.M.C. to Dr Nolde and the Mount Airy Seminary and called attention to the fact that Dr Nolde's services and those of the Executive Chairman (Mr Kenneth Grubb) were on a voluntary basis. He added that the I.M.C. has not taken its full share of responsibility for support of the C.C.I.A., but hoped to be able to do more.

17. **South Africa.** There was discussion of the resolution of the Joint Committee with reference to the proposed visit of a multi-racial delegation to South Africa. The I.M.C. had been invited by the World Council of Churches to join with them in such a delegation to South Africa. It was hoped that an invitation would be received from South Africa for the sending of such a delegation and that appropriate action would be possible.

The *Ad Interim* Committee resolved to co-operate with the Central Committee of W.C.C. in the action on paras. 5 (4) and (7) of the report of the C.C.I.A. and to approve the recommendation of the Joint Committee regarding the sending of a delegation to South Africa, as follows :

> ' 5 (4) *Recommends* that the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and the *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council should ask the General Secretaries

to communicate with member churches and councils, enquiring what assistance, if any, ecumenical organizations can render to local churches, church bodies and councils, in seeking a Christian solution of their racial problems.

'5 (7) *Recommends* that, if the churches in South Africa are ready to invite an ecumenical delegation, such a delegation should be sent under the auspices of the two parent bodies and for the purpose of conference and fellowship with the churches of South Africa. The Central Committee favours a multi-racial delegation and instructs its officers to consult with the Christian Council of South Africa and the member churches of that country upon this matter.'

Sixth Session, Thursday, July 20, 7.15–9.15 *p.m.*

Dr Chirgwin opened the session with prayer.

18. **Research.** Mr Bingle reported on the research activities of the I.M.C. *The African Marriage Survey* was well under way. The report on the first or 'documentary' stage was likely to be ready in November, 1950, and the plans for the second stage of selected field-surveys would shortly require attention. One problem was that the Roman Catholic group co-operating in the survey seemed likely to issue a general statement on African marriage which would be a challenge to the non-Roman Catholic group to do the same.

The survey on *The Training of the Ministry in Africa* had been divided into three parts. The first part had been completed in that Bishop Neill had made his survey of East and West Africa. It was hoped that the Foreign Missions Conference of North America might take a leading part in the second stage of the survey—the study of 'Latin' Africa. No plans had as yet been made for the third and last stage—Southern Africa.

Bishop Neill spoke briefly on his visit to East and West Africa in connexion with the survey of Theological Education.

(*a*) It was resolved that:

The International Missionary Council express its deep gratitude to the World Council of Churches for the loan of one of its associate general secretaries, Bishop Stephen Neill, for the period of three months in order to undertake the important pilot-survey in the Study of Theological Education in Africa.

The *Ad Interim* Committee also expressed its thanks to Bishop Neill himself for his great contribution to this survey.

(*b*) It was further resolved that :

> The International Missionary Council expresses its thanks to the Conference of British Missionary Societies for the loan of the services of Miss P. M. Shepherd, assistant to the Rev. H. M. Grace, Secretary of the Africa Committee, and for her indispensable help in making the arrangements for Bishop Neill's tour in Africa.

Dr Goodall made a report of progress on the *Study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church.* He stated that this study was definitely directed toward the whole Church, that only a beginning had been made, and that progress was seemingly rather slow, partly because of the difficulty of securing the help of people who are extremely interested in the study and are experts in their field but are overwhelmed with other activities. Dr Goodall stated that at present the Study is concentrating on Aims I and II though some work is also being done in Aims III, IV and V. The question had been raised as to whether a major conference should be held to discuss the themes of the Study. Dr Goodall expressed his reluctance to see another major conference called, but he felt that a series of small discussions might very well be most helpful.

Mr Bingle, in presenting a statement on general research policy, said that research is and always has been a function of the International Missionary Council, that this function had been in fact implied in the constitution of the I.M.C., and that practically every member of the I.M.C. staff is engaged in research of some kind and is making a contribution thereto. The real problem of I.M.C. research, he felt, was communication ; at this point I.M.C. had fallen down badly. It was essential that the results of research be placed before boards and that it be embodied in people's thinking and action, if we are to make our contribution, for example, to expectant evangelism.

After a discussion in which the Rev. Stanley Dixon, Dr Goodall, Miss Weddell, Dr Leber, Dr Decker and Dr Wilson took part, the following resolution was adopted :

> (*c*) The *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council records its appreciation of the contribution Mr E. J. Bingle had made through the preparation of the paper ' Toward an I.M.C. Research Policy,' and of the very distinguished service he has given the International Missionary Council as Acting Research Secretary.

The *Ad Interim* Committee further records its gratitude to the World Dominion Movement for having made Mr. Bingle available for these very valuable services.

The following resolution was also adopted :

(*d*) The *Ad Interim* Committee places on record its thanks to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. for its loan of the services of the Rev. Theodore F. Romig in connexion with the Study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church.

Seventh Session, Friday, July 21, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.15 *p.m.*

Morning worship was led by Dr S. C. Leung.

19. **International Review of Missions.** Dr Norman Goodall presented the report on the *International Review of Missions*. He called special attention to the wide range of contributors but appealed for still more, especially from the younger churches. He commented on the fact that, in 1948, 3519 full sets of the *International Review of Missions* had been circulated. The figure in 1949 was somewhat lower, probably because of the drop in the China subscriptions. He asked for suggestions and criticisms. Dr Leber and Professor Baez-Camargo spoke in the discussion which followed.

The following resolution was adopted on a motion by Dr Leber at a later session :

Resolved that questions raised regarding the *International Review of Missions* and other possible publications be remitted to the officers for further study ; they were instructed to explore the need for an additional magazine of a more popular type and to consider suggestions for the modification and improvement of the I.R.M.

20. **International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.** Dr Conrad Hoffmann reported on the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews. He said that his report was one of ' developments ' rather than progress ; that there had been meetings of the Committee, at Stockholm and Edinburgh, and there was shortly to be a third at Baarn.

The Committee had undertaken several seminars in Switzerland and Holland. The Leipzig Delitszchianum, which had been obliterated, had now been restarted. Last October there was a conference under the newly constituted committee in America on

the Christian Approach to the Jews which was an amalgamation of the Committee of the Home Missions Council and the American section of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

He called attention to a statement of the American Committee entitled ' Aims and Basis of the Christian Approach to the Jews.'

He rejoiced that there were now plans being made in Europe to promote, by all possible means, goodwill, co-operation and understanding between Jews and Christians. There had been a seminar at Galashiels, Scotland, for Jewish people. There was to be another one at Boldern and probably another in the United States next year.

He also expressed appreciation of the World Council of Churches' co-operation with the Committee, and for the assignment to Dr Hoekendijk of their staff to special responsibility for work in connexion with the Committee. He spoke of the plans under way for the publication, under the auspices of the W.C.C., of a volume on *The Church and the Jewish People*, to be ready for the next assembly of the W.C.C. in 1953.

Dr Hoffmann spoke of the action of the Church of Scotland in re-entering Israel and renewing and expanding its work there. The English and Irish Presbyterian Churches and the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, as well as the Dutch Reformed Church, were all co-operating in this work. The Swedish churches were planning to set up an Institute in Jerusalem.

He pleaded for support for the work of the Committee, since it was now faced with a deficit.

Dr Leber spoke on the work of Dr Hoffmann.

(*a*) It was resolved that :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee receive the report of Dr Conrad Hoffmann on the work of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews ; that the *Ad Interim* Committee takes note of the appointment of the Rev. Göte Hedenquist as Associate Director of the Committee, and directs that a letter of greeting be sent to him on the behalf of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

(*b*) It was further resolved that :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee notes with satisfaction the plans for the collaboration of the W.C.C. in the I.M.C. Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

(*c*) It was also resolved that :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee expresses its gratitude to the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. for its generosity in providing the services of Dr Conrad Hoffmann as Director of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

21. The following Sub-committee was appointed to deal with questions arising from the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews : Canon Dixon (*Chairman*), Bishop Dia, Dr Chirgwin, Dr Leber, Miss Lee, Miss Weddell, with Dr Wysner as staff secretary for consultation.

The following recommendations of the Sub-committee were later adopted :

> (*a*) That the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews continue to function in its present relation to I.M.C. It is felt that in view of the peculiar problems attending its work, the Committee can better achieve its purpose in this way rather than by being more closely integrated into the organization of the I.M.C.
>
> (*b*) That I.M.C. record its unwavering conviction regarding the continuing urgency of the work of the Committee ; and express its sense of the value of the pioneer work which it has done and continues to do, under the leadership of Dr Conrad Hoffmann.
>
> (*c*) That I.M.C. urge upon the foreign missionary boards and societies having work in areas where Jews are resident to include them in their ministry and service.

22. **Literature.** Dr Glora Wysner reported on literature. She explained that one reason why the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa had so large a balance was that there had been no expenditure for the salary and travel of a secretary for the last two years. She called attention to the fact that the literature programme, as regards North America, was under the literature committee of the Foreign Missions Conference. The part of the I.M.C. in the development of a literature programme needed clarification.

The Near East Christian Council, in the plans for their triennial conference in 1952, was including a conference on literature. In connexion with Dr Laubach's visits, the question was raised whether

the I.M.C. had any responsibility in co-ordinating that work or whether it should be left to the local councils.

Dr Wysner reported a legacy under the will of Miss Ella May Carnahan, to be used for work in literature under the I.M.C. A sum of $5000 had already been received, with the assurance that an additional sum of over $1000 a year would subsequently become available.

Pastor Schloesing and Dr Decker also spoke.

(*a*) *Carnahan Legacy.*

On the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Finance Sub-committee the following resolution was adopted regarding the Carnahan Legacy :

> The *Ad Interim* Committee notes with grateful appreciation that the I.M.C. is the beneficiary of a legacy provided for in the will of Miss Ella May Carnahan of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the proceeds of which are to be used on behalf of Christian Literature. An initial payment of $5000 has been received, and it is expected that a trust fund set up by the will will produce at least $1000 annually. The officers are authorized to set up a special fund to be known as the Carnahan Literature Fund and to formulate a policy to govern the use of the Fund and make grants from it as its resources permit.

(*b*) *International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa.*

On the recommendation of the Secretariat Sub-committee the following resolution was passed at a later session :

> In view of the development of responsible Literature Committees in the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and in the light of the need to strengthen literature planning and development in Africa itself, the Committee recommends that the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa be asked to study, in consultation with the officers of the I.M.C., its functions, policies, and places of operation, and that a report with recommendations be submitted to the next meeting of the I.M.C. Committee.

23. **Financial Reports.** Mr Ranson presented the accounts of the I.M.C. for the years 1948 and 1949. He called attention to the following facts : (1) that the 1949 income represents payments actually received during 1949 ; the I.M.C. was no longer following

the practice of holding the books open for late contributions at the close of the year, (2) that the contributions of constituent councils were maintained with remarkable faithfulness ; the fine record in the additional contributions from North American boards was largely due to the work of Dr Decker, (3) that in 1949 sterling had been devalued and this action had been followed by the devaluation of a number of other currencies ; the total effect had not been altogether unfavourable to the I.M.C., and (4) that the Post-War Fund was now almost exhausted and this fact presents many problems. (5) The I.M.C. had now to face new commitments in the appointment of the East Asia Secretary and in increased support of C.C.I.A., which could only be met from new income.

The Treasurer, Mr Lawrence J. MacGregor, was introduced to the Committee ; he stressed the fact that the I.M.C. was now operating on a current basis.

Dr Decker noted that the revision of the combined Whitby-Oegstgeest budget to take account of devaluation of currencies resulted in a figure of about $88,000 in income.

Dr Manikam stated that the Christian Council of India and Pakistan had continued to pay the full $300.00 which had been assigned to that Council at the Whitby meeting. Dr Decker expressed appreciation of this action and said that while the quotas for the Councils had been revised to take devaluation into account, the I.M.C. was very grateful when any Council found itself able to continue the earlier figure in dollars.

The *Ad Hoc* Finance Sub-committee presented its report through Dr Decker (in the absence of Mr MacGregor) and its recommendations were adopted by the Committee as follows :

Resolved that :

(*a*) The financial statements with supporting information covering the operations of the International Missionary Council for its fiscal years 1948 and 1949 be approved.

(*b*) The statement covering the operations of the Post-War Emergency Fund from July 1, 1948 (see Oegstgeest Minutes, pages 48 and 49, for statement covering previous operations) be approved.

(*c*) The report of the auditors, Areson and Company, covering all the financial operations of the International Missionary Council for the years 1948 and 1949 be approved and filed.

(*d*) The revision of the Whitby-Oegstgeest budget on account of the devaluation of various currencies be approved.

(*e*) The required bank resolutions to cover financial transactions of the New York office, including the arrangements for signatures appended below, be approved :

> The Chase National Bank of the City of New York (hereinafter referred to as the ' Bank ') be and hereby is designated as a depositary of the International Missionary Council (hereinafter referred to as the ' Council ') and that the officers and agents of this Council be and hereby are, and each of them hereby is, authorized to deposit any of the funds of this Council in said Bank either at its head office or at any of its branches.
>
> Until the further order of this *Ad Interim* Committee or of the Committee of the Council, any funds of this Council deposited in said Bank be subject to withdrawal or charge at any time and from time to time upon checks, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, undertakings, or other instruments or orders for the payment of money when made, signed, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of this Council, by any one of the following or their respective successors, namely :
>
> *Chairman :* John A. Mackay
> *General Secretary :* C. W. Ranson
> *Secretary in New York :* J. W. Decker
> *Secretary in New York :* Glora M. Wysner
> *Executive Secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions of the N.C.C.C. :* Wynn C. Fairfield
>
> and countersigned by any one of the following or of their respective successors, namely :
>
> *Treasurer :* Lawrence J. MacGregor.
> *Deputy Treasurer :* Mrs Louise B. Riedel.
> *Comptroller :* Office vacant.
> *Treasurer of the Division of Foreign Missions of the N.C.C.C. :* Miss Henrietta Gibson.
>
> The Bank is hereby authorized to pay any such instrument or make any such charge and also to receive the same from the payee or any other holder without enquiry as to

the circumstances of issue or the disposition of the proceeds even if drawn to the individual order of any signing person, or payable to said Bank or others for his account, or tendered in payment of his individual obligation, and whether drawn against an account in the name of this Council or in the name of any officer or agent of this Council as such.

The *Treasurer :* Lawrence J. MacGregor, or
Chairman : John A. Mackay, or one of their respective successors, together with any one of the following or of their respective successors :

General Secretary : C. W. Ranson
Secretary in New York : J. W. Decker
Secretary in New York : Glora M. Wysner

are hereby authorized on behalf of this Council :

(i) To borrow money and to obtain credit for this Council from the Bank on any terms and to make and deliver notes, drafts, acceptances, instruments, of guaranty agreements and any other obligations of this Council therefor in form satisfactory to the Bank.

(ii) To pledge or assign and deliver, as security for money borrowed or credit obtained, stocks, bonds, bills receivable, accounts, mortgages, merchandise, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, insurance policies, certificates, and any other property held by or belonging to this Council with full authority to endorse, assign or guarantee the same in the name of this Council.

(iii) To discount any bills receivable or any paper held by this Council with full authority to endorse the same in the name of this Council.

(iv) To withdraw from the Bank and give receipt for, or to authorize the Bank to deliver to bearer or to one or more designated persons, all or any documents and securities or other property held by it whether held as collateral security or for safekeeping or for any other purpose.

(v) To authorize and request the Bank to purchase or sell for account of the Council stocks, bonds, and other securities, and

(vi) To execute and deliver all instruments required by the Bank in connexion with any of the foregoing matters.

That any one of the following officers of this Council or of their respective successors, namely :

General Secretary : C. W. Ranson
Treasurer : Lawrence J. MacGregor
Secretary in New York : J. W. Decker
Secretary in New York : Glora M. Wysner

be, and hereby is, authorized to certify to the Bank the names of the present officers of this Council and other persons authorized to sign for it and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures, and in case of any change of any holder of any such office or holders of any such offices, the fact of such change and the names of any new officers and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures ; and the Bank be, and hereby is, authorized to honour any instrument signed by any new officer or officers in respect of whom it has received any such certificate or certificates with the same force and effect as if said officer or said officers were named in the foregoing resolutions in the place of any person or persons with the same title or titles, except that no one of the officers named in this resolution may alone give notice of an appointment involving himself.

The Bank be promptly notified in writing by any officer named in the resolution just above of this Council of any change in these resolutions, such notice to be given to each Office of the Bank in which any account of this Council may be maintained, and that until the Bank has actually received such notice in writing it is authorized to act in pursuance of these resolutions, and that until it has actually so received such notice it shall be indemnified and saved harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred by it in continuing to act in pursuance of these resolutions, even though these resolutions may have been changed.

(*f*) Access to Safe Deposit Box.

Resolved that any two of the following, or of their respective successors, namely :

Chairman : John A. Mackay
General Secretary : C. W. Ranson
Secretary in New York : J. W. Decker
Secretary in New York : Glora M. Wysner
Treasurer : Lawrence J. MacGregor

be, and they hereby are, authorized to have access from time to time to the safe-deposit compartment in the vaults of The Chase Safe Deposit Company rented in the name of the International Missionary Council (hereinafter referred to as the ' Council '), subject to the rules and regulations of said The Chase Safe Deposit Company, and be it

Further resolved, that said The Chase Safe Deposit Company is hereby authorized and requested to grant access from time to time to said safe-deposit compartment in accordance with the foregoing resolution until the authority thereby granted has been revoked and written notice of such revocation signed by an officer of this Council has been received by said The Chase Safe Deposit Company at the office or branch where said compartment is located, and be it

Further resolved, that any one of the following officers of this Council, or of their respective successors, namely :

General Secretary : C. W. Ranson
Treasurer : Lawrence J. MacGregor
Secretary in New York : J. W. Decker
Secretary in New York : Glora M. Wysner

be, and hereby are, authorized to certify to The Chase Safe Deposit Company the names of the present officers of this Council and the offices respectively held by them and the names of any other persons authorized to have access on behalf of this Council, together with specimens of their signatures, and in case of any change of any holder of any such office or holders of any such offices or of any other persons so authorized to certify the fact of such change and the names of any new officers or other persons authorized for access and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures ; and The Chase Safe Deposit Company be, and hereby is, authorized to

permit access to, and to honour any instrument signed by, any such new officer or officers or other persons in respect of whom it has received any such certificate or certificates with the same force and effect as if said officer or said officers or other persons were named in the foregoing resolutions in the place of any person or persons with the same title or titles ; except that no one of the officers named in this resolution may alone give notice of an appointment involving himself.

(*g*) The recommendations originating in the Secretariat Committee proposing certain additions to the salaries of the Secretariat, and that provision be made in the budget for an additional member of the New York office staff, to assist in the field of finance and of office management in order to relieve the pressure on the Secretaries, be approved. These arrangements entail an annual addition to the budget of $8000 and are to come into effect on August 1, 1950, or as soon thereafter as possible.

(*h*) The budget for 1950 be approved with the understanding that the officers are empowered to adjust the items as required by the recommendations of the Committee on the Secretariat, within the total budgeted for the year of $82,000, reducing accordingly the amounts budgeted for travel and for contingencies.

(*i*) The budgets for 1951, 1952 and 1953 be approved with the understanding that the officers are empowered :

(i) To adjust items as required by the recommendations of the Committee on the Secretariat, adding $8000 to the expenditures for a new total of $111,462 and likewise adding the amount of $8000 to the last item of income in the draft budget making this item total of $24,612, to appear under the caption ' To be Raised from Special Sources.'

(ii) In seeking to secure the acceptance of the allotments of annual contributions from the constituent organizations,

(A) To call the attention of the constituent organizations in Eastern Asia to the increased allotments requested of them in accordance with their general agreement that on the appointment of a Secretary for Eastern Asia they would increase their contributions substantially ; and

(B) To distribute the increase of $3,773.72 appearing under the caption ' To be distributed and requested by the Officers " among appropriate constituents in an endeavour to restore the total annual contributions in dollars from constituent bodies to $55,000, the approximate total agreed on at Whitby in 1947 (see Whitby Minutes, page 73) and later reduced by devaluation of currencies.

(*j*) In the operations for 1951, 1952 and 1953, the officers are authorized to make expenditure only as funds are assured, and in particular the annual appropriation of $10,000 to C.C.I.A. is subject to review each year in the light of receipts available to cover it.

The budgets and other financial statements are included in Appendix B to these Minutes.

24. **Appreciation of services of the Treasurer.** It was resolved that the *Ad Interim* Committee record its deep appreciation of the services of Mr Lawrence J. MacGregor as Treasurer of the International Missionary Council.

25. **Relations with World Council of Churches.**

(*a*) *Appointment of East Asia Secretary.* Mr Ranson presented the resolution of the Joint Committee regarding the Joint East Asia Secretary and stated that the recommendation of the appointment of Dr Rajah B. Manikam came with the unanimous approval of the Joint Committee. He stated that the majority of the East Asia Councils had recommended that Dr Manikam be appointed to this important post.

The *Ad Interim* Committee, on the recommendation of the Joint Committee of I.M.C. and W.C.C., resolved :

(i) That Dr Rajah B. Manikam be appointed as Joint Secretary for East Asia of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches ;

(ii) That the appointment be for a period of three years from the date at which the new Secretary assumes his duties, but shall be subject to the normal condition that it may be terminated on six months' notice on either side ;

(iii) That the salary, place of residence and precise duties of the Joint Secretary be determined, after consultation between him and the General Secretaries of I.M.C. and W.C.C., by the

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the W.C.C. Central Committee and the officers of the I.M.C.

(iv) That the I.M.C. agrees to accept responsibility for two-thirds of the budget of this appointment, on the understanding that the remaining one-third is met by the W.C.C.

The Chairman then addressed Dr Manikam and conveyed the Committee's decision, stressing the fact that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee. Dr Manikam briefly replied intimating that he regarded this proposal as a divine challenge but pointing out that before he could reply further he must consult with the Christian Council of India and Pakistan and also with his wife. (See also resolution on page 44.)

Mr Ranson presented a letter from the National Missionary Council, Australia, asking that Australia and New Zealand might be included in the visitation programme of the Joint East Asia Secretary.

It was agreed to refer this request to the General Secretaries of the W.C.C. and I.M.C. in consultation with their East Asia colleague.

(*b*) *Proposal from the United Bible Societies.* Mr Ranson presented a letter from Dr Eric North of the American Bible Society outlining a proposal that the United Bible Societies provide an additional Secretary for the Department of Evangelism for the W.C.C. on the understanding that he would give his major time to the study of the use and distribution of the Bible in relation to evangelism, and that he would also be ready to give time to those aspects of this task which related particularly to the I.M.C.

Resolved :

That the *Ad Interim* Committee (i) expresses its satisfaction with the action of the W.C.C. in accepting the offer of the United Bible Societies to W.C.C. ; (ii) desires to co-operate with the United Bible Societies and the W.C.C. and suggests that this Secretary might be specially related to aspects of the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church.

26. **Committee of Survey and Research.** Mr Bingle reported on the work of Committee on Survey and Research in which I.M.C. is represented along with W.C.C. and World Dominion. He stated that so far the main responsibility of this Committee had been the supervision of the production of the *World Christian Handbook.* The Committee is supervising the next edition of this production which

it is hoped will appear late in 1952. The W.C.C. is now represented by Mr Kenneth Grubb and the Rev. Oliver S. Tomkins. The I.M.C. representatives are Dr Goodall and the Rev. Erik Nielsen. The Committee hopes to meet more regularly in the future and officers of the constituent organizations who happen to be in or near London at the time of the meeting will be free to attend, while other persons whose co-operation is desired shall also be invited to attend. The possibilities of such a re-organized committee are very large.

Eighth Session, Friday, July 21, 7.15–9.15 *p.m.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Roberts.

27. **The Distinctive Tasks of the I.M.C.** Mr Ranson opened the discussion by developing the themes set forth in his report as General Secretary. The following took part in the discussion : Dr Latourette, Bishop Allen, Dr Moses, Mr Yano, Dr Manikam, Bishop Neill, Dr Decker, Dr Fairfield, Dr Wilson, Bishop Dia, and the Rev. Stanley Dixon.

Ninth Session, Saturday, July 22, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.15 *p.m.*

Morning worship was conducted by Bishop Allen.

The discussion of the distinctive tasks of the I.M.C. was continued. An initial statement was made by Dr Leber and the discussion was continued by : Bishop Roberts, Bishop Neill, Dr Freytag, Dr Latourette, Dr Visser 't Hooft, Bishop Allen, Dr Manikam, Dr Fairfield, Bishop Dia, Bishop Tsu, Dr Wilson, Rev. Stanley Dixon, Dr Chirgwin, Mrs Sherman and Miss Lee.

Tenth Session, Saturday, July 22, 4.30–5.15 *p.m.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Dia.

The discussion of the distinctive tasks of the I.M.C. was continued with special reference to relations to Christian Councils and the value and character of conferences. The following took part : Dr Fairfield, Dr Latourette, Dr Leber, Dr Manikam, Mrs Sherman, Rev. Stanley Dixon, Bishop Allen, Rev. Emile Schloesing, Bishop Neill, Bishop Roberts, Bishop Dia, Dr Wilson, and the Secretaries.

28. **The Place of Prayer in the I.M.C.** A discussion took place on the possibility of issuing a pamphlet on ' Prayer and the World

Mission,' or taking other steps to build up a fellowship of prayer in connexion with the I.M.C.

It was resolved :

> That the Secretaries be instructed to consider the possibility of developing a fellowship of prayer, by means of periodical leaflets for the guidance of intercession ; they were also asked to consider the desirability of arranging for the publication of a booklet on ' Prayer and the World Mission of the Church.'

Eleventh Session, Saturday, July 22, 7.15–9.15 *p.m.*

29. The meeting was opened with prayer by Miss Sarah Chakko.

Dr Mackay was called out of the meeting for a short period and in his absence Mrs Sherman, Vice-Chairman of the I.M.C., took the chair.

Mr Ranson opened the further discussion of the specific tasks of the I.M.C., and there were contributions from Bishop Roberts, Dr Wilson, Bishop Allen, Dr Latourette, Dr Leber, Rev. Stanley Dixon, Miss Weddell and the Secretaries. A statement from Bishop Neill was also read.

It was resolved :

> (*a*) That the Minute Secretary, Mr Bingle, be asked to prepare a digest of the salient points in the discussion on Friday and Saturday, July 21 and 22, on the specific tasks of the I.M.C. ; and that the paper be presented to the Committee on Monday morning.
>
> (*b*) That the Chairman appoint a Sub-committee to consider the need for urgent action to meet the emergency confronting the Church in certain areas.

On Sunday, July 23, a service of worship and intercession was conducted by Dr Moses from 6.45 to 8.30 p.m.

Twelfth Session, Monday, July 24, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.25 *p.m.*

Bishop Dia conducted morning worship.

30. The session was opened by the reading of the digest prepared by Mr Bingle on *The Specific Tasks of the I.M.C.*, which had been previously considered by the Sub-committee appointed by the

Chairman. The paper was discussed in detail and certain minor changes were made.

It was resolved :

> That the report prepared by Mr E. J. Bingle be accepted as an authoritative digest of the discussion of the specific tasks of the International Missionary Council ; and that this paper appear as Appendix C to the Minutes of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

31. **'A Summons to Immediate Action.'** Dr Mackay called particular attention to the fact that the Sub-committee which had considered Mr Bingle's report had found three crucial questions of special interest to the representatives of the younger churches : (*a*) Communism, (*b*) political Roman Catholicism, especially as it relates to religious liberty, and (*c*) the problem of syncretism.

The following Sub-committee was appointed to consider these questions and to present a report to the Committee : Dr Chirgwin (Convener), Dr Freytag, Canon Dixon, Dr Moses, Bishop Tsu, Dr Leber, Miss Chakko, Dr Manikam, Dr Goodall, Mr Romig and Miss Weddell.

Dr Chirgwin presented the report of this Sub-committee at a later session. There was considerable discussion of the report which was finally entitled ' A Summons to Immediate Action.' This report after amendment was adopted as follows :

'A Summons to Immediate Action'

> The normal work and programme of the International Missionary Council is relevant to every new crisis because it arises out of the Everlasting Gospel which survives all crises. This ongoing work, many phases of which have now been reviewed afresh by the Committee, must continue. Nevertheless, in view of the swift sharpening of the political, social and religious crises, involving the world in general and the world Christian movement in particular, and the prevailing and engulfing war psychology, the *Ad Interim* Committee of the I.M.C. believes that immediate steps should be taken to guide the churches and missions in meeting adequately the major elements in these crises and in bearing witness to the enduring truth of the Gospel and in asserting the reality of a fellowship which is indestructible.

Therefore the *Ad Interim* Committee of the I.M.C. authorizes the officers of the Council, in consultation with selected advisers, to take immediate steps to put into effect the following recommendations :

(i) That a communication be prepared urging churches and missions, through their respective Christian councils, to emphasize the urgency of formulating a crisis strategy to deal unitedly with

(*a*) The witness of the Church in relation to *Communism.*
(*b*) The freedom and integrity of evangelical Christianity in countries dominated by *political Roman Catholicism.*
(*c*) The threat to the Church and the Gospel arising from new expressions of *religious syncretism* often associated with some aspect of nationalism.

(ii) That there be assembled the most helpful material available related to these issues, and that arrangements be made for the preparation of brief popular studies in draft form on these concerns, for instance, in the case of Communism, on such topics as :

(*a*) ' Christianity and Democracy.'
(*b*) ' Christian Theism and Historical Materialism.'
(*c*) ' The Church and Social Order.'

(iii) That there be held a series of consultations in the very near future covering as many countries or areas as may be advisable, and convened at points which may prove to be strategic in relation to one or another of these main issues.

The specific purpose of these consultations shall be to prepare the Christian Councils, and their constituent members, for clearer courses of individual action and a common strategy in dealing with the issues mentioned above, and to fortify themselves against all the contingencies of further national and international conflicts, by the study of relevant material, by sharing experiences and uniting in spiritual communion. Thus the strength and invincibility of world Christian fellowship will once again be realized as the world threatens to fall apart.

The material and studies referred to in Recommendation (ii), together with other relevant data locally available, may be the basis of discussions in these consultations.

Each consultation shall have among its leadership, in addition to local leaders, representatives from another area, or other areas, to be delegated by the respective National Christian Councils in consultation with the I.M.C. officers. It is particularly important that these consultations should also include lay Christian leaders, who are most involved by the necessities of their daily work in dealing with the problems concerned.

Visiting representatives should be well qualified to speak out of recent illuminating and tested experiences in the matters concerned and thus offer valuable assistance for the preparation of those areas where the above-stated issues have not yet become intensified.

Arising out of these consultations there should grow a more adequate training of church members in the understanding of contemporary issues and in the direction which Christian thought and leadership must take.

(iv) A special fund for financing these projects shall be determined and administered by the officers of the I.M.C. This fund shall be provided for by an urgent appeal to the Mission Boards, National Christian Councils, and by any appropriation that may be available from the I.M.C. Post-War Fund.

Furthermore, the I.M.C. officers are authorized to secure executive assistance at once in order to carry out the immediate implementation of this programme, covering financial provision to be advanced from the Post-War Fund and refunded, if necessary, from the special contributions of the Councils and Boards proposed above.

32. **Use of Missionary Personnel.** The question of the use of missionary personnel from one country for service under the direction of a mission board in another was discussed.

It was resolved to adopt the following statement on ' The Service of German Missionaries in non-German societies ' :

> There is a considerable number of German missionaries and missionary candidates—including doctors—who are not likely to

find service with German societies. If more of these could be appointed to work with non-German societies this action would give further expression to the ecumenical character of missions.

The following procedure is advocated :

(*a*) The non-German societies should supply the German Missionary Council with the fullest possible information about a particular vacancy which it is prepared to fill by this means. The German Missionary Council would then select and recommend the most appropriate candidate, being as strict in its commendation as if it was itself the appointing body. Decision regarding appointment, further training, etc., would rest wholly with the appointing society, acting through its usual processes of consultation with the Church and Mission Agencies in the field.

In the case of doctors, particulars of the vacancy should first be sent to Dr S. Müller of the German Institute for Medical Missions, Tübingen, Germany, who would vouch for the professional qualifications of the candidate and would recommend appointment in conjunction with the officers of the German Missionary Council.

(*b*) There are some German societies at present without any field of service overseas but with missionary candidates in training. These societies may be prepared to offer such candidates to non-German societies and to sponsor them to the extent of providing for their outfit, their furloughs and their eventual retirement. The missionaries would be wholly responsible, in service and discipline, to the appointing society, but would maintain the closest fellowship possible with the German society by which they were seconded. Such an arrangement might lead to permanent joint action by societies of more than one nationality.

(*c*) Some non-German societies are receiving direct offers of missionary service from German students temporarily resident abroad. In the majority of these cases it would appear that there has been no previous connexion with a German society, no missionary training and either incomplete theological training or no theological training within the setting of the German church. It should be recognized that these considerations would render it difficult

for the missionary, on returning to Germany, to find alternative church or mission service. In any case it is advisable to communicate with the German Missionary Council before finally accepting such a candidate, and in general it is recommended that priority should be given to cases which come within the categories (*a*) and (*b*) above.

33. **Near East Refugee Conference.** Dr Wysner presented the findings of the Joint Committee of I.M.C. and W.C.C. on the proposed Near East Refugee Conference. The statement is printed as Appendix D to these Minutes.

It was resolved that:

The *Ad Interim* Committee endorse the proposal of the Near East Christian Council for the holding of a conference on Palestinian refugees as submitted to it by the Joint Committee of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C.

Thirteenth Session, Monday, July 24, 7.15–9.15 *p.m.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr Jesse R. Wilson.

The Chairman expressed the sympathy of the Committee with Bishop Tsu in the recent tragic death of his sister in Shanghai.

The Committee dealt at this session with the reports of the Sub-committees on (1) The Christian Approach to the Jews, and (2) Constituent Councils.

34. **Revision of the Constitution of I.M.C.** Dr Decker introduced the subject of the proposed revision of the Constitution of I.M.C. and read the mandate of the Oegstgeest meeting on the subject. The report of the Sub-committee on the Revision of the Constitution was presented by Bishop Allen.

It was resolved that the proposed draft of a new Constitution be remitted to the officers for further revision in the light of the suggestions of the Sub-committee; that it be then circulated to the Constituent Councils for comment, and that a further revision be prepared by the officers with a view to its presentation to the next meeting of the Committee of the Council.

It was understood that the proposed revised Constitution would be submitted to competent legal opinion before it was brought to the Committee of the Council for adoption.

35. **Place, date and size of the next meeting of the Committee of the Council.** Attention was called to the fact that the I.M.C. in the

pursuit of the study of the Missionary Obligation was committed to the following meetings :

1951—Collaboration with the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches (subject to the consent of the W.C.C. Executive Committee).

1953—Participation in the Second Assembly of the W.C.C. at Evanston, Illinois (subject to the consent of the Central Committee of the W.C.C.).

A full meeting of the Committee of the I.M.C. to give major attention to the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church, would therefore appear essential in 1952.

The Rev. Stanley Dixon extended an invitation to the I.M.C. Committee to meet in Great Britain in 1952. It was, however, pointed out that the W.C.C. meetings in 1952 would take place in Scandinavia.

It was resolved that the *Ad Interim* Committee authorize an enlarged meeting of the Committee of the Council to be held preferably in 1952, the exact number of delegates to be left to the discretion of the Secretaries, who would give due regard to questions of adequate representation ; the meeting should take place in Europe, serious consideration being given to Scandinavia as a possible meeting-place.

36. **Future Meetings of I.M.C. and W.C.C. Committees.**

The Committee resolved :

(*a*) That the suggestion be made to the World Council of Churches that from 1953 onwards it consider having only decennial assemblies and that midway between these it might be understood that the I.M.C. should plan a world meeting concerned specifically with the mission and expansion of the Church.

It was further resolved that the W.C.C. be asked to consider the possibility of having its Central Committee meet every two years instead of annually.

(*b*) It was agreed that the following proposals made by Bishop Allen be accepted as a basis for discussion and study :

That in planning future meetings of the Committee of the Missionary Council and the Central Committee of the

World Council of Churches, the Secretariats of both bodies be asked to consider the following suggestions, with a view to avoiding duplication of business and promoting joint action :

(i) There should first be a joint session of both bodies to receive and discuss the reports on all matters of common concern ;
(ii) At the same joint session debate should be opened on any matters requiring joint action and if decision is not reached they should then be referred either to the Joint Committee or to each body meeting separately ;
(iii) The Joint Committee should not give general consideration to matters which concern both bodies, but should remain as a standing committee for any special matters referred to it by either body or by the joint session ;
(iv) The two bodies should meet as usual in separate session for matters of separate concern ;
(v) At the close there shall be a final joint session, when decision can be taken, if necessary by each body voting separately, on any matters requiring joint action.

(*c*) It was further suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of so arranging the meetings of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and the *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council as to permit two days overlap, with the possibility of joint sessions ; that the Joint Committee of the I.M.C.-W.C.C. might be assigned a separate day for Joint Committee discussions during the period of I.M.C.-W.C.C. meetings.

The meeting adjourned at 9.15 p.m.

Evening worship was conducted by Mrs Sherman.

Fourteenth (Closing) Session, Tuesday, July 25, 9.15 *a.m.*–12.25 *p.m.*

Morning worship was conducted by Dr Chirgwin.

The report of Dr Chirgwin's Sub-committee was considered at this session (see page 37).

37. **Secretariat Sub-committee.** The Rev. Stanley Dixon presented the report of the Secretariat Sub-committee, which was adopted and the following resolutions were passed :

(*a*) *Reappointment of General Secretary and location of his office.* After careful consideration and discussion with the Secretaries, the Committee affirmed its approval of the plan for a General Secretary on a permanent basis. It expressed its deep appreciation of the services of the Rev. C. W. Ranson as General Secretary during the past two and a half years and resolved that Mr Ranson's permanent appointment be duly confirmed subject to the usual conditions of I.M.C. secretarial appointments. It further resolved that the continued location of the General Secretary be in New York.

(*b*) *Short-term secondment of missionaries and others to I.M.C. service.* The Committee further resolved that, on the initiative of the I.M.C., societies or churches be invited to second men and women of special promise or experience to the service of the I.M.C. for particular projects for short periods of up to two years. This is especially needed in the case of the ' Summons to Immediate Action ' and in the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church.

(*c*) *Mr E. J. Bingle : Secretary for Survey.* The Committee desired to express its deep appreciation of the valuable service of Mr E. J. Bingle and resolved to confirm his appointment, with the designation of Secretary for Survey.

(*d*) *East Asia Secretary.* The Committee considered provisional arrangements for the work and support of the East Asia Secretary and confirmed the proposal that final decisions be left to the Chairman of the I.M.C. (being Chairman of the Joint Committee of the I.M.C.-W.C.C.), and the General Secretary of the I.M.C., in consultation with the General Secretary of the W.C.C. The Committee understood that in line with the proposal of the Bishop of Chichester at the meeting of the Joint Committee, Dr Manikam should be free to consult with Dr Mackay, as Chairman of the Joint Committee, regarding any special questions that might arise.

38. **Reappointment of Vice-Chairmen.** It was resolved that :

The *Ad Interim* Committee approve the reappointment of the eight Vice-Chairmen of the I.M.C. and their continuance in office until the next full meeting of the Committee of the Council.

39. **Expressions of Thanks.** On motion of Mrs Sherman the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved that the *Ad Interim* Committee express :

To Mr and Mrs Priest its very deep gratitude for their generous contribution of time and service to the Committee in caring for the many details connected with the arrangements for the meeting, and for their many acts of kindness to its members ; and thanks to the Canadian Overseas Missions Council.

To Dr and Mrs S. L. Osborne of the Ontario Ladies' College its appreciation of their gracious hospitality, and gratitude for the provision made for the comfort of the group.

To the staff of Ontario Ladies' College its gratitude for their friendly service.

To Miss Beatrice Campbell and the office staff and to the missionary organizations in Toronto which made the service of additional secretaries available, gratitude for their contribution to the success of the meetings.

To the members who have conducted the services of worship and prayer, appreciation for their leadership.

To Dr Mackay its gratitude for his wisdom, patience and graciousness as presiding officer.

To the secretaries appreciation of their statesmanlike leadership.

40. **Editing of Minutes.** It was resolved that authorization be given to the officers of the I.M.C. for the editing, subsequent printing, and circulation of the Minutes of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

The closing worship service was conducted by the Chairman, Dr John A. Mackay.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

APPENDIX A

I. THE ORPHANED MISSIONS AND INTER-MISSION AID FUND

For the years 1939 to 1947 inclusive the ecumenical cause popularly known as Orphaned Missions was the object of benefactions totalling, according to Latourette and Hogg, $6,393,092.31. Of this amount roughly one and a half millions were contributed through the International Missionary Council and more than two and a half millions went through the channels of world Lutheranism. When the war ended it was hoped that this aid would be unnecessary by the close of 1949, but by 1948 it was clear that the need promised to continue and indeed to increase, with several very important mission societies added to the list of those suffering from crippling financial embarrassment. The Lutheran World Federation in 1948 projected a five-year plan to meet this situation, putting its whole effort on a much more solid foundation with an able secretary assigned to give full time to it. By cordial agreement with the I.M.C. it looks after distressed missions which are recognized as confessionally Lutheran. At Oegstgeest a special group considered the prospective responsibilities of the I.M.C. and its recommendations were approved by the Committee of the Council. These called for the setting up of an Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund to operate for the five years, 1949-53. $300,000 per annum was to be sought, of which $20,000 was to be drawn each year from the Orphaned Missions Reserve which had been set aside in New York during the war years.

Following Oegstgeest the efforts of the New York and London offices in this field, which hitherto had been co-ordinated, were unified under the new name, with a single secretary assigned to direct operations. During 1949 substantial though not complete success was achieved. That year contributions to the Fund were as follows :

New York :	Direct and designated gifts from the U.S.A. .	$119,326.97	
	From the undesignated funds of Church World Service	40,000.00	
	From the Orphaned Missions Reserve . .	20,000.00	
			$179,326.97
London :	From Britain, Canada and other countries . . .		57,961.09
	Total		$237,288.06

Church World Service gave us every consideration, but the failure to reach the goal set was almost entirely due to the inability of that organization, because of lessened receipts from the churches, to supply the total of $100,000 from undesignated gifts which it planned for.

We have every reason to be gratified at what these available resources under the blessing of God enabled us to do. No clamant, minimum need

was left unmet, so far as we know. The essential necessities of German missions were cared for. Fortunately when the year began, China had balances on hand unspent of about $50,000 and these were immediately set aside as a special Repatriation Fund to cover the heavy repatriations from that country, which called for about $30,000 in 1949. As of December 31, of the original amount $19,165.82 was left, an important factor of safety in the present situation in China. A final grant was made to Basel, and assistance was extended to the Swiss East Asia Mission, on account of the responsibility of both for essentially German work. Paris' needs were more acute than ever, and aid was stepped up. New assistance was given to the Oegstgeest societies which, crippled at home, were facing a critical and challenging situation in Indonesia.

Two features of the work in 1949 call for especial mention. We proposed that the German Evangelical Missionary Council should assume responsibility for allocating the aid available for German missions to the various applicants within a total to be set by the I.M.C. The G.E.M.C. rose to the challenge, accepted the responsibility, and appointed an allocations committee composed of persons whose missions were not beneficiaries of our Fund to govern the distribution. Co-operation with Dr Freytag in this matter has been all that we could ask and more. Our German brethren have been most considerate, and generous to a fault where the needs of other than German missions were concerned. The sense of proprietorship and responsibility of the German societies has been enhanced, to the great encouragement of their secretaries and supporters. In July 1949, the G.E.M.C. adopted a moving resolution which pointed out that the assistance being given from abroad put the German societies 'under an obligation to set themselves even now to prepare for the eventual taking over of their own work, to call their respective constituencies to sacrifice towards this end, and not to lose sight of the aim and the extent of the work which will be eventually their own responsibility.' Further it was agreed that each society should immediately begin to deposit with the G.E.M.C. a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the assistance received from Orphaned Missions, thus creating a pool under the G.E.M.C. which could be used to secure foreign exchange at the earliest possible moment, in addition to setting aside reserves of its own for the same purpose, which in the case of one society amount to 25 per cent. of the assistance received.

The other notable feature has been the programme of visitation of all major German fields by a German secretary, in each case chosen by the G.E.M.C. and charged with the responsibility for visiting, studying and reporting on all German work in the area assigned.

This programme was born in the interest and insight of Canon Max Warren of the Church Missionary Society, and was made possible by a general gift of £3000 from the Society, designated for this purpose. A substantial beginning was made in the implementation of this plan in 1949, and it is being continued in the current year. These visitations and reports will not only increase the sense of proprietorship and responsibility of the German societies, but they will also minister to the efficiency of German missions in this changing era, and enable the devoted, capable and scholarly German secretaries to make their due contribution to the ecumenical science of missions at a most critical period.

For the record we would like to bring the Latourette-Hogg figures up to the end of 1949. During 1948 for Orphaned Missions the I.M.C. expended $168,861.83, the Lutheran World Federation $645,215.44, and others $58,941.89, or a total of $873,019.16 for the year. In 1949 the I.M.C. sum was $240,425.12, that of the L.W.F. $752,028.59, and others $47,067.46, for a total for the year of $1,039,521.17. This brings the grand total for the decade, 1939–49, to the impressive sum of $8,305,633.59. This testimony to the reality of the ecumenical fellowship will long stand as a monument in the history of the development of the ecumenical movement.

We now turn to our prospects and plans for 1950. Some sobering facts with regard to our income must be faced. First of all, contributions from the churches in the United States for ecumenical emergency and rehabilitation purposes are steadily falling off, and promise to continue to do so. Church World Service's plans are being subjected to drastic revision, and we can expect nothing in 1950 from its undesignated funds. Fortunately, it appears probable that we can increase somewhat the 1949 level of direct and designated gifts from American sources. Currency devaluation has reduced the *dollar* value of gifts from other countries, but there is some compensation in that in most areas the dollar will go further than in 1949. Canada has undertaken to make some increase in its gifts which go through the London office, but economic stringency and general uncertainty in Britain have curtailed the ability of the societies to maintain their own work, and will inevitably reduce their help to others.

A careful study of our income prospects for 1950 leads to the following estimate :

New York :	Direct and designated gifts .	$130,000	
	O.M. Reserve . . .	20,000	
			$150,000
London :	Direct and designated gifts . . .		35,000
	Total . . .		$185,000

We suggest $200,000 as our target for the year. It is needed, but we believe that with the $185,000 now in prospect we can meet the most urgent minimum necessities of our beneficiaries. The German missionary staff in China has been considerably reduced, but some new expenditures there have been called for. The balance in the Repatriation Fund for China may take care of repatriations for the year. $15,000 in the above total represents a special gift for the assistance of the Oegstgeest societies. We have no request from Basel. A small and probably final grant will be made to the Swiss East Asia Mission. We may have to disappoint the Paris Society somewhat, which is to be deeply regretted as its situation is far from satisfactory. The Finnish Free Church Mission urgently requests $2000 as a non-recurring grant for the passage of a couple to India, and their request is under advisement. The German societies have recently been granted foreign exchange for a half year. Altogether we believe that we can finish the year without disaster to any of our beneficiaries, though we are far from realizing our hopes that the aid from our Fund would enable us to shift from a plan primarily of conservation

to one of the maintenance of a positive, constructive, though minimum, programme of continuing mission work.

What of the future of the Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund? Prospective resources of the Fund require a re-study of the instructions given the officers at Oegstgeest with reference to, say, the three remaining years of the five-year period envisaged there—1951, 1952, and 1953. The L.W.F. has a budget for 1950 of $718,387, but its plan calls for a reduction of this amount in succeeding years as follows: 1951, $625,000; 1952, $575,000; 1953, $500,000; 1954, $350,000. To recapitulate, the I.M.C. in 1949 spent about $240,000, and for 1950 hopes for $200,000. The Orphaned Missions Reserve can supply $20,000 in 1951, leaving about $6000 in 1952. The British societies have been generous contributors to the Fund, but they are experiencing a severe pinch themselves. It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure grants from the American churches for purposes of this sort. A canvass of the possibilities, however, reveals that the Fund occupies a firm and important place in the sympathy and interest of American Christians. It will fare at least as well as similar ecumenical causes; but to secure large *additional* sums would demand a super-human effort. To maintain approximately the level of 1950 will require rigorous and sustained work. We anticipate that much the same thing may be said of Canada.

To turn to the needs of beneficiaries, it is not easy to estimate what the position of the Paris and Oegstgeest societies will be in the years just ahead; we think they will require some help, perhaps substantial help. The German societies' ability to secure foreign exchange will by no means solve their difficulties. Most of them have traditionally engaged also in domestic missions, and under present conditions this phase of their work has been rightfully expanded. But giving constituencies are scattered and fearfully impoverished and some distinct advance is needed to inspire them to give. The pension load for superannuated missionaries is heavy, and the western societies have been called on to give some aid to their sister societies in eastern Germany. It should be kept in mind that a potential new demand on us or the L.W.F. would be involved in any large-scale return of the Rhenish missionaries to Batakland.

All of this will call for careful and frank discussion at Whitby. As a realistic starting-point for this discussion we propose that the goals of the Fund be fixed as follows: 1951, $200,000; 1952, $185,000; 1953, $175,000. Are these sums realizable? Will they meet essential minimum needs, in so far as we may be able to appraise them in advance? We must not forget that what is at stake is not only the field programmes of the beneficiaries, including the health and vigour of the younger churches involved, but also the vitality and witness of the missionary societies, which are so intimately related to the evangelistic out-thrust of the churches on the continent.

There may very well be some need for a comparatively small emergency fund of this character in the years immediately succeeding 1953. But we do not believe that the Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund can be continued indefinitely at the levels suggested above, or that it will be a successful instrument for effecting some of the longer-term adjustments in responsibilities for the World Mission which world changes may demand. As a very thoughtful mission board secretary remarked in

effect, ' It is very difficult for a given missionary organization to continue to secure the money needed to enable a second missionary organization to do the same sort of missionary work as the first.' It is not easy to maintain contributor interest in and sense of responsibility for an effort to which the donor has a third- or fourth-hand relationship. For the longer-term adjustments we must seek other means.

II. PROJECTS IN INTER-MISSION AID

The project for non-recurring assistance in some piece of inter-mission aid may be one of the means to which we should look. One significant project of this sort has been attempted, and we believe it will be carried through to success. For a long time Church World Service planned a grant to assist the Dutch societies and the Indonesian churches in providing a much needed plant for the projected theological seminary at Makassar, to serve the ' Great East ' with its large Christian constituency. The resources to make the grant did not materialise. When Mr Ranson visited Indonesia last autumn he concluded that the provision of this plant was of key importance, and that an appeal to the American mission boards for assistance should be pressed. If $145,000 could be found outside of Holland and Indonesia the plant could be built, and the missions and churches concerned were confident they could then maintain it. Several American mission boards have responded, and others are considering it. The result has been conditional grants of $89,500. The final figure may reach $100,000. All of this is contingent on enough being provided to build the plant, and it is believed that with the drastic devaluation of the Indonesian guilder $100,000 will suffice. Information on this point is awaited from Indonesia and meantime the I.M.C. is pressing for the completion of the needed amount. Great care has been taken that contributions for this project should not diminish the amount available for the Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund, and indeed we believe it has rather increased interest in the Fund.

Just as this report is being formulated the possibility of another project of this sort has developed. We must not raise false hopes which would lead to deep disappointment. There are probably a very limited number of such projects for which as yet sponsors could be found. But here is a method of effecting inter-mission aid which must be kept in mind and used where it is suitable.

III. LONGER-TERM ADJUSTMENTS IN MISSIONARY RESPONSIBILITIES

Most important of all are the ways and means by which shifts in missionary responsibilities may be constructively accomplished when made necessary by permanent or semi-permanent shifts in the resources available for the task within the Christian world. We are thinking here of moral and spiritual resources as well as material, which makes the question all the more complicated and difficult. It is clear that materially

the balance has shifted against Europe and in favour of North America, at least for the years in which we here must be responsible. But who is competent to measure the moral and spiritual resources at the command of the missionary movement in one section of the world as against another? Nor must we forget the vast potentialities, hitherto all too little used, which are to be found in the younger churches. Clearly it behoves us all to pray, think and speak humbly as we approach this question. But approach it we must.

Some things have been done. In at least one case a British society has given missionary appointment to an especially well-qualified German candidate, and arrangements are being discussed to keep the non-German societies informed *re* future candidates who may be available. One important European society has felt the necessity for making its load more nearly commensurate with the reduced resources of its constituency, and has proposed the transfer of a certain part of its work to an American society working among the same people in adjacent territory and negotiations are in progress. We have reports of at least one more similar move. But Dutch societies request more participation by others in the mission task in Indonesia, in large part not because their resources are reduced but because the work there has been fruitful beyond their expectations. It is planned that a representative of an American society and a representative of an Australian society together tour Indonesia this autumn, conferring with the churches and the missionaries, and studying the possibilities of longer-term participation, but without prior commitment. The British societies and the American societies have exchanged information through informal conversations on both sides of the Atlantic under the auspices of the I.M.C., but as yet no concrete proposals have emerged.

As we look ahead, how should this major problem be attacked? We do not believe that any comprehensive world study, or the operations of anything like a central commission on strategy is called for, or in the circumstances would prove effective. Something more in accord with the nature and organization (or lack of it) of Protestant missionary work is called for. But that emphatically does not mean that the problem will solve itself. Positive attitudes and measures are called for.

The most important thing for us to recognize is that, to use the words from Madras, ' this is the task primarily of the whole Church for the whole world.' The task is one. It will require all of the resources of all Christians if it is to be successfully prosecuted. Increasingly our plans must be supra-denominational and supra-national, bursting the bonds of denomination, particular society or nation, overleaping the boundaries of older and younger churches, so that the best resources—spiritual, intellectual and material—which can be found anywhere are subject to use where they can be employed most fruitfully. This calls for more co-ordination, co-operation and unification in every field, geographical and functional. It means the use must be made by all of those whom God has blessed with special abilities or a prophetic insight, We think here, for example, of the world-wide service of Frank Laubach. Do the German societies have more well-qualified missionary candidates than they can send out? These candidates must be considered by other societies who have vacant places to fill. Are the American societies best able to supply the funds for the support of national Christian councils,

national Christian literature programmes, higher education, etc.? Let them put in their funds for the benefit of all, and let others contribute to these enterprises the no less significant resources which God has given them in rich measure.

These may seem platitudinous generalities. But they lie at the heart of the matter. All of us will be conscious at once that these things have been done, and are being done in an increasing way, under many guises and in many parts of the world. Any one of us can immediately think of many instances where resources of this kind have been used for the common task, for the glory of God, and the advancement of the World Mission. We must work to increase the sum of them.

Suppose the time comes when a given organization is under the necessity for shifting its formal and historical missionary responsibilities to other shoulders, when it must seek to lighten or to adjust its load. Such an organization not only has the *right* but also the *duty* to notify its sister organization in the same locality, the national Christian council or conference with which it is affiliated, and the I.M.C., and to expect them to work with it for a solution of a common problem. An organization thus appealing for assistance is not a mendicant. It is rather a member of the family whose one desire is to see that the interests of the family are protected, and the welfare of the family promoted. The appeal must be received as such by other members of the family, older or younger. Pride or modesty must not stand in the way. The utmost frankness is called for.

Other organizations may find themselves with a relative surplus of resources. The place must be found where the surplus may be used, again for the utmost welfare and progress of the family as a whole. Or the way may be blocked for the accustomed use of resources, while other doors are opened as, for example, compare the current situations in China and Japan. We doubt very much whether missionary organizations have the right to pile up large reserves for use at some time in the indefinite future behind doors now closed, when immediately critical and challenging situations of great opportunity elsewhere are neglected. We are not suggesting imprudence, but rather faith that when doors of opportunity are reopened God's people will supply the resources to enter them.

In the co-operative organizations of the World Mission we have the machinery ready for the necessary consultation and decision. What is needed is a heightened sense of community of interest in this matter, and an increased willingness to make the available resources in men and money, in intellectual grasp and spiritual power, mobile and useable at the points of maximum opportunity and consequent usefulness.

In all of this the I.M.C. has an important function to perform. Its officers are ready to give this matter a high priority on their time and resources.

APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Statement of Income and Expenditures

For the Year ended December 31, 1948

INCOME

Contributions from Constituent Bodies (see list following)	$52,989.06
Contributions from North American Mission Boards	10,798.76
Joseph Rank Benevolent Fund	9,112.50
Special Grants for Research	8,364.05
Administration of Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund	3,382.02
Interest on Deposit Accounts	377.27
Sundry Income	224.85
Total Income	$85,248.51

EXPENDITURES AND EXCHANGE

Salaries:		
Secretaries	$33,326.11	
Stenographic and Clerical	17,922.34	
Share of Business Office	2,143.61	
Retirement Fund Premiums	5,127.36	
Travel	8,694.42	
Office Rent and Upkeep	9,467.97	
Office Expenses	4,733.84	
Exchange and Sundry Expenditures	3,237.33	
Total Expenditures and Exchange		$84,652.98
Excess of Income over Expenditures for the Year		595.53
		$85,248.51

ADJUSTMENT OF BALANCES

Balance credit from 1947	$101.16	
Excess of Income over Expenditures for 1948	595.53	
Total Balance Credit		$696.69
Less Deficit of Department of Social and Economic Research at January 1, 1948		609.92
Balance, December 31, 1948 (carried forward to 1949)		$86.77

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Contributions from Constituent Bodies

For the Year ended December 31, 1948

For the Year 1946 :	
Conseil Protestant du Congo	$2.00
For the Year 1947 :	
Conseil Protestant du Congo	2.00
Confederacao Evangelica do Brasil	25.00
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America	50.00
Individuals (by error credited wrong category)	35.00
For the Year 1948 :	
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	35,283.00
Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland	11,688.79
National Missionary Council of Australia	387.24
Confederacao Evangelica do Brasil	30.00
National Christian Council of China	280.00
Conseil Protestant du Congo	100.00
Dansk Missionsraad	603.73
Suomen Lahetysneuvosto	138.00
Societé des Missions Evangéliques de Paris	300.00
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag	1,500.00
National Christian Council of India	300.00
National Christian Council of Japan	200.00
Near East Christian Council for Missionary Co-operation	75.00
National Missionary Council of New Zealand	127.13
Christian Council of South Africa	200.37
Svenska Missionsradet	1,000.00
Schweizerischer Evangelischer Missionsrat	500.00
Association of Evangelical Churches—Puerto Rico	25.00
Confederacion de Iglesias Evangelicas del Rio de La Plata	50.00
Christian Council of Mozambique	24.30
National Christian Council of Korea	62.50
Total	$52,989.06

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Statement of Income and Expenditures and General Funds

For the Year ended December 31, 1949

INCOME

Contributions from Constituent Bodies (see list following)	$45,328.05
Contributions from North American Mission Boards	11,559.74
Joseph Rank Benevolent Fund [1]	2,500.00
Contributions from Individuals	35.00
Special Grants for Research	6,071.60
Administration of Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund	6,386.69
Interest on Deposit Accounts	358.52
Refunds	711.17
Sales and Income from Publications	1,692.25
Total Income	$74,643.02

EXPENDITURES AND EXCHANGE

Salaries:	
Secretaries	$23,799.44
Secretarial Assistant, Stenographic and Clerical	17,230.19
Share of Accountant's Office	2,647.06
Retirement Fund Premiums	5,298.61
Travel of Secretaries, Officers, Chairman and Committees	9,856.05
Chairman's Office Expense	300.00
Office Rent and Upkeep	8,479.57
Office Expenses	5,815.42
Printing of Minutes	363.07
Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00
Libraries	164.09
Accounting and Auditing	494.00
Contingencies	2,152.30
Exchange	(4,384.83)
Total Expenditures and Exchange	$72,714.97
Excess of Income over Expenditures for the Year	1,928.05
	$74,643.02

BALANCES

Balance, January 1, 1949	$86.77
Excess of Income over Expenditures for 1949	1,928.05
Balance, December 31, 1949 (carried forward to 1950)	$2,014.82

[1] Balance of contribution received in 1948 and applicable to the year 1949.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Contributions from Constituent Bodies

For the Year ended December 31, 1949

For the Year 1948 :

Committee on Co-operation in Latin America	$300.00
Concilio Nacional Evangelico de Mexico	30.00
Indonesia Zendings Consulaat	19.37
Nederlandsche Zendings-Raad	1,000.00

For the Year 1949 :

China National Christian Council	250.00
Christian Council of South Africa	200.37
Committee on Co-operation in Latin America	300.00
Concilio Nacional Evangelico de Mexico	30.00
Conseil Protestant du Congo	100.00
Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag	1,500.00
Foreign Missions Conference of North America	26,462.25
Indonesia Zendings Consulaat	19.38
National Christian Council of India	300.00
National Christian Council of Japan	200.00
National Christian Council of Korea	62.50
Nederlandsche Zendings-Raad	1,000.00
Philippine Federation of Christian Churches	120.00
Svenska Missionsradet	2,000.00
Conference of British Missionary Societies	9,620.40
Australia	318.98
Denmark	500.00
New Zealand	400.00
Norway	594.80
Total	$45,328.05

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Statement of Income and Expenditures

July 1, 1948—December 31, 1949

POST-WAR EMERGENCY FUND

INCOME

	New York	London	Total
Balance, July 1, 1948 (*see* Oegstgeest Minutes, page 49)	$15,215.02	$21,755.49	$36,970.51
Foreign Missions and Overseas Inter-Church Service of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	2,500.00		2,500.00
Nederlandsche Zendings-Raad for Oegstgeest Meeting	1,406.57		1,406.57
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel		2,245.32	2,245.32
Refund World Council of Churches, one-third cost of Manila meeting of the Joint Commission I.M.C.-W.C.C.	737.46		737.46
Adjustment, Whitby Meeting of 1947		177.28	177.28
Total Income	$19,859.05	$24,178.09	$44,037.14

EXPENDITURES

	New York	London	Total
Manila Conference, final payment	$692.99		$692.99
Oegstgeest Meeting, 1948	4,407.92		4,407.92
Whitby Meeting, 1947	25.71		25.71
Commission of Churches on International Affairs, Balance for 1948		$2,411.90	2,411.90
Commission of Churches on International Affairs, 1949	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Appropriation to Jewish Committee, 1949	1,000.00		1,000.00
Appropriation—Christian Literature Conference in Japan	675.00		675.00
Travel—Dr. Hoekendijk to England $55.08			
Travel—Dr Hoekendijk to Hungary 174.34			
	229.42		229.42
Travel—Bishop Neill to Africa, study Theological Education		600.00	600.00
Adjustment—Svenska Missionsradet pledge, received in London	404.00		404.00
Exchange adjustment (in reducing sterling balance to $2.80)		8,446.02	8,446.02
Total Expenditures	$9,435.04	$13,457.92	$22,892.96
Balance, December 31, 1949	10,424.01	10,720.17	21,144.18
	$19,859.05	$24,178.09	$44,037.14

We have examined the balance sheet of the International Missionary Council at December 31, 1948, and the statement of income and expenditures for the three months from October 1 to December 31, 1948. The statement of income and expenditures for the nine months from January 1 to September 30, 1948, has been examined by other certified public accountants. As regards the London office of the Council whose accounts are incorporated in the accompanying financial statements, we have been furnished with the report of a firm of chartered accountants.

The statement of income and expenditures includes income from contributions in the amount of $44,947.93 received by the Council during the period from January 1 to February 24, 1949. Such contributions are in respect of the year 1948 and prior years and, we believe, are properly includable in the 1948 accounts.

In our opinion, based upon our examination and the examination of other accountants, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the International Missionary Council at December 31, 1948, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

(Signed) ARESON & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

16 Clinton Street, Newark 2,
New Jersey, *May* 3, 1950.

We have examined the balance sheet of the International Missionary Council at December 31, 1949, and the statement of income and expenditures and funds for the year ended December 31, 1949. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As regards the London office of the Council whose accounts are incorporated in the accompanying financial statements, we have been furnished with the report of a firm of chartered accountants.

Contributions received to the extent of $44,947.93 during 1949 were included in contributions income in the accounts of the Council for the year 1948 and accordingly are not included in income for the year ended December 31, 1949. Such contributions were in respect of the year 1948 and prior years and, we believe, are properly includable in the 1948 accounts.

In our opinion, based upon our examination and the examination of other accountants, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the International Missionary Council at December 31, 1949, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

(Signed) ARESON & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

16 Clinton Street, Newark 2,
New Jersey, *May* 3, 1950.

1950 BUDGET OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
Adopted at Whitby, July 1950

INCOME

	Total
Contributions from Constituent Bodies	$50,000.00
Contributions from North American Mission Boards, Foundations, Individuals:	
General	15,000.00
Research	5,000.00
Joseph Rank Benevolent Fund	5,250.00
Contributions from non-North American sources:	
General	1,000.00
Research	1,000.00
Administration of Orphaned Missions	4,000.00
Miscellaneous (Interest, Refunds, Sales Handling, Subscriptions)	750.00
Total Income	$82,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:	New York	London	Total
Secretaries	$18,716.67	$7,291.66	$26,008.33
Secretarial Assistant, Stenographic and Clerical	17,383.33	4,160.00	21,543.33
Retirement Fund Premiums	3,270.00	980.00	4,250.00
Accounting Services	2,770.00	770.00	3,540.00
Audits and Accounting Advice	100.00	85.00	185.00
Office Rent	4,385.00	3,000.00	7,385.00
Office Expenses	3,756.67	1,600.00	5,356.67
Travel of Secretaries, Officers, Chairman and Committees	7,000.00	1,700.00	8,700.00
Chairman's Office	300.00		300.00
Printing, Minutes, Special Mimeographing	500.00	350.00	850.00
Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00		500.00
Library	75.00	75.00	150.00
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	2,131.67	1,100.00	3,231.67
Total Expenditures	$60,888.34	$21,111.66	$82,000.00

BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

for 1951, 1952 and 1953

Adopted at Whitby, July 1950

INCOME

	Total
Contributions from Constituent Bodies (see list following)	$55,000.00
Contributions from North American Mission Boards, Foundations, Individuals:	
General	15,000.00
Research	5,000.00
Joseph Rank Benevolent Fund (or other Trusts)	5,250.00
Contributions from non-North American sources: General / Research	2,000.00
Administration of Orphaned Missions	4,000.00
Miscellaneous (Interest, Refunds, Sales Handling, Subscriptions)	1,000.00
To be raised from Special Sources	24,212.00
Total Income	$111,462.00

EXPENDITURES

	New York	London	Total
Salaries:			
Secretaries	$20,000.00	$5,792.00	$25,792.00
Secretarial Assistant, Stenographic and Clerical	22,000.00	5,450.00	27,450.00
Retirement Fund Premiums	4,500.00	1,425.00	5,925.00
Accounting Services	2,860.00	800.00	3,660.00
Audits and Accounting Advice	125.00	85.00	210.00
Office Rent	4,825.00	2,900.00	7,725.00
Office Expenses	4,100.00	1,600.00	5,700.00
Travel of Secretaries, Officers, Chairman and Committees	9,000.00	2,500.00	11,500.00
Chairman's Office	300.00		300.00
Printing, Minutes, Special Mimeographing	600.00	400.00	1,000.00
Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00		500.00
Library	100.00	100.00	200.00
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	4,000.00	1,500.00	5,500.00
Total Expenditures, New York and London Offices	$72,910.00	$22,552.00	$95,462.00
I.M.C. Share (two thirds) East Asia Office			6,000.00
Subsidy, Churches Commission on International Affairs			10,000.00
Total Expenditures			$111,462.00

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CONSTITUENT COUNCILS

Requested by *Ad Interim* Committee, Whitby, July 1950

	Whitby 1947 Schedule p. 73 of Mins.	Revision Account Devaluation	Additions Requested for 1951–52–53	[1] Present Total Requested 1951–52–53
Australia	$600.00	$420.00		$420.00
Belgium	25.00	25.00		25.00
Brazil	50.00	50.00		50.00
Britain—C.B.M.S.	11,705.64	6,734.28		6,734.28
Burma			50.00	50.00
Ceylon	25.00	25.00	25.00	50.00
China	250.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
Congo	100.00	100.00		100.00
Denmark	500.00	350.00		350.00
Finland	138.00	100.00		100.00
France	300.00	234.00		234.00
Germany	1,500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
India	300.00	210.00	290.00	500.00
Japan	200.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
Korea	25.00	25.00	75.00	100.00
Latin America	300.00	300.00		300.00
Malaya			50.00	50.00
Mexico	30.00	30.00		30.00
Near East Christian Council	75.00	52.50		52.50
Netherlands	1,000.00	700.00		700.00
Netherlands Indies	25.00	25.00	75.00	100.00
New Zealand	175.00	122.50		122.50
North America—F.M.C.	35,283.00	35.283.00		35,283.00
Norway	600.00	420.00		420.00
Philippines	120.00	120.00	120.00	240.00
Puerto Rico	25.00	25.00		25.00
River Plate	50.00	50.00		50.00
South Africa	200.00	140.00		140.00
Sweden	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Switzerland	500.00	500.00		500.00
Thailand	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
To be distributed and requested by Officers				3,773.72
	$55,151.64	$49,041.28	$2,185.00	$55,000.00

[1] Subject to requests by the Officers to undertake a proportion of the increase of $3,773.72 asked ; see last item above.

APPENDIX C

(See Resolution No. 30, page 37)

THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE I.M.C.

The International Missionary Council, during its thirty years of existence, has rendered outstanding leadership to the Church in the fulfilment of its missionary obligation; it has done this in the field of thought and interpretation, in the co-ordination of local councils and similar organizations, by initiating action in relation to specific needs and situations, as well as by its conferences, both world-wide and regional, and its publications. Concern is now expressed that this leadership should be related to the specific tasks and special situations of the immediate present and the conviction is present that the I.M.C. is the only body specially qualified by its organization and tradition to assume this leadership in the missionary task of older and younger churches on the frontiers of to-day.

This leadership is called for in two differing ways: first, in the long-range tasks of Christian penetration, in which, for reasons of scarce resources and the inexorable limits of time, there is need for a reasoned judgment of priorities and strategical dispositions; second, in those sudden crises (of which Korea is the latest but is hardly likely to be the last) where more immediate leadership in thought and action is an urgent requirement. The organization of I.M.C. has in the past enabled it to undertake tasks of both kinds. Its organization needs to be made more effective and sensitive as it faces the sensational and challenging situations of the immediate present.

One question stirs uneasily: Is the crisis of the present (in Korea or South-East Asia or elsewhere) so overwhelmingly urgent that an organization like I.M.C. should drop all other long-range activities in order to meet the immediate challenge? The answer is not simply that I.M.C. should do both things, but on reflection it appears that any attempt to meet the immediate crisis—for example, in the withdrawal of missionaries from certain areas and the service which can still be rendered to such areas—involves so many long-term and fundamental questions of strategy and obligation that I.M.C. is obliged to maintain its long-term policies if it is to render fruitful service in a particular crisis. To proclaim the gospel at a particular point is not fruitfully possible except in the context of the ongoing world-wide proclamation.

The specific tasks of I.M.C. are therefore of both kinds, involving (if we must use the military metaphor) both strategy and tactics. They can be listed in relation to the main categories of action in which I.M.C. has traditionally worked.

It should, however, be noted that I.M.C. is already committed by decisions taken at previous meetings of the Committee, as far back as

Jerusalem and Tambaram and as recently as Whitby 1947, to specific lines of action. Thus Whitby 1947 laid down certain functional approaches (or priorities) which are still occupying much time and attention and are still closely relevant to the needs of the present. These are (1) the survey of the training of the ministry (a legacy of Tambaram) which is now going forward in Africa and will take two or three years to complete; (2) the question of lay leadership and participation on which hardly any serious work has been done; (3) the need of literature which is only beginning to move into effective organization and in which there are particular problems such as the formation of adequate literature programmes and the question of distribution which cry out for immediate consideration and solution.

Since Whitby 1947 the problem of ecumenical co-ordination and integration has moved on to a new level with the formation of the W.C.C. at the Amsterdam Assembly. Here is a range of problems, as well as of opportunities, insights and tasks, which will affect all other activities of the I.M.C. in association with the World Council of Churches. The next two or three years, culminating in the second Assembly of the World Council in 1953, may well prove decisive for the future of I.M.C.

Within the traditional I.M.C. categories, the specific tasks of the next few years may be defined along the following lines.

(I) Thought and Interpretation

In addition to research projects already under way (African Marriage Survey, and the Survey of Theological Education in Africa) the study of the missionary obligation of the Church not only holds a primary place but is of such fundamental importance that there is hardly any long-range project of I.M.C. which should not give place to it. The *Ad Interim* Committee would not only make this position clear and definite; it would also add certain insights which should be incorporated in such a study: these are the nature of the Gospel as a whole and the means of its communication, especially to the young; the problem of syncretism which now receives State sanction in some areas; relations with the activities of the Roman Catholic Church; co-operation and consultation with Christian groups and churches not within the I.M.C. constituency; the growth of world-wide planning of particular denominations and the questions of general strategy which this raises; the study of fresh methods by which the Christian message may make its impact on the ancient religions of Buddhism and Judaism and Islam and the modern substitutes for religion such as Communism and scientific secularism; the problems of evangelism in mass-society and modern urban conditions; the place of agricultural missions and service to rural peoples in relation to other forms of missionary activity.

(II) Co-ordination

It has been made clear in this Whitby meeting that the Constituent Councils look to I.M.C. for leadership; in the nature of I.M.C. organization, such leadership rests on a two-way traffic of thought and consultation, without which any guidance or leadership—for example in South Africa—would be ineffective and possibly dangerous.

There are immediate tasks for I.M.C. in the creation (by conferences and other means) of local and regional consciousness (followed by the creation of appropriate organizations and relationships) in Africa, in the Caribbean area and in Latin America as a whole and—a special problem—Indonesia. These are areas where new related Councils may well emerge within the next few years.

(III) Action and Initiative

We may distinguish types of task and particular tasks, all of which are urgent in the work of the next few years; some indeed are urgent in the next few weeks or months.

1. *Crisis Tasks*

(*a*) *The situation in China* now requires that particular and immediate attention be paid to the tactical situation—questions regarding the continuance of missionaries, their re-entry into China, the possibility of no missionaries at all in China, means of guiding Christians through literature, the possibility of preparing for the resumption of missionary work, the kind of help which can still be rendered to the churches in China.

(*b*) *Korea:* The possibility of a statement or statements on the Korean situation, of conferences of experts to determine what is possible in the situation, of pastoral visitation by secretaries or others, are suggestions requiring immediate examination, as well as the wider implications of what is happening in Korea.

(*c*) *Other areas:* In areas where there are acute problems of Communist penetration or of syncretism, the possibility of visits of help and fellowship by leaders in the I.M.C. on the invitation of the local Councils needs to be carefully and sympathetically explored.

(*d*) *Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid* is a task of the continuing crisis; there is need for continuous examination and action in face of continuing old needs and the emergence of new needs in the recurring crises through which we pass, as well as a study of the adjustments in missionary responsibility which arise in connexion with such help within the ecumenical family.

2. *Area Tasks*

(*a*) Japan is reported still as the great area of opportunity: the proposal which has been going forward regarding a joint inquiry (I.M.C.–Japan N.C.C.) on the lines of the Archbishop's Commission on evangelism which produced the report entitled 'Towards the Conversion of England' is an urgent and specific task in which I.M.C. is deeply concerned, as it is already concerned with literature in Japan. The possibility of the diversion of forces and resources which cannot be employed in China needs fresh examination, by boards, conferences and I.M.C.

(*b*) *Africa:* The urgency of the evangelistic opportunity in Africa, of the deepening of the life of the churches in Africa, of training of leaders for the Church, has been vividly placed before the Committee which would regard Africa as an area of urgent

priority, in which questions of the diversion of mission board activities and the disposal and redistribution of funds and personnel need the kind of strategic consideration and judgment which I.M.C. is fitted to give in consultation with its constituent and related councils in Africa.

3. *Functional Tasks*

(*a*) *The Christian Home Movement.* This movement, which has been spreading in Asia, has been given fresh direction and impetus by the work of Dr Irma Highbaugh in the Philippines and Japan. Dr Highbaugh's services have been offered to I.M.C. for further work on these lines in Malaya, India, Africa and Latin America. Such work is urgent in view of the social disintegration which is rapidly taking place in areas in which the I.M.C. constituency is deeply involved.

(*b*) *Literature.* One urgent need which I.M.C. might seek to promote through its related bodies is the publication of a number of booklets stating plainly the Christian position in relation to the great ideological controversies of the present time.

4. *Conferences*

The I.M.C. is committed to participation in the following conference programme :

(1) 1951 : (Geneva) W.C.C. Central Committee, discussion on Missions, Evangelism and Ecumenism, subject to the agreement of the Executive Committee of W.C.C.

(2) 1952 : a full or enlarged meeting of the Committee of the I.M.C. with the Missionary Obligation as its central theme.

(3) 1953 : (Evanston, Illinois) Second Assembly of W.C.C., with integration of the Missionary Obligation theme in the section on evangelism. This would also be subject to the agreement of the Executive Committee of W.C.C.

It will be noted how closely the research programme is integrated with the conferences of the next three years.

In addition there is concern over two other types of conferences :

(i) The small group of 20–30 met to discuss particular issues under expert guidance and

(ii) The larger world conference, comparable to Jerusalem or Tambaram, which the Committee desires to see revived on a decennial basis and intercalated, if possible, with decennial meetings of the Assembly of W.C.C. ; its basis should be : ' The evangelization of the whole world by the whole Church.'

5. *Publications*

There is concern that I.R.M., while maintaining its traditional high standards, should extend its range somewhat by the publication of more news items and possibly by more editorial comment. There is urgent need for more missionary information from the field to be made available for passing on to the Ecumenical Press Service. A strong desire has also

been expressed for a more intermediate type of journal, possibly a monthly, which would reach a far larger international constituency than I.R.M. How this may be achieved, either separately or in conjunction with other organizations, is a matter for serious discussion, and, if possible, action in the next few years. Mention was made of the fact that *World Dominion* magazine already seeks to serve a constituency of this kind.

The books published by I.M.C. have been relatively few, but of a very high standard; though there is no immediate proposal of any publication, the study on Missionary Obligation may bring forth manuscripts of a type which I.M.C. desires to publish under its imprint or at least its imprimatur.

6. *Motive and Motivation—Prayer*

Special concern was expressed with the place which prayer has occupied and ought to occupy in the I.M.C. and various proposals have been made by which this might be implemented—by a prayer leaflet inserted in I.R.M., by articles or a special pamphlet, by contacts with prayer groups and religious communities, by special calls to prayer arising out of challenging events or situations, by retreats. This is a task of the whole I.M.C. constituency which yet needs intelligent and informative direction from the centre, if it is to compass the inhabited earth.

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED MIDDLE EAST CONFERENCE

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF I.M.C.-W.C.C.

1. *Auspices.* The Conference should be under the joint auspices of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council.

2. *Purpose.* This should be a conference primarily about the Palestinian Refugee problem, though it is bound to become involved in related questions, e.g., inter-church aid amongst the indigenous churches. Its purposes might be defined as follows :

(*a*) *Analysis of the Refugee Problem*

(i) Its nature and extent.

(ii) The present relation of Christian organizations to the problem and to U.N. action.

(iii) Future possibilities of intergovernmental action and the relation of Christian organizations to that action.

(*b*) *Consideration of the work and co-operation of Christian forces with regard to refugees.*

(*c*) *Decision as regards action to be taken in influencing public policy and finding financial resources in U.S.A., the U.K. and elsewhere.*

3. *Composition of the Conference*

Officers and staff of W.C.C., I.M.C., L.W.F., etc.
United Nations agencies.
Local experts from Christian organizations.
Officers and staff of N.E.C.C. and other missionary bodies.
Church representatives, including Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

The number in each category should not be specified, but the number of those participating in the Conference should be in the neighbourhood of forty.

4. *Planning and Date*

(*a*) Mr Elfan Rees should be asked to visit the area about the middle of September : (1) to consult with the N.E.C.C. and the U.N.R.W.A. and other interested bodies on the plans of the Conference ; (2) to discuss, with a view to action, what immediate measures can be adopted for co-operation and the use of available funds.

(*b*) Mr Rees should keep in touch with the U.N. authorities, with a view to raising those issues at the Conference most likely to lead to constructive long-term action both through international action and

through the co-operation of voluntary agencies. The actual programme should be prepared in consultation with E. E. Elder, W. G. Greenslade, Bishop Allen and others in the field.

(*c*) The Conference should be held at a convenient date early in 1951. This would allow of longer notice to the participants, a better idea of U.N. prospects, and the formation of the National Council in U.S.A.

5. *Cost of the Conference*

Every effort should be made to get participating bodies to carry the expenses of delegates. The W.C.C. has £1000 available belonging to the Standing Conference on Refugees, which would be the sponsoring body from the W.C.C. side. Other international Christian bodies should be asked to contribute.

6. *Place of the Conference*

To achieve its purposes the Conference must be held in the Middle East Area. Beirut seems to be the best site.

APPENDIX E

MISSIONARY FREEDOM AND THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Attention has been drawn to certain allegations which have recently been made regarding the International Missionary Council.

It has been alleged :

(*a*) that this Council, in alliance with the World Council of Churches, is seeking to gain ' a totalitarian and monopolistic control of the missionary situation throughout the world ' ;

(*b*) that the chief instruments of this design are the constituent national councils of the International Missionary Council, such as the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and the National Christian Councils in Asia and elsewhere ;

(*c*) that the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches have already ' induced ' certain governments to recognize these national bodies as ' the endorsing agencies for Protestant missions ' ;

(*d*) that, having achieved this privileged position, they are using it to prevent the entry to certain countries of missionaries whose theological views they do not share.

These charges are false.

They concern an issue of such gravity and complexity that it is necessary to amplify this categorical denial by reference to certain detailed facts.

1. One of the primary functions of the International Missionary Council is (in the words of its own constitution) ' to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.' The Council—operating mainly through its thirty-one constituent councils—has sought to do so for over a quarter of a century.

2. The World Council of Churches, at its inaugural Assembly in 1948, entered into ' association with the International Missionary Council.' But the World Council of Churches, as such, is not, and so far as we are aware, never has been, involved in negotiations with governments regarding the entry of missionaries into countries in Africa, the Near East, Asia, or Latin America. The references to the World Council of Churches in these allegations are, therefore, totally misplaced.

3. In the discharge of their normal functions, the International Missionary Council and its constituent councils have established relations with governments concerning missionary operations in certain territories. The principal purpose of these relationships has been to safeguard full religious liberty and to further the legitimate interests of the *entire* missionary enterprise. The long history of the International Missionary Council in this field has earned for the Council a recognized standing.

This has led some governments occasionally to request the Council, or one of its constituents, for information regarding missionary bodies seeking to establish work in their territories. In a few cases governments have sought to simplify their own processes by accepting, without further question, the applications of Boards or Societies which are in membership with recognized constituent bodies of the International Missionary Council.

The International Missionary Council has never taken this to imply that Societies outside the membership of its constituent bodies would thus automatically be excluded from any part of the world, nor has any government, to our knowledge, ever taken this position.

4. The charge that the International Missionary Council is seeking to exercise a monopoly power of recommendation in these matters has been made, without any attempt, so far as we are aware, to verify the facts or to secure reliable information regarding the policy and practice of the International Missionary Council and its constituent units. A photographic copy of a letter from the British Consulate in Denver, Colorado, (dated September 23, 1949) has been used to substantiate this allegation. This letter concerns an application from a missionary for a *visa* for entry to Tanganyika. The letter informs the applicant that his mission ' is not included in the list of missionary societies recognized for work in Tanganyika,' and conveys the suggestion that the mission concerned '*may care* (italics ours) to make application for inclusion in the list.' The procedure suggested is that such application ' should in the first instance be made through the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, London.'

This reference to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America has been used, apparently without further inquiry, to support the claim that the International Missionary Council and its constituent councils are seeking ' to gain a totalitarian and monopolistic control ' of missionary activities throughout the world. Had the authors of this charge sought to ascertain the facts before rushing into print, they might have hesitated to base such a grave accusation on such slender evidence.

What are the relevant facts ?

(i) The officers both of the International Missionary Council and the Foreign Missions Conference have consistently maintained the position, in their dealings with the British Colonial Office, that membership by a mission in a constituent council of the International Missionary Council should *not* be regarded as a pre-condition of admission to British territories in Africa. All their correspondence and negotiations with the British Colonial Office have been conducted on this assumption.

(ii) On at least one occasion, in recent years, they have raised with the Colonial Office in London the question of the employment by government officials of language which might give rise to misunderstanding on this point. They received an oral assurance that a circular would be issued advising responsible officers to use correct language in replies to applications. The misunderstandings in the Denver case have arisen from a failure to use such language—a

failure for which neither the International Missionary Council nor the Foreign Missions Conference is responsible.

(iii) The International Missionary Council and its constituent councils have, on request, frequently lent their support to missions which are outside their membership, when these have sought for government permission to open work in new territories. Responsibility for granting such permission and for determining the conditions on which it will be granted, rests solely with the government of the territory concerned. Where, as sometimes happens, a governmental inquiry is made regarding a mission of which the International Missionary Council and its constituents have no authoritative knowledge, it is our invariable practice to advise the inquirer to seek information elsewhere. In these cases, we have assumed that the governments concerned have made such inquiries as they deemed necessary, formed their own conclusions and acted accordingly, without further reference to the International Missionary Council. The charge that the Council has sought to *induce* governments to discriminate against any missionary organization on theological grounds is untrue.

5. In a world in which religious liberty is increasingly threatened there is need for Christian vigilance. On an issue so complex and delicate as ' missionary freedom ' there is need not only for vigilance but for wisdom fortified by accurate knowledge. Wild and unsupported accusations serve only to darken counsel and to hinder the cause of Christian freedom. For thirty years the International Missionary Council has sought ' to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary freedom.' It shall continue to do so, striving to serve not only its own constituents, but also the widest interests of a Christian liberty which is indivisible.

Note : The above statement was originally issued over the signature of the General Secretary of the I.M.C. It has been slightly modified for inclusion within the Minutes of the Ad Interim *Committee.*

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MINUTES

OF THE

ENLARGED MEETING

AND THE

COMMITTEE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

WILLINGEN, GERMANY

JULY 5th to 21st, 1952

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
LONDON: 2 EATON GATE, S.W.1. NEW YORK: 156 FIFTH AVENUE
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Price: One shilling or twenty cents

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*Major Addresses.

MINUTES OF THE ENLARGED MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL WILLINGEN, GERMANY

July 5th to 17th, 1952

First Session, Saturday, July 6th, 1952. 8.00 *to* 9.30 *p.m.*

Opening worship was led by the Chairman of the Council, Dr. John A. Mackay, and the Rev. H. Dehqani-Tafti of Iran. In his opening address the Chairman gave expression to the deep pleasure and gratitude felt by all present towards the German Missionary Council and the local community for the way in which preparations for the meeting had been carried out, and for the cordial welcome extended.

1. Membership. The following list of delegates was presented by the General Secretary, the Rev. C. W. Ranson, and it was proposed, seconded and agreed that these members constitute the enlarged meeting of the Committee of the International Missionary Council, July 5th to 17th, 1952, and that they be entitled to speak and vote at group and plenary sessions, subject to the Standing Orders hereinafter accepted.

MEMBER COUNCILS

Australia	Miss F. A. Paton. (See also Youth).
Belgium	Rev. E. Hoyois.
Brazil	Rev. R. Anders.
	Additional Member: Rev. G. A. Tornquist.
Burma	Rev. G. P. Charles.
	Additional Member: Mrs. Ba Maung Chain.
Ceylon	Rev. J. W. L. Timmins.
	Additional Member: Rev. D. K. Wilson.
Congo	Rev. J. E. Ohrneman.
	Additional Member: Rev. J. W. Shungu.
Denmark	Bishop Halfdan R. Hogsbro.
	Additional Member: Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff.
Finland	Dr. E. A. Hammarberg.
France	Rev. E. Schloesing.
Germany	Dr. W. Freytag.
	Dr. C. H. Ihmels.
	(Alternate: Dr. M. F. Pörksen.)

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Germany (continued):		
	Additional Members:	Dr. K. Hartenstein.
		Rev. G. Brennecke.
		(Alternate: Mr. H. F. Kleine.)
Great Britain	Rev. T. A. Beetham.	
	Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.	
	Mr. L. B. Greaves.	
	Rev. V. E. W. Hayward.	
	Dr. M. A. C. Warren.	
	Additional Members:	Rev. Michael Bruce.
		Miss I. Burns Brown.
		Dr. C. G. Cutting.
		Dr. John Foster.
		Rev. K. Grayston.
		Rev. Gwenyth Hubble.
		Mrs. L. McCaughey.
		Mr. A. D. Miller.
		Rev. R. K. Orchard.
		Mr. J. Rider Smith.
India	Dr. E. C. Bhatty.	
	Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker.	
	Additional Member:	Mr. T. J. Ratnam.
Indonesia	Dr. T. S. G. Mulia.	
	Rev. W. J. Rumambi.	
	Additional Member:	Rev. M. K. Tjakraatmadja.
Japan	Rev. K. Hirai.	
	Rev. I. Omura.	
	Additional Member:	Rev. (Miss) Taeko Obara.
Korea	Rev. Ho Choon Yu.	
	Additional Member:	Rev. I. Y. Kim.
Latin America (CCLA)	Miss E. M. Lee.	
Malaya	Rev. H. B. Amstutz.	
	Additional Member:	Rev. Chiu Ban It.
Mexico	Rev. G. A. Velasco.	
Near East	Rev. Farid Audeh.	
	Dr. E. E. Elder.	
	Additional Members:	Rev. H. B. Dehqani-Tafti.
		Canon H. R. A. Jones.
Netherlands	Dr. J. Blauw.	
	Additional Member:	Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.

New Zealand	Rev. E. O. E. Hill.
Norway	Rev. E. Hallen.
	Additional Member: Rev. F. Birkeli.
Philippines	Bishop J. L. Valencia.
	Additional Members: Rev. H. Bousman.
	Bishop L. Dia.
Puerto Rico	Mr. H. Marcano.
River Plate	Rev. (Miss) J. Lozada.
South Africa	Rev. A. W. Blaxall.
Sweden	Rev. K. O. A. Baefverfeldt.
	Additional Member: Dr. B. G. M. Sundkler.
Switzerland	Rev. R. Kurtz.
	Additional Member: Dr. F. Sigg.
Thailand	Rev. Sook Pong Snoi.
	Additional Member: Rev. E. L. Fogg.
North America	Rev. R. A. Dudley.
	Rev. C. W. Forman.
	Dr. L. A. Gotwald.
	Dr. C. T. Leber,
	Miss L. K. Pelton.
	Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
	Rev. A. Russell Stevenson.
	Additional Members: Dr. R. Pierce Beaver.
	Dr. G. M. Derbyshire.
	Mrs. James M. Evans.
	Miss M. E. Forsyth.
	Dr. F. P. Kittrell.
	Rev. E. H. Johnson.
	Rev. C. H. Long.
	Rev. J. K. Mathews.
	Dr. David McKeith.
	Mr. O. O. Miller.
	Mr. D. M. Pattison,
	Dr. T. F. Romig.
	Dr. R. G. Ross.
	Mrs. Howard C. Schade.
	Dr. A A. Scott.
	Dr. Virgil A. Sly.
	Rev. C. P. Trowbridge.
	Rev. M. O. Williams, Jr.
West Pakistan	Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.

NON-MEMBER COUNCILS

Angola	Dr. J. T. Tucker.	*Cameroons*	Rev. C. Boury.
Chile	Rev. H. Reyes.	*Cuba*	Rev. R. Fernandez.
Gold Coast	Rev. E. A. Asamoa.	*Jamaica*	Rev. J. W. Poxon.
Madagascar	Rev. G. E. Burton.	*Mozambique*	Dr. J. T. Tucker.
Nigeria	Rev. J. A. T. Beattie.	*Nyasaland*	Rev. C. J. F. Watt.
Sierra Leone	Rt. Rev. J. L. C. Horstead.		

COUNTRIES NOT OTHERWISE REPRESENTED

Colombia Dr. L. A. Quiroga. *Formosa* Rev. W. T. Hwang.
El Salvador Rev. A. A. Ruiz.

CONSULTANTS

Dr. M. Searle Bates. Canon J. McLeod Campbell.
Mrs. Ba Maung Chain (See Burma). Dr. K. S. Latourette.
Dr. J. M. Nhlapo.

LIAISON DELEGATES

World Council of Churches

Dr. J. C. Hoekendijk. Dr. R. C. Mackie.
Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Rev. E. P. Eastman. Dr. R. M. Fagley.
Dr. K. G. Grubb. Dr. O. F. Nolde.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

World Council of Christian Education

Dr. Forrest L. Knapp. Rev. James Turnbull.

Y.M.C.A. World's Alliance

Dr. S. C. Leung (see Vice-Chairmen). Dr. Erich Stange.

World's Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Ba Maung Chain (See also Burma).

World's Student Christian Federation

Dr. K. R. Bridston. Rev. H. F. J. Daniel.

United Bible Societies

M. Olivier Béguin.

SPECIALLY INVITED

Rev. Charles Arbuthnot. Miss M. C. Bailey.
Rev. C. A. Chazeaud. Rev. F. W. T. Craske.
Dr. H. H. Harms. Dr. Paul L. Lehmann.
Miss Sallie Lou Mackinnon. Dr. Carl Michalson.

Dr. E. Clifford Nelson.
Rev. Birger Pernow.
Dr. F. A. Schiotz.
Dr. W. van Kirk.
Dr. Jesse R. Wilson.
Rev. C. Northcott.
Dr. J. C. Slemp.
Dr. M. Theron Rankin.
Miss A. Walton.
Rev. H. Witschi.

OBSERVERS

Mr. D. J. du Plessis.
Dr. J. A. Lombard.
Dr. U. H. van Beyma.

YOUTH DELEGATION

Mr. D. J. Hoh, North America.
Rev. J. P. Lee-Woolf (S.C.M., London), Gt. Britain
Miss Audrey McKim, North America.
Rev. Jose Miguez, Argentine.
Rev. B. T. Molander (W.C.C. Youth Department).
Mr. Lewis S. Mudge, North America.
Miss Frances A. Paton (S.C.M., London), Australia.
Mr. Rakotamalala, Madagascar.
Miss Akilla Saidi, Algeria.
Mr. W. R. Schisler, Brazil.
Mr. Theo Sorg, Germany.
Miss Elizabeth Theophilus, India.

SPEAKERS

Rev. J. Russell Chandran.
Dr. Paul S. Minear.
Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez.
Dr. F. W. Dillistone.
The Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin.
Dr. Reinold von Thadden.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren (See British delegation).

Chaplain: Bishop S. U. Barbieri.

Special Preachers: Bishop O. Dibelius, Bishop Johannes Lilje.

OFFICERS

Chairman: Dr. J. A. Mackay.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor G. Baez-Camargo.
Dr. Hendrik Kraemer.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester.
Dr. D. G. Moses.

Secretaries: Rev. C. W. Ranson, General Secretary.
Mr. E. J. Bingle.
Dr. J. W. Decker.
Dr. Norman Goodall.
Dr. R. B. Manikam.
Rev. E. W. Nielsen.

Miss Margaret Sinclair.
Dr. Glora M. Wysner.

Other Staff: Rev. Göte Hedenquist.
Dr. Irma Highbaugh.
Dr. W. Richey Hogg.
Mrs. U. H. S. Snow.

It was noted that the National Christian Council of China had been unable to send a delegate. A few moments were spent in silent prayer in remembrance of friends and colleagues in China.

2. Minute Secretaries. It was RESOLVED that the Rev. Chiu Ban It and Dr. Jesse R. Wilson be appointed Minute Secretaries of the Enlarged Meeting.

3. Steering Committee. It was resolved that the following be appointed to a Steering Committee which would guide the work of the meeting :

Dr. W. Freytag (Chairman).
Rev. A. Baefverfeldt.
Professor G. Baez-Camargo.
Bishop S. U. Barbieri.
Dr. M. Searle Bates.
Mrs. Ba Maung Chain.
Bishop L. Dia.
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.
Dr. H. Kraemer.
Dr. C. T. Leber.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. J. A. Mackay.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Miss L. K. Pelton.
Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
Dr. J. W. Decker.
Dr. Norman Goodall.
Rev. C. W. Ranson (Secretary).

4. Standing Orders. It was RESOLVED that the Standing Orders, as printed in Appendix K, be adopted for the regulation of the meeting.

5. Group Officers. The following were appointed as officers responsible for the work of the Groups :

MAJOR THEMES GROUPS:

GROUP I: The Missionary Obligation of the Church:
Chairman: Dr. P. L. Lehmann.
Secretary: Rev. J. Russell Chandran.

GROUP II: The Indigenous Church:
Chairman: Dr. D. G. Moses.
Secretary: Dr. B. G. M. Sundkler.

GROUP III: The Rôle of the Missionary Society:
Chairman: Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff.
Secretary: Miss S. L. Mackinnon.

GROUP IV: Missionary Vocation and Training:
Chairman: Rev. Gwenyth Hubble.
Secretary: Rev. E. H. Johnson.

GROUP V: Reviewing the Pattern of Missionary Activity:
Chairman: Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Secretary: Dr. R. B. Manikam.

AREA APPLICATION GROUPS:

GROUP I: China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Formosa:
Chairman: Rev. W. T. Hwang.
Secretary: Rev. J. P. Lee-Woolf.

GROUP II: India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon:
Chairman: Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.
Secretary: Mrs. Ba Maung Chain.

GROUP III: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Dutch New Guinea, Pacific:
Chairman: Dr. T. S. G. Mulia.
Secretary: Rev. E. L. Fogg.

GROUP IV: Near East and North Africa:
Chairman: Rev. Farid Audeh.
Secretary: Rev. H. B. Dehqani-Tafti.

GROUP V: Africa south of the Sahara:
Chairman: Dr. J. M. Nhlapo.
Secretary: Rev. J. E. Ohrneman.

GROUP VI: Latin America and the Caribbean:
Chairman: Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.
Secretary: Rev. (Miss) J. Lozada.

Major Themes Groups Co-ordinator: Dr. M. Searle Bates.

6. Committee on Interpretation and Action. It was agreed that the following be appointed as a Committee on Interpretation and Action to serve during the period of the meeting :

Dr. C. T. Leber, Chairman.
Rev. Cecil Northcott, Secretary.
Professor G. Baez-Camargo.
Rev. G. Brennecke.
Dr. John Foster.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. R. B. Manikam.
Dr. J. M. Nhlapo.
Dr. F. Sigg.
Dr. J. C. Slemp.
Rev. A. Russell Stevenson.
Dr. B. G. M. Sundkler.
Dr. W. van Kirk.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
Mr. E. J. Bingle.
Miss Margaret Sinclair.
Dr. G. M. Wysner.

7. Greetings. The General Secretary reported that greetings had been received from a number of friends of the Council, and drew special attention to a cable from its former secretary, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis. He was asked to send suitable replies on behalf of the Committee.

8. The Missionary Obligation of the Church. Dr. Norman Goodall outlined the course of events which had led to the decision to embark upon the series of studies in the Missionary Obligation of the Church, of which the present meeting was not the culmination but an integral part.

This study, Dr. Goodall said, is being conducted at a time when all our work is being done in a situation of peculiar precariousness. Work built up by the patient labour of generations may be swept away overnight. We have come to the end of an age, perhaps to the end of *the* age. It is necessary to learn together the meaning of this for the world mission of the Church and to see what light the world mission of the Church can bring to such an age as ours. In the midst of circumstances which seem to be defeating us, the Christian word to emphasize is " Hope." The missionary obligation is a Gospel before it is an obligation. It is news about God before it begins to be mission. It is sure proclamation of the purposefulness of God. The most characteristic note of our meeting should be one which can testify to the " hope of our calling " and to " the exceeding riches of His grace." As Christian men and women we stand at the point of hope and fulfilment, not of despair and frustration; for with God – the God of grace and the God of glory – the end of any historical

era is not merely an end, it is essentially a beginning: "Behold the former things are come to pass and new things do I declare." To proclaim the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, for this the Church is called to be Mission. All our reshaping of policy, our rebuilding after disaster, our re-alignment of policies, are our interpretation of the prophetic word, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

Speaking of the different angles from which the study was being approached, Dr. Goodall said that the theological background and the practical questions of policy and action are complementary. This meeting is a milestone rather than a terminus and the search for theological clarity is bound up with the need for practical guidance in desperately urgent situations. We must try to combine fundamental thinking with creative experiment. "It is my hope," he said, "that the findings will not consist only of recommendations but will include reports of action taken and testimonies of obedience to the prophetic word of God which will be for the edification and heartening of the whole Church. We are gathered at a place where we can pause for a moment and watch and pray and then go on in that obedience in which alone a new word will be given."

Closing worship was conducted by the Chaplain, Bishop S. U. Barbieri.

Second Session, Sunday, July 6th, 5.00 to 6.00 p.m.

9. The second session took the form of a **Welcome Meeting** at which greetings were received from representatives of the host country. The proceedings were opened and closed with songs given by a choir of young people from the neighbouring village of Korbach.

The President of the Federal German Republic. Dr. Freytag read the following letter from the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was unfortunately prevented from being present:

"Professor Dr. W. Freytag,
Conference of the International Missionary Council,
Willingen, Waldeck.

Dear Professor Freytag,

Owing to pressure of engagements it has not been possible for me to make myself free for the date on which the International Missionary Council is officially opening its conference. In thanking you for your friendly invitation I ask you to excuse my absence and to give the members my greeting.

These greetings must contain above all the thanks due to those non-German missionary societies which gave help to the German missionaries and the young churches which had sprung out of their work, at a time when their contacts with their German home country were broken by the unhappy war. I believe that far too little is generally known of this action – in it lived a comforting power which is, as it seems to me, still alive today. For the sharing of a common spiritual and religious task proved to be a force for faith and love which could overcome political and nationalist estrangements and differences. Only so was it possible for the achievements of a joyous missionary service to be saved from destruction and secured in their power to grow.

The first conference of the International Missionary Council to be held in Europe has come to German soil and we should like to understand this as a recognition of the strong German share in the missionary task since the days of Zinzendorf, with all the multiplicity of its organized forms and as the expression of the will to confirm and strengthen the bonds of Christian unity.

May your work be blessed,
Yours,
(Signed) THEODOR HEUSS."

Greetings were then given by the following:

Dr. W. Freytag on behalf of the German Missionary Council.
Dr. K. Hartenstein on behalf of the Council of the German Evangelical Church.
Propst Engelbrecht, Landeskirche of Hessen Kassell.
The Bürgermeister of Willingen.

Dr. Mackay responded to the greetings in the name of the International Missionary Council.

Third Session, Sunday, July 6th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Opening worship was led by Dr. D. G. Moses, who presided.

10. The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity. The General Secretary referred to the document, *The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity,* which had been issued by the World Council of Churches following the meeting of its Central Committee at Rolle, Switzerland, in August 1951. This was the beginning of an attempt to recover in thought and in action the true unity between the Church's mission to the world (its apostolate) and the Church's obligation to be *one*. The document had been submitted to all member Churches of the W.C.C. and to the constituent Councils of the I.M.C. The comments received had been considered at a meeting of the Joint Committee of W.C.C.-I.M.C. at Blackheath, London, June 30th to July 2nd, 1952, and that Committee had felt impelled to prepare a statement (see page 34). Mr. Ranson said that the issues raised in this document were fundamental to much of the work of the present meeting.

11. The Missionary Obligation of the Church. Dr. John A. Mackay addressed the delegates on the main theme of the meeting, *The Missionary Obligation of the Church.**

Closing prayers were conducted by the Chairman.

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* This address, together with other main addresses – marked * – appears in volume form, under the title "Missions in Crisis."

During the remainder of the meeting opening devotions each morning were conducted by the Chaplain, Bishop S. U. Barbieri, followed by Bible Study conducted during the period July 7th to 12th by Dr. Hendrik Kraemer on I Corinthians, chapter 1, and July 14th to 17th by Dr. John A. Mackay on the Epistle to the Ephesians. Group discussions were held during the morning and afternoon periods, except when plenary meetings were in session.

Fourth Session, July 7th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Opening worship was led by Bishop L. Dia of the Philippines.

12. Committee on Interpretation and Action. The General Secretary referred to a statement by the Committee on Interpretation and Action, copies of which had been circulated. He stressed the importance of delegates taking personal responsibility in interpreting the deliberations of the meeting in their own constituencies.

13. The Covenant and the Great Commission. Dr. Paul S. Minear addressed the meeting on the theme *The Covenant and the Great Commission.**

Closing prayers were conducted by Dr. E. A. Asamoa of the Gold Coast.

Fifth Session, July 8th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Opening worship was led by Dr. R. B. Manikam.

14. Welcome to General Secretary, World Council of Churches. The Chairman welcomed Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches. His presence, together with other officers of the W.C.C., was an indication of the growing liaison between the two bodies. Dr. Visser 't Hooft expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of being present, and said he hoped for even closer liaison between the two Councils in the future.

15. The Dispensation of the Holy Spirit. Dr. F. W. Dillistone addressed the meeting on *The Dispensation of the Holy Spirit.**

Closing prayers were led by Miss Elizabeth Theophilus of South India.

Sixth Session, July 9th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

After the singing of a hymn, M. Olivier Béguin of Switzerland led the meeting in prayer.

16. Greetings. The Chairman gave a cordial welcome to Bishop Wüstemann of the Church of Hessen, in whose district the meeting was being held. The General Secretary read telegrams of greeting and good wishes from the Minister of the Interior of the Federal Government of Germany and from Pastor Gutierrez of Nicaragua.

17. The Christian Hope. The Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, of the Church of South India, addressed the meeting, his subject being *The Christian Hope.** Bishop Newbigin's address was followed by discussion.

Closing prayers were led by the Very Rev. A. Thakur Das of West Pakistan.

Seventh Session, July 10th, 4.30 to 6.00 p.m.

In the Chair, Professor G. Baez-Camargo. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. James Turnbull led the meeting in prayer.

18. The Calling of God. Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez addressed the meeting, his subject being *The Calling of God.** The address was followed by discussion.

The meeting was closed with the Benediction by Bishop J. Valencia of the Philippines.

Eighth Session, July 10th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Opening worship was conducted by Dr. H. H. Harms of the Evangelical Church in Germany.

19. Interim Reports of Major Themes Groups. Dr. M. Searle Bates introduced the interim reports of the five Major Themes Groups. These would go back to the Groups for re-drafting in the light of discussion in plenary session and in the Area Application Groups and would be considered in their final form at later plenary sessions. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion.

20. Greetings. The Chairman welcomed the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, who had joined the meeting during the session. He also extended greetings to Dr. Reinold von Thadden and to Dr. and Mrs. Martin Niemöller, who were present as visitors.

Evening prayers were led by the Rev. W. T. Hwang, of Formosa.

Ninth Session, July 11th, 9.45 to 11.45 a.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

21. Interim Reports of Major Themes Groups. Discussion of the Interim reports of the Major Themes Groups was resumed.

22. Committee on Interpretation and Action. Dr. Leber spoke of the discussions which had taken place in the Committee on Interpretation and Action and the Rev. Cecil Northcott presented the provisional report of the Committee, which was spoken to by Dr. J. M. Nhlapo, Dr. R. B. Manikam and the Rev. A. Russell Stevenson. Discussion of methods of interpretation followed.

Tenth Session, July 11th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Dr. Hendrik Kraemer in the Chair. Opening worship was conducted by Mrs. Ba Maung Chain.

23. The Church Under the Cross. Dr. Reinold von Thadden addressed the meeting, his theme being *The Church Under the Cross.**

Closing prayers were led by the Rev. (Miss) Taeko Obara.

Eleventh Session, July 12th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Opening worship was conducted by the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, who was in the Chair.

24. Greetings from the Hermannsburg Mission. The General Secretary read a letter of greeting from Missionsdirektor Elfers of the Hermannsburg Mission, which was celebrating its 102nd annual festival. He was asked to send a suitable reply.

25. Missions in Crisis. An address entitled *Missions in Crisis** was given by Dr. M. A. C. Warren.

Closing prayers were led by the Rev. W. J. Rumambi.

Twelfth Session, July 14th, 4.00 to 6.00 p.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. T. S. G. Mulia.

26. Report of discussions by representatives of the older and younger churches, meeting separately. Delegates from the older and younger churches had met in separate groups to discuss the two following questions which had been put to the Area Application Groups by the Steering Committee :

(a) How can the Church recover its *missionary* initiative and achieve greater mobility ?

(b) Are missionary societies and younger churches ready *now* to face the radical changes in traditional policies and the sacrifice which such a new initiative demands ?

Reports of the discussion in the two groups were presented by the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer and Dr. R. B. Manikam. It was agreed that these reports be circulated to delegates.

27. Area Application Groups. The Chairmen of the Area Application Groups spoke briefly to the work of the Groups as follows :

Rev. W. T. Hwang – Group I : China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Formosa.

Very Rev. A. Thakur Das – Group II : India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon.

Dr. T. S. G. Mulia – Group III : Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Dutch New Guinea, Pacific.

Rev. Farid Audeh – Group IV : Near East and North Africa.

Dr. J. M. Nhlapo – Group V: Africa south of the Sahara.

Professor G. Baez-Camargo – Group VI: Latin America and the Caribbean.

Following the presentation of the reports the meeting was thrown open for discussion.

Thirteenth Session, July 14th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

Dr. S. C. Leung in the Chair. Opening worship was conducted by the Rev. I. Omura.

28. Mission in Crisis. The Rev. J. Russell Chandran gave an address on *Missions in Crisis.** Following the address the meeting was thrown open for discussion.

29. Group Reports. It was RESOLVED that the following be appointed to an Editorial Committee to prepare the Group reports for presentation to plenary session:

Dr. M. Searle Bates (Convener).
Rev. J. Russell Chandran.
Dr. Norman Goodall.
Dr. K. Hartenstein.
Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin.

30. Commision of the Churches on International Affairs. The General Secretary welcomed Dr. O. F. Nolde, Director of the Commission of the

Churches on International Affairs. Copies of the report of the Commission were available to delegates.

Evening worship was conducted by Dr. E. C. Bhatty, of India.

Fourteenth Session, July 15th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker, South India.

31. Missionary Vocation and Training. The report of Major Themes Group IV, Missionary Vocation and Training, was presented by the Rev. Gwenyth Hubble. The meeting was thrown open for discussion of the form and content of the report.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Major Themes Group IV on Missionary Vocation and Training be adopted, subject to revision by the Editorial Committee in the light of suggestions made during the discussion. (Final Report—see Appendix A.)

32. Welcome to Dr. Knak. The General Secretary welcomed Dr. Knak of the Berlin Mission, who was present as a visitor.

Fifteenth Session, July 16th, 9.45 to 11.45 a.m.

In the Chair, Dr. G. Baez-Camargo, who opened the meeting with prayer.

33. The Indigenous Church. The report of Major Themes Group II, The Indigenous Church, was presented by Dr. D. G. Moses, and discussion followed.

It was RESOLVED that the Report of Major Themes Group II, The Indigenous Church, be adopted, subject to revision by the Editorial Committee in the light of suggestions made during the discussion, with the exception of one paragraph to be referred back to plenary session for further consideration. (Final Report—see Appendix A.)

Sixteenth Session, July 16th, 4.00 to 6.00 p.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay.

34. The Rôle of the Missionary Society. The report of Major Themes Group III, The Rôle of the Missionary Society, was presented by the Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff, and discussion followed.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Major Themes Group III, The Rôle of the Missionary Society, be adopted subject to revision by the Editorial Committee in the light of suggestions made during the discussion. (Final Report – see Appendix A.)

Seventeenth Session, July 16th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

In the Chair, the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, who opened the meeting with prayer.

35. The Missionary Obligation of the Church. Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Chairman of Major Themes Group I, on The Missionary Obligation of the Church, presented a sub-section of the Group's report dealing with the question of Mission and Unity.

It was RESOLVED that the section of the report of Group I entitled The Calling of the Church to Mission and Unity be adopted, subject to the incorporation of amendments suggested during duscussion. (Final Report—see Appendix A.)

Dr. Lehmann then presented the main report of Group I on The Missionary Obligation of the Church, and delegates took part in the ensuing discussion. In view of the wide divergence of opinion regarding the form and substance of the report:

It was RESOLVED that the report of Major Themes Group I, The Missionary Obligation of the Church, be referred to the Editorial Committee, with Dr. P. L. Lehmann, for re-drafting and submission to a subsequent plenary session.

Closing prayers were conducted by the Rev. J. W. L. Timmins of Ceylon.

Eighteenth Session, July 17th, 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

36. The Indigenous Church. Dr. D. G. Moses presented the proposed revision of the section of the Report of Group II on The Indigenous Church, which dealt with the responsibility of the indigenous church in relation to indigenous cultures.

It was RESOLVED that the paragraph as amended be incorporated in the Report of Group II.

37. Reviewing the Pattern of Missionary Activity. Dr. Eugene L. Smith presented the report of Group V, Reshaping the Pattern of Missionary Activity. The delegates then took part in discussion, which was adjourned until the next session.

Nineteenth Session, July 17th, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

In the Chair, the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, who opened the session with prayer.

38. Reshaping the Pattern of Missionary Activity. Consideration of the report of Group V, entitled Reshaping the Pattern of Missionary Activity, was resumed.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Group V, Reshaping the Pattern of Missionary Activity, be adopted, subject to the incorporation by the Editorial Committee of revisions and amendments approved by the meeting. (Final Report—see Appendix A.)

Twentieth Session, July 17th, 4.00 to 6.15 p.m.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

39. Report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action. The report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action (see Appendix C) was presented by Dr. C. T. Leber.

It was RESOLVED that the report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action be approved and adopted.

The Chairman voiced a warm expression of thanks to Dr. Leber for the work which his Committee had done and for the guidance given by its report in regard to the task of making known the findings of the meeting.

40. The Missionary Obligation of the Church. The Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin read the revised statement on The Missionary Obligation of the Church and Dr. P. L. Lehmann presented a list of unresolved questions arising out of the report of Group I. The feeling of the meeting was that while Bishop Newbigin's revision might be regarded as a statement arising out of the work of Group I, it could not legitimately be described as a report of the discussions of the Group. It was suggested that further study should be given to the unresolved theological issues contained in the report.

It was RESOLVED (a) that the statement prepared by Bishop Newbigin should be entitled *The Missionary Calling of the Church* and should be published with the Group reports, as arising out of the work of Group I. (See Appendix A.)

(b) that the report of Group I be received and referred to the Editorial Committee for further editing in the light of the suggestions made during the discussion.

(c) that the Committee of the Council be asked to consider the possibility of further study being given to the unresolved theological questions raised in the report.

41. Resolution of Appreciation. Miss L. K. Pelton moved the adoption of the following resolution of appreciation, which was approved with acclamation :

Our hosts have not only extended their welcome to the members of this Council in words. They have, in all their arrangements for our comfort and entertainment, made manifest – in a manner which shall remain in our memories always – the warmth and depth of their welcome.

As guests of the German Missionary Council we have been made aware, in a new and intimate way, of the quality of the love which binds us together. In the spirit of that love, the members of the Enlarged Committee of the International Missionary Council, convened at Willingen, July 5th to 17th, 1952, desire to express our thanks and appreciation :

To the German Missionary Council and to Professor Dr. Walter Freytag, who, in the name of the Council, has acted as our host, for all they have done for us; not least of which has been the substantial monetary contribution towards the cost of the conference, such contribution to be used mainly for the entertainment of the younger church delegates;

To the German Church, for the interest shown in our meeting and for the greetings we have received; and to State dignitaries for their good wishes to us when our meeting opened;

To our Chaplain, Bishop S. U. Barbieri, for his leadership in the morning worship services and his arrangements for evening worship;

To the Chairman and every member of the German Willingen Commission, responsible for the expert organization which has made possible the ease with which the conference members have been enabled to enjoy all the provisions for our living and entertainment, and to Mr. Meyerhenrich, who was responsible for the difficult task of allocating rooms and arranging the accommodation for our group meetings;

To the group of students, who have proved themselves an indispensable part of the conference; for the countless ways in which they have put themselves at the service of the delegates, their tireless assistance to our staff in mimeographing and distributing papers,

and the way in which, under our able organist and choirmaster, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske, they have led in praise our services of worship;

To the young people of Korbach and to the choirs of the YMCA and YWCA for their choral numbers.

To the Bürgermeister of Willingen and to the members of the local community, particularly to our hosts in the individual homes and hotels, for the friendly way in which they have taken us into the life of the village, and to Pastor Hülsekopf for placing the church at our disposal, as well as his tireless and assiduous labours in making day-to-day adjustments for the convenience of the conference.

We wish to acknowledge particularly the impulse from within the local church and community, which issued in generous contributions from the people, making possible for our accommodation the partial rebuilding of this conference hall, the alterations and additions to the church, and the new organ there. Our gatherings have also been cheered by the display of lovely flowers given by members of the community.

We record our thanks to the Rector of Marburg University and to the Faculty of Theology for the gracious reception of the delegates, and to Bishop Wüstemann, for the privilege of sharing in the evening worship in the Elisabeth Church at Marburg. The hospitality enjoyed by the delegates at the several missionary festivals on Sunday, July 13th, and the vigorous missionary spirit which characterized the festivals, made a deep impression on us all, and our thanks are due to those who contributed to the success of this occasion.

Lastly, we would include in this expression of thanks the interpreters, the Post Office staff, the Travel Agency, the Bank assistants and all who have helped to keep our conference running smoothly.

42. Greetings to former officers of the Council. It was RESOLVED that the following telegram be sent to Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman Emeritus of the Council :

The IMC in session in Willingen Germany greets with deep affection its Chairman Emeritus greatly missing your presence We thank God continually for all that you have meant to the Council and to the Ecumenical movement—Mackay Chairman Ranson General Secretary

It was also RESOLVED that greetings be sent to the following : Bishop J. C. Baker, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, Dr. K. B. Westmann, Miss B. D. Gibson, Miss D. H. Standley, and to Mrs. William Paton and Professor Schlunk.

43. Findings and Minutes. It was agreed that the Findings of the meeting, together with the Minutes, be remitted to the Secretaries for editing, printing and circulating.

44. Thanks to Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Canon J. McLeod Campbell moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen for their leadership during the meeting.

The session was closed with prayer by the Chairman.

45. A concluding Service of Worship was held in the Chapel at 8.30 p.m., conducted by the Rev. C. W. Ranson.

Services of Worship and Holy Communion. On Sunday, July 13th, a Service of Worship was held in the Chapel at 9.30 a.m., conducted by Bishop Johannes Lilje. Later in the day parties of delegates visited local Missionary Festivals in Wesenberg, Oberaula, Schrecksbach and Korbach, meeting at Marburg Castle for a reception in the Hall of Knights by the Faculty of Theology of Marburg University. Delegates attended evening worship at the Elisabeth Church, Marburg.

During the course of the Enlarged Meeting services of Holy Communion were arranged by representatives of the Churches, and an invitation to participate was extended by these representatives to all members of the conference who were baptized communicant members of their own Churches. These services were as follows:

Sunday, July 6th: According to the Lutheran Order. This Service was conducted by Dr. W. Freytag and Dr. K. Hartenstein, the preacher being Bishop Otto Dibelius.

Sunday, July 13th: According to the Anglican Order. This Service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.

Thursday, July 17th: According to the Reformed Order. This Service was conducted by Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

The Committee of the International Missionary Council met at Willingen, Germany, from July 18th to 21st, 1952 on the invitation of the German Missionary Council.

First Session, Friday, July 18th, 8.00 to 9.30 p.m.

The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. John A. Mackay, conducted the opening service of worship.

1. Membership. The following list of officially appointed members was presented by the General Secretary, the Rev. C. W. Ranson :

MEMBER COUNCILS

Australia	Miss F. A. Paton
Belgium	Rev. E. Hoyois.
Brazil	Rev. R. Anders.
Burma	Rev. G. P. Charles.
Ceylon	Rev. J. W. L. Timmins.
Congo	Rev. J. E. Ohrneman.
Denmark	Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff.
France	Rev. E. Schloesing.
Germany	Dr. W. Freytag. Dr. C. H. Ihmels.
Gt. Britain	Rev. T. A. Beetham. Dr. J. W. C. Dougall. Mr. L. B. Greaves. Rev. V. E. W. Hayward. Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
India	Dr. E. C. Bhatty.
Mexico	Rev. G. A. Velasco.
Near East	Rev. Farid Audeh. Dr. E. E. Elder.
Netherlands	Dr. J. Blauw.
New Zealand	Rev. E. O. E. Hill.
North America	Rev. R. A. Dudley. Rev. C. W. Forman. Dr. L. A. Gotwald. Dr. C. T. Leber. Dr. M. Searle Bates. Dr. Eugene L. Smith. Rev. A. Russell Stevenson.
Norway	Rev. E. Hallen.
Philippines	Bishop J. L. Valencia.
Puerto Rico	Mr. H. Marcano.
River Plate	Rev. (Miss) J. Lozada.
South Africa	Rev. A. W. Blaxall.

Japan	Rev. (Miss) T. Obara. Rev. I. Omura.	*Sweden*	Rev. K. O. A. Baefverfeldt.
Korea	Rev. Ho Choon Yu.	*Switzerland*	Rev. R. Kurtz.
Latin America	(CCLA) Miss E. M. Lee.	*Thailand*	Rev. Sook Pong Snoi.
Malaya	Rev. H. B. Amstutz.	*W. Pakistan*	Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.

NON-MEMBER COUNCILS

Cuba	Rev. R. Fernandez.	*Indonesia*	Dr. T. S. G. Mulia. Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Chile	Rev. H. Reyes.		
Gold Coast	Rev. E. A. Asamoa.	*Madagascar*	Rev. G. E. Burton.

Nigeria Rev. J. A. T. Beattie.

Nyasaland Rev. C. J. F. Watt.

COUNTRIES NOT OTHERWISE REPRESENTED

Colombia Dr. L. A. Quiroga. *El Salvador* Rev. A. A. Ruiz.

Formosa Rev. W. T. Hwang.

CONSULTANTS

Canon J. McLeod Campbell. Dr. K. S. Latourette.
Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.

LIAISON DELEGATES

World Council of Churches

Dr. J. C. Hoekendijk. Dr. R. C. Mackie.
Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Rev. E. P. Eastman. Dr. K. G. Grubb.
Dr. R. M. Fagley. Dr. O. F. Nolde.

REPRESENTATIVES OF REGULARLY CONSTITUTED DEPARTMENTS OF THE IMC

International Committee for Christian Literature for Africa:
Miss S. L. Mackinnon.

I.M.C.'s Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews:
Rev. Birger Pernow.

OFFICERS OF THE IMC

Chairman: Dr. John A. Mackay.

Vice-Chairmen: Professor G. Baez-Camargo.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.

SPECIALLY INVITED

Bishop L. Dia.
Rev. E. L. Fogg.
Rev. C. Northcott.
Mr. D. M. Pattison.
Miss A. Walton.
Dr. J. R. Wilson.

OBSERVER

Dr. J. A. Lombard.

IMC STAFF

Rev. C. W. Ranson (General Secretary).

Dr. J. W. Decker
Dr. N. Goodall
Dr. Glora M. Wysner
Rev. E. W. Nielsen
Dr. Rajah B. Manikam
Mr. E. J. Bingle
Miss M. Sinclair
Mrs. U. H. S. Snow
Rev. Göte Hedenquist (ICCAJ).
Dr. W. Richey Hogg.
Dr. Irma Highbaugh

2. Minutes. The General Secretary reported that the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee of the Council held at Oegstgeest, September 7th-10th, 1948, and of the Ad Interim Committee held at Whitby, Toronto, July 19th-25th, 1950, had been edited, printed and circulated. No corrections or modifications were received and the Minutes were accepted and confirmed.

3. Appointment of Sub-Committees. The following sub-committees of the Committee were appointed to function during the period of the meeting :

NOMINATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.
Rev. R. A. Dudley.
Rev. E. Hallen.
Dr. K. Ihmels.
Rev. J. Lozada.
Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.
Bishop J. Valencia.
Dr. Norman Goodall.
Dr. R. B. Manikam.

SECRETARIAT SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. J. A. Mackay.
Dr. W. Freytag.
Mr. L. B. Greaves.
Dr. K. S. Latourette.
Dr. C. T. Leber.
Miss E. M. Lee.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
Rev. C. W. Ranson.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. C. T. Leber.
Rev. R. Anders.
Rev. K. O. A. Baefverfeldt.
Dr. E. C. Bhatty.
Rev. A. W. Blaxall.
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.
Dr. L. A. Gotwald.
Dr. K. G. Grubb.
Dr. T. S. G. Mulia.
Mr. D. M. Pattison.
Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.
Miss A. Walton.
Dr. J. W. Decker.

RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. K. S. Latourette.
Dr. M. Searle Bates.
Dr. J. Blauw.
Dr. G. Baez-Camargo.
Rev. V. E. W. Hayward.
Dr. J. C. Hoekendijk.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Rev. E. W. Nielsen.
Mr. E. J. Bingle.
Miss M. Sinclair.

CONSTITUTION AND MEMBERSHIP SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. E. C. Bhatty.
Rev. G. E. Burton.
Rev. G. P. Charles.
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.
Rev. R. Fernandez.
Rev. E. L. Fogg.
Dr. W. Freytag.
Mr. L. B. Greaves.
Dr. K. G. Grubb.
Mr. H. Marcano.
Rev. J. E. Ohrneman.
Rev. I. Omura.
Dr. L. A. Quiroga.
Rev. Sook Pong Snoi.
Rev. A. Russell Stevenson.
Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.
Rev. J. W. L. Timmins.
Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft.

Rev. R. Kurtz.
Rev. E. Hoyois.
Dr. J. W. Decker.
Dr. W. Richey Hogg.

ORPHANED MISSIONS AND INTER-MISSION AID SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.
Rev. Farid Audeh.
Dr. K. O. A. Baefverfeldt.
Rev. T. A. Beetham.
Dr. R. M. Fagley.
Dr. L. A. Gotwald.
Rev. E. O. E. Hill.
Rev. J. A. Lombard.
Dr. R. C. Mackie.
Miss S. L. Mackinnon.
Canon J. McLeod Campbell.
Dr. O. F. Nolde.
Rev. Birger Pernow.
Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff.
Rev. H. Reyes.
Rev. A. A. Ruiz.
Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Rev. A. Russell Stevenson.
Rev. E. Schloesing.
Rev. Ho Choon Yu.
Dr. Norman Goodall.
Dr. G. M. Wysner.

LITERATURE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Rev. T. A. Beetham.
Rev. H. B. Amstutz.
Rev. R. Anders.
Rev. E. A. Asamoa.
Rev. E. P. Eastman.
Dr. E. E. Elder.
Rev. C. W. Forman.
Rev. W. T. Hwang.
Rev. J. Lozada.
Rev. T. Obara.
Rev. J. Velasco.
Rev. C. J. F. Watt.
Dr. G. M. Wysner.
Mrs. U. H. Snow.
Dr. I. Highbaugh.

4. Minute Secretary. It was agreed that Mr. E. J. Bingle should act as Minute Secretary.

5. Membership of Council.

(a) *Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.* The General Secretary reported receipt of the following minute from the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

> THAT the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America advise the International Missionary Council of its desire to withdraw from membership in the International Missionary Council because of the change in the Committee's position as it becomes a part of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, and in view of the fact that increasingly Latin America is assuming direct relations with the International Missionary Council through its various regional councils.

THAT the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America provide for representation of the International Missionary Council in the Committee's councils by inviting the IMC to name a consultant for Latin American affairs who would be recognized as a member with voice but not vote in the CCLA meetings.

THAT it is understood that in withdrawing from membership in the International Missionary Council the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America would cease to make an annual grant to the budget of the IMC, support from Latin America to be found in grants from the councils on the field.

THAT since formal withdrawal is not effective until reported to the proper body of the International Missionary Council, the financial grant continue through the year 1952.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That in accepting the request of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America to withdraw from membership in the International Missionary Council, the Council wishes to express its appreciation of the past association between the two bodies.

(b) *Applications for Membership.* The General Secretary reported receipt of applications for membership in the Council on behalf of the National Council of Churches in Indonesia and the Cuban Council of Evangelical Churches. These applications were referred to the Sub-Committee on Constitution and Membership for consideration and report to a later session.

(c) *West Pakistan Christian Council.* It was reported that the West Pakistan Christian Council had made application for membership in the Council in circumstances of some urgency. This application had been referred to the Ad Interim Committee and by a unanimous correspondence vote it had been agreed that the West Pakistan Christian Council be admitted to membership. It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That the decision of the Ad Interim Committee to admit to membership in the Council the West Pakistan Christian Council be confirmed.

6. Report of Secretariat. The General Secretary presented the report of the secretariat for 1951, printed copies of which were in the hands of members. He referred especially to the following matters:

(a) *Member Councils.*

(i) *China.* Mr. Ranson expressed the regret that was felt by all in the loss of direct contact with the National Christian Council of China.

(ii) *Korea.* The Christian Council of Korea had suffered under stress of war conditions. Its secretary, Dr. Namkung, had been taken prisoner and no further news of him had been received. In the latter half of 1951

the Council had been reconstituted and was now operating with the Rev. Ho Choon Yu as General Secretary.

(b) *Immediate Action Programme.* Mr. Ranson drew attention to that section of the report dealing with the Immediate Action Programme initiated at the meeting of the Council at Whitby in 1950. Surveys had been completed and reports circulated in connexion with (a) Communism and the Christian Church; (b) The problem of religious syncretism; (c) Political Roman Catholicism; and (d) The situation of the churches in regard to Communism in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. It was felt that further study of these pressing issues should be carried on within the normal operations of the Council and its member organizations.

(c) *International Review of Missions.* Referring to the *International Review of Missions,* Mr. Ranson said that there was cause for gratification at the manner in which the *Review* was maintained as a scholarly journal on missionary affairs. Circulation figures were causing concern and it was hoped that renewed efforts would be made to obtain subscribers.

(d) *Christian Home and Family Life.* The services of Dr. Irma Highbaugh had been made available to the Council through the generosity of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church in the U.S.A. Dr. Highbaugh was a specialist in the field of the Christian Home and Family Life and had paid prolonged visits to the Philippines and Japan during the year under review. A similar visit to Burma was projected.

(e) *Finance.* The budget and accounts would be considered at a later stage when the report of the Finance Sub-Committee was received but Mr. Ranson laid stress on the serious position in which the Council would be placed if it were found impossible to underwrite the budget for the triennium on its present level. It was his conviction that God had a continuing task for the Council but this must be faced in the full realization of the financial implications involved.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That the report of the Secretariat on the work of the Council be received.

7. IMC's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews. The Rev. Göte Hedenquist presented the report for 1951-52 on the work of the IMC's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews (see Appendix D). In commenting on the report the Rev. Birger Pernow referred especially to the work of the Institute in Jerusalem, which it was hoped might be of service to theologians and students from all parts of the world.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That in receiving the report on the work of the IMC's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, the Council expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Conrad Hoffman, Jr., for the devoted service he has given as Director during the first twenty years of the Committee's work, and extends to him its good wishes for his retirement.

8. In Memoriam. The Chairman summoned the Committee to an act of remembrance concerning outstanding friends of the IMC and officers of its constituent Councils who had died since the Committee last met. As the following names were read the members of the Committee stood in humble and grateful remembrance and in token of their assent to the following resolution :

M. Henri Anet.
Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer.
Rev. Dudley Dixon.
Lord Lindsay of Birker.
Rev. J. E. Lundahl.
Mr. Kenneth Maclennan.
Dr. Nicol Macnicol.
Bishop Axel Malmstrom.
Dr. Basil Mathews.
Dr. Leslie Moss.
Rev. Paul Ramaseshan.
Dr. K. L. Reichelt.
Dr. E. M. Rugg.
Rev. Ramon Torres.
Dr. S. M. Zwemer.

THAT in recalling the names of these honoured servants of Christ the Committee places on record its gratitude for the quality of their obedience to the world mission of the Church. Some of them were officers of Christian Councils, some participants in the formation of the IMC ; all were wise and generous counsellors through word and pen, serving as those who had become witnesses to the mighty acts of God and had " received grace and apostleship for obedience to the Faith among all nations." The Committee gives glory to God for all that He has accomplished through them ; it recalls them at this time in honour and affection and rejoices that the work of the Council continues to be set within the Communion of the Saints.

The Chairman led the meeting in a closing service of remembrance and thanksgiving.

Second Session, July 19th, 9.30 to 11.45 a.m.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Farid Audeh.

9. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. Dr. Nolde presented the annual report of the Commission of the Churches on Inter-

national Affairs, printed copies of which were available. He made special reference to the work of the Commission in the field of international peace and justice and of human rights and religious liberty. The Commission maintained a close watch on the situation in all parts of the world and endeavoured to promote peace and justice for all men. One of its aims was to bring about conditions more favourable to the world-wide proclamation of the Gospel. It was RESOLVED

> That in accepting the report of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs the Committee express its deep appreciation of the service which the Commission is rendering.

10. Report on the Enlarged Meeting. Dr. Goodall reported briefly on the discussions in the Enlarged Meeting of the Committee.

Certain statements and proposals had emerged from the work of the Groups which should be widely disseminated and a number of agreements and re-affirmations of missionary policy needed to be geared into the administrative actions of mission boards and churches. In the first category was the Statement on the Missionary Calling of the Church, which had arisen from discussion of the report of Group I, together with the Statement on Mission and Unity. With these should be associated sections from several of the other Group reports, particularly those of Groups II and III bearing on the effect of our disunity on the missionary task and the important statement of Group IV on missionary vocation.

Regarding the Report of Group I, Dr. Goodall said that more corporate thinking needed to be done on many of the fundamental questions posed in this report and touched on in the reports of other groups. By way of illustration he mentioned the following: (a) What is the theological significance of the foreign missionary enterprise within the total missionary obligation of the Church? (b) What is the meaning of the Christian hope in relation to our missionary message and practice, and what is there in the Christian mystery of the last things which must affect the tempo and nature of our missionary obedience? With what sort of hope and to what end are we educating men, healing them, preaching to them the Gospel of the Kingdom and receiving them into the fellowship of the Church? (c) What is the relation between history and "salvation history"? Between God's sovereignty in creation and His grace in redemption? (d) What is the bearing of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit on the nature of the Church and the Christian ministry? It was obvious from the report that the Group had been unable to reach a clear conclusion on many of the issues touched on. Continuing study would need to be done on these unresolved questions.

Turning to those points bearing on missionary policy, Dr. Goodall drew attention to the following: (a) Recommendations bearing immediately upon the work of candidates secretaries and those responsible for the training of missionaries; (b) The statement of Group II regarding the possibility of a part-time ordained ministry; (c) The recommendations of Group III pointing to the urgent need for a fresh emphasis on the call to mission in the home base work; (d) The renewed emphasis on the need for exchange visits between representatives of the younger and older churches; (e) The plea for ecumenical consultation as a first step in framing new policies; (f) The deep desire manifest throughout the meeting for greater under-

standing of and closer collaboration with those missions and churches outside the orbit of the IMC.

There were a number of practical concerns on which no clear answer had been given, e.g., (a) How could the lessons of China be applied to our continuing work elsewhere? (b) How could new missionary initiatives be taken even with reduced financial resources? (c) How could the principle of "partnership in obedience" be made to lead on to that of "mission in unity"? The group reports also referred various specific matters to the IMC, including (a) a proposal for a survey, in consultation with the WCC and other ecumenical organizations, of opportunities for mass evangelism; (b) a study of the merging of missions in churches in various parts of the mission field; (c) an enquiry into the possibility of establishing regional centres for study and research; (d) a study of the growth within the area of the younger churches of the work of non-co-operating bodies with a view to discovering and remedying our deficiencies; (e) a suggestion that the IMC might take the initiative in the launching of a "lay brotherhood" enrolling lay men and women serving in commerce, teaching or government posts; (f) recommendations pointing towards more international missionary action and the possibility of the formation of international, inter-racial and inter-denominational teams composed of missionaries from both older and younger churches for work on new strategic frontiers or in pioneer activities.

Many of the matters touched upon would be considered by the Research Sub-Committee and recommendations brought to a later session. It would be necessary to consider what action should be taken in regard to the relation of the statement on the Missionary Calling of the Church and the report on the work of Group I. The report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action contained recommendations regarding the immediate follow-up of the Enlarged Meeting.

11. Report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action. Dr. C. T. Leber referred to the report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action which had been accepted by the Enlarged Meeting (see Appendix C). After discussion it was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

(a) That the report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action be adopted.

(b) That a pamphlet be prepared for early distribution containing the Statement on the Missionary Calling of the Church, the Statement on Mission and Unity, the reports of Groups II, III, IV and V, the statement of the younger church delegates and the report of the Committee on Interpretation and Action, together with an introductory section to be prepared by Dr. Goodall.

(c) That the text of the major addresses delivered at the Enlarged Meeting, with an introductory chapter interpreting the work of the meeting, be printed in volume form for distribution early in 1953.

(d) That consideration be given to the possibility of issuing during the next two or three years a series of pamphlets dealing with some of the major questions arising out of the Enlarged Meeting.

(e) That the officers be asked to give thought to the staffing and financial requirements implicit in the adoption of the report.

The afternoon sessions on Saturday, July 19th, were devoted to meetings of the sub-committees.

Third Session, July 19th, 7.45 to 9.30 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer by Canon J. McLeod Campbell.

12. Membership. The General Secretary reported that the applications for membership in the Council from the National Council of Churches in Indonesia and the Cuban Council of Evangelical Churches had been considered by the Sub-Committee on Constitution and Membership. The Sub-Committee had recommended unanimously that both Councils should be admitted to membership in the International Missionary Council.

(a) *Cuban Council of Evangelical Churches.* It was proposed by Mr. H. Marcano, seconded by the Rev. G. A. Velasco, and unanimously resolved by the Committee, that the Cuban Council of Evangelical Churches be admitted to membership in the International Missionary Council.

(b) *National Council of Churches in Indonesia.* It was proposed by Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck, seconded by Dr. J. Blauw, and unanimously resolved by the Committee, that the National Council of Churches in Indonesia be admitted to membership in the International Missionary Council.

A warm welcome was extended to the representatives of the two Councils concerned.

The proposal of the Sub-Committee that the IMC Secretaries should correspond with these Councils regarding the final form of their constitutions was approved.

13. Enlarged Meeting. Report of Group I. Discussion of the relation of the statement on the Missionary Calling of the Church to the report of Group I was resumed. It was felt that the statement should not be issued as a "message of the meeting" but should be referred to as a statement arising out of the work of Group I. Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Dr. L. A. Gotwald and Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft spoke to the proposal. It was RESOLVED

(a) That the Statement on the Missionary Calling of the Church (arising out of the work of Group I) be issued alongside the reports of the other Major Themes Groups (see Appendix A).

(b) That the report of Group I (see Appendix B) be referred to the Research Sub-Committee with the request that consideration be given to the continuing study of the fundamental questions raised.

(c) That the Research Sub-Committee be asked to take note of the principal theological questions posed in the reports of the other Major Themes Groups and to suggest lines along which further study might be pursued.

(d) That such questions as are relevant be referred to the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches, the Study Commission of the World Council of Churches and the Advisory Committee on the Theme of the Second Assembly of the WCC.

(e) That the statement on Mission and Unity be referred to the bodies indicated in (d) above.

(f) That the Committee receives the suggestions referred to the IMC in the Group reports and remits them to the officers for such action as may seem appropriate, to the Research Sub-Committee to deal with such matters as come within its purview, and to the Secretariat Sub-Committee with the request that they be taken into account in its consideration of the staffing of the Council.

14. Joint Comittee of IMC and World Council of Churches. Dr. J. C. Hoekendijk presented the report of a meeting of the Joint Committee of IMC-WCC held at Greyladies, Blackheath, June 30th to July 2nd, 1952. In the light of discussion on the statement issued by the Central Committee of the WCC on "The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity," it had been decided to address the following letter to the IMC, the Faith and Order Commission of WCC, the Commission on the Theme of the Second Assembly of the WCC, and to the WCC Central Committee:

The Joint Committee of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches has discussed the answers and comments which have so far been received to the document on "The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity," issued by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at Rolle in 1951. In considering this document and throughout the discussions of our common concerns, we were again deeply impressed by the fundamental importance of the issue which found corporate expression in this Rolle document. We saw more clearly than ever before that the inseparable oneness of Mission and Unity as the deep meaning of the Church's existence is basic to all the issues the Church has to face in the ecumenical movement. We feel obliged, therefore, to put this matter before the Conferences of Willingen and Lund, the Commission on the Theme of the Second Assembly and the Central Committee at Lucknow, with the urgent request that they consider the question very seriously and give the two world bodies the help of their reflection upon it.

The problem on which we all need more light is this: it is clear in the New Testament that the Church is called at the same time to proclaim the Gospel to

the whole world and to manifest in and to that world the fellowship and unity which is in Christ. These two aspects of the calling of the Church are interdependent. But in our theological thinking and in the life of our Churches these two callings have often been separated,, so that some tend to emphasize the first and some the second. In our time, through the growth of younger churches, through a re-discovery of our evangelistic task in many countries and through the ecumenical movement, the Spirit makes us aware of the great need to grasp and clarify the essential connexion between the missionary function of the Church (its apostolate) and its obligation to be one (its catholicity). Can we articulate clearly how these two are related to each other ; and can we express in the life of our own congregations, our churches and our ecumenical movements this fundamental unity ?

Some questions which arise in this connexion are: How far is the *Una Sancta* of the Creed instrumental ; how far an end in itself ? Are the *churches* means or ends ? Should the centre of the theology of missions be the Kingdom of God, or the Church, or both ? In how far is unity a condition for the effective witness of the Church ? And what form should unity take in order to strengthen the Christian witness ?

What does the Christian Hope in the victory of Christ mean for our attitude to and expectation concerning the missionary task of the Church ? And what does that Hope imply for our attitude to and expectation concerning the realization of Christian unity in history ?

The Joint Committee had considered the question of further co-operation between the IMC and WCC and had adopted the following statement for presentation to the two bodies:

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE IMC AND THE WCC.

PREAMBLE

The Joint Committee of the IMC and the WCC has reviewed the present state of the relationships between the two bodies. The Committee has been impressed by the fact that the "association" between them which was mutually agreed upon in 1948 has borne rich fruit and is constantly increasing in scope.

The Joint Committee understands this relationship as implying (a) close consultation and interchange of information on matters of common concern ; (b) a general co-ordination of policies, programmes and approaches to the field ; and (c) the sponsoring and undertaking of joint enterprises and services.

The staffs of the two bodies meet frequently for consultation on common concerns. These bodies jointly sponsor the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, which has become an indispensable means of expressing the mind of the churches concerning international affairs. A common secretariat for East Asia has been successfully established, and Dr. R. B. Manikam has already visited several countries in this region on behalf of the ecumenical movement. A joint conference on the refugee problem in Palestine was held in Beirut in 1950 and active co-operation continues in the tasks of relief and a more permanent solution of the problem.

In addition to these major achievements of "association", there is co-operation in the Ecumenical Press Service, the International Committee on the Christian

Approach to the Jews, in the study work carried on by both organizations and in other areas of mutual responsibility.

The movement of world events since 1948 has deepened the sense of need for unified ecumenical action in meeting the claims of human need and the challenge of formidable non-Christian forces. This reinforces the conviction that " association " is not merely expedient but imperative and strengthens the determination of the Joint Committee to seek by every means to deepen and enrich the meaning of this relationship.

The Joint Committee is at one in the view that the task of the immediate future lies in the strengthening of common witness and action, as autonomous but essentially interdependent bodies. The Committee has accordingly agreed upon a number of detailed recommendations concerning the ways in which relationship may be made still more fruitful in the service of the Church as it seeks to fulfil its calling to Mission and to Unity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Faith and Order: 1. THAT the Joint Committee recommends to the Executive Committee of the WCC that it arrange for formal IMC representation on the Faith and Order Commission, and that meantime, pending the approval of the Executive, the IMC take the action necessary to implement any such proposal.

2. THAT the IMC be asked to advise Faith and Order with reference to the establishment of theological commissions in the lands of the younger churches, or to offer alternative suggestions for securing wider younger church participation in Faith and Order.

Study: 3. THAT no major study be projected by one body without consultation with the other.

4. THAT from time to time there be regular consultation on approaches contemplated to persons or groups for participation in the study programmes of either organization.

5. THAT the whole question of future working relationships of the two bodies in the field of study, and of the nature of the studies to be attempted by each, should be carefully examined by the two study executives.

Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief: 6. THAT a sub-committee be appointed

(a) to examine the present association of the IMC-WCC in work for Arab refugees and to report to the two bodies on any modifications or developments required ;

(b) to consider how to respond to pressing emergency situations which have arisen or may arise, e.g., Korea, Indonesia, and to report to the two bodies on the action required ;

(c) to discuss the whole problem of association in this sphere and to report to the two bodies ;

(d) to take as a starting-point for its work the following suggestions :

(i) The IMC-WCC should be vigilant in considering appeals for help and in discovering areas of need, and should take measures to see that those needs are met.

(ii) The co-operative Christian agency in a given nation or region should at once be consulted as to the nature of the help required.

(iii) Assistance should be carried out wherever possible through the national or regional co-operative agency and always after full consultation with it. Where

the co-operative agency is poorly organized or weak, it is wiser to take appropriate measures to strengthen it for the task, rather than to set up an additional, independent agency.

(iv) At the same time it should be made clear that the Church throughout the world as exemplified in the two world bodies is concerned with the need, and is assisting to meet it.

(v) The IMC-WCC should be responsible for communicating the needs to the co-operating committees and churches in the countries which are in a position to help, and should assist in channelling funds, if necessary.

(vi) The IMC-WCC should be prepared to give their judgment on the comparative importance of any programme of assistance in relation to other needs in the world.

(vii) The IMC-WCC should be willing to make known any need for foreign personnel and to assist if required in selecting and making available personnel to the operating agency.

(viii) The IMC-WCC should stand ready to support the local leaders in any approaches to inter-governmental agencies, and if necessary to act on their behalf. *Nota bene:* The effectiveness of these suggestions will inevitably depend upon the staff and financial resources made available to the two bodies. The sub-committee should give special attention to this point.

Study of Inter-Church Service: 7. THAT the sub-committee appointed under No. 6 should discuss the whole problem of association in the sphere of Inter-Church Service and report to the Joint Committee concerning the best methods of making a thorough study of this matter.

The above recommendations were accepted by the Joint Committee. The following persons were appointed to the sub-committee with power to call in consultants:

Dr. J. W. C. Dougall (Chairman)
Bishop H. Hogsbro
Dr. Charles T. Leber
Dr. Eugene L. Smith
Dr. M. A. C. Warren

together with:

Dr. Rajah B. Manikam
Dr. J. W. Decker
Dr. Robert C. Mackie
} as staff advisers

Missionary Training: 8. THAT attention be drawn to the courses at the Ecumenical Institute, especially the Graduate School of Ecumenical Studies, and the course for missionaries on furlough, as important places where the association of the two bodies should be kept in mind.

Constitutional Relationships: 9. THAT the two bodies be asked to consider adjustments and additions to their rules and by-laws which would make association more specific.

Ecumenical Conferences: 10. THAT in planning for the Second Assembly of the WCC and other major meetings of both bodies, care be taken to make association more manifest.

Committee on Interpretation and Action at Willingen: 11. THAT, believing the experience of IMC-WCC "association" to be a priority in ecumenical under-

standing and strategy, the Committee on Interpretation and Action at Willingen be asked that plans for joint IMC-WCC interpretation or action which may emerge should, after approval by the Committee of the IMC, be referred to the officers of both bodies for immediate implementation without further reference to the Joint Committee, unless the officers consider such reference necessary.

Public Relations: 12. THAT the staffs of both bodies be asked to prepare an interpretative statement on the growing association of IMC and WCC, and that as much as possible both bodies co-operate together in matters affecting their public relations.

Mr. Ranson, in thanking Dr. Hoekendijk for his report, drew attention to a document which was in the hands of delegates setting out comments that had been received from constituent Councils on "The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity." These had mainly concentrated on the organizational and structural implications of co-operation.

Dr. Leber and Dr. Visser 't Hooft spoke of the contribution which the discussions in Joint Committee had made to a deeper understanding between the two organizations. The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, Rev. A. Russell Stevenson, Dr. J. W. C. Dougall, Rev. J. E. Ohrneman, Dr. K. S. Latourette and Dr. R. C. Mackie contributed to the discussion. Reference was made to the report of the Sub-Committee on Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief set up under (6) of the Joint Committee Report (see Appendix E).

It was RESOLVED

(a) That the report of the Joint Committee be approved and adopted.

(b) That the Nominations Sub-Committee be asked to nominate four members to represent the IMC on the Joint Committee, and to nominate an IMC representative to the Faith and Order Commission in anticipation of that body's agreement to this step.

(c) That the Sub-Committee on Constitution and Membership be asked to consider recommendation (9) above on Constitutional Relationships.

(d) That the officers be asked to consider what steps might be taken to implement the recommendations made in the report.

Closing prayers were conducted by the Rev. J. Lozada.

Sunday, July 20th

A Service of Worship, conducted by Dr. R. C. Mackie, was held in the Chapel on Sunday morning, July 20th. There were no sessions of the Committee. Some sub-committees met in the afternoon and some in the evening.

Fourth Session, Monday, July 21st, 9.30 to 11.45 a.m.

The session was opened with prayer by Mr. H. Marcano.

15. Research Department. The Rev. E. W. Nielsen drew attention to the report on the work of the Research Department which appeared in the printed Secretarial Report (pp. 17-19) and also to a supplementary report which was in the hands of delegates (see Appendix F). He then submitted the following report of the Research Sub-Committee:

(a) *Survey of Theological Education in Africa.* Stage I had been completed with the publication of Bishop Stephen Neill's Report. Stage II which was to cover Latin Africa (Belgian Congo, French Congo, and possibly Portuguese West Africa), was under the direction of the Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Preparations were well in hand and it was hoped that the survey would take place in the autumn of 1953, members of the team being Dr. M. Searle Bates, Dr. B. G. M. Sundkler and an African member not yet selected. Stage III would cover South Africa, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and the team would consist of the Rev. C. W. Ranson, the Rev. E. W. Nielsen and an African to be selected. The Survey would probably take place during 1953. It was expected that the results of the three surveys would be published in one volume.

(b) *African Marriage Survey.* The report of the first stage of the African Marriage Survey covering the documentary material available had been completed and was in the hands of the printers. Publication was expected during 1952. Problems regarding a possible second stage, covering field studies, were still under discussion.

(c) *The Missionary Obligation of the Church.* The Research Sub-Committee had considered the material which had emerged from the Enlarged Meeting bearing on the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church. Continuing study of the many issues raised would be conditioned by limitations of personnel and finance, but co-operation might be sought from such bodies as the Research Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC, the Egede Institute, the new Institute at Uppsala and the Study Department of the World Council of Churches. Acting on the assumption that full use would be made of the services of such bodies, the Sub-Committee recommended the adoption of the following research projects arising out of the reports of the Enlarged Meeting:

(i) That the IMC should by the collection and distribution of information encourage training for service and witness abroad by Christian lay men and women. (Arising out of the report of Group III.)

RECOMMENDED that information and other material be collected, the officers of the IMC to decide who should be responsible for this undertaking.

(ii) That study should be undertaken of the relation of missionary agencies and churches to governments and unofficial organizations. (Arising out of the report of Group III.)

RECOMMENDED that the Research Secretary should explore the possibility of studies being undertaken by groups on special aspects of this matter.

(iii) That regional centres be established for study and research on questions related to the work of the Christian mission and the growth of the Church. (Arising out of the report of Group V.)

RECOMMENDED that the Research Secretary secure memoranda on this proposal for further discussion and action.

(iv) That in consultation with the WCC and other ecumenical organizations, study be made of opportunities for mass evangelism by means of audio-visual aids, and that some estimate be made of the resources which effective use of this means of evangelism would demand. (Arising out of the report of Group V.)

RECOMMENDED that the World Council of Christian Education and possibly the Sub-Committee on Radio-Visual Education Mass Communication Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC be consulted regarding the possibility of their issuing an information bulletin.

(v) That in order to remove grave hindrances to the growth of unity in missions the IMC Research Department make a study of the growth within the area of the younger churches of the work of bodies not in membership with the Council or its allied organizations, with a view to discovering (a) its own deficiencies and their remedies, and (b) what overtures may be made to such bodies and movements. (Arising out of the report of Group V.)

RECOMMENDED that the Research Department of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC be asked to take major responsibility for work in this field.

(vi) That studies be made in home and family life. (Arising out of the report of Group V.)

RECOMMENDED that the officers of the IMC be asked to explore all possible means of assisting Dr. Irma Highbaugh in her present work in the field of home and family life.

(vii) That the Research Department of the IMC undertake the study of (a) significant instances of joint responsibility and decision and advise with regard to future developments; (b) patterns of the merger of missions into churches in various fields and traditions. (Arising out of the report of Group V.)

RECOMMENDED that these questions be considered in connexion with the proposed study of the younger churches. (See below.)

(viii) That studies within the field of the growth and life of the younger churches be undertaken.

RECOMMENDED that the Research Secretariat undertake these studies as its primary responsibility, and that, in view of the proposal that the Research Secretary shall visit Africa in connexion with the Africa Theological Survey, these studies should be initiated in 1954 and given concentrated attention for a period of three years. A preliminary outline of the studies should be prepared for the meeting of the Ad Interim Committee in 1954.

(ix) That continuing study be given to the following theological questions arising mainly out of the work of Group I:

(a) The theological significance of the foreign missionary enterprise within the total missionary obligation of the Church;

(b) The meaning of the Christian hope in relation to our missionary message and practice;

(c) The relation between "history" and "salvation history", between God's sovereignty in creation and His grace in redemption;

(d) The relation of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit to the doctrine of the Church and the ministry, with special reference to the necessity for the local church to be both indigenous and catholic.

RECOMMENDED that (a) continuing study be given to the above questions under the direction of the London office; (b) that particularly in regard to points (b), (c) and (d) above, the help of the Preparatory Commission for the Second Assembly of the WCC and of the meeting of the Faith and Order Commission be secured; (c) that the work be carried on in close co-operation with the Study Department of the WCC.

(x) That study be undertaken of the problem of the part-time ordained ministry. (Arising out of the report of Group II.)

RECOMMENDED that special study groups be set up for the study of the problem of the part-time ordained ministry.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That the above recommendations of the Research Sub-Committee be approved and adopted.

17. Finance. Dr. Leber reported that the Finance Sub-Committee had met on four occasions during the meeting, and at one session all available representatives of constituent Councils had been present. The financial position of the Council had been considered in full awareness of the responsibility which it involved for the constituent members. It was realized that the budget for the triennium 1953-55 was dependent upon the raising of the large sum of $40,000 from special sources in North America. There was some risk in basing a budget on such an expectation, but the sub-committee felt that there was reasonable hope of raising such a sum.

Dr. Decker presented the accounts for the years 1950 and 1951 (see Report of Secretariat 1951) and the budget for the triennium 1953-55. This was the minimum budget on which the Council could continue to carry out its present commitments. The appointment of Mr. Orrin Magill, authorized by the Whitby 1950 meeting of the Committee, for the purpose of raising special funds in North America had so far fully justified itself and it was not unreasonable to hope that his efforts would result in considerable contributions towards the $40,000 budgeted from special sources. In the estimated contributions from constituent bodies there was an undistributed item of $1,556.00. Against this sum the representatives of constituent bodies who had attended the meeting of the sub-committee had promised to try to obtain increases amounting to $1,282. If Councils not represented at the meeting responded with the same generosity the undistributed balance would be absorbed. In reply to a question from Dr. Warren, Dr. Decker said that no provision had ever been made in the budget for the cost of meetings. Such expenses had always been met from special funds, such as the Post-War Fund. Dr. Goodall drew attention to a resolution of the National Christian

Council of India on this matter. Mr. Ranson pointed out that if the Council accepted responsibility for this item, it would have to ask constituent councils to increase their contributions accordingly.

It was RESOLVED that the following recommendations of the Finance Sub-Committee be approved and adopted:

(a) That the budget for 1953, 1954 and 1955 be approved (see Appendix G) providing for a total expenditure of $123,430.00, and that the constituent organizations be requested to contribute thereto annually at least the amount indicated on the schedule attached to the proposed annual budget, but making such increases as may prove possible.

(b) That the officers of the Council, in consultation with the Regional Advisory Committees (see Minute 28) and the Finance Committee, be instructed to control expenditure each year, so as to keep within the limits of the resources available.

(c) That the officers of the Council be requested to prepare a plan establishing standards to determine what is the equitable annual contribution to be requested in connexion with future budgets from each constituent organization of the IMC.

North America

(d) That the Committee records its appreciation of Mr. Orrin Magill's plan for a North American Advisory Committee and of his efforts so far, particularly in regard to the Willingen Fund.

(e) That for the next triennium a total contribution from the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., either from its general services or from the Boards, of $55,283 is necessary if the IMC is to be financed to carry out its programme.

18. International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa. Mrs. U. H. S. Snow presented the report on the work of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa (see Appendix H).

(a) The Rev. Claude de Mestral of Canada had been appointed Secretary of the Committee in succession to Miss Wrong. He would live in England and was expected to take up work in the London office at the end of August, 1952.

(b) In reply to a question regarding finance Mrs. Snow said that the Committee was in a strong financial position, mainly owing to the fact that Miss Wrong's post had remained unfilled for so long a period. There would, however, be a heavy call on the finances of the Committee during the next few years.

Miss S. L. Mackinnon, seconded by the Rev. T. A. Beetham, voiced the gratitude of the Committee to Mrs. Snow for the devotion and ability with

which she had carried on the work of the London office of the Committee pending the appointment of Miss Wrong's successor. The Rev. E. Schloesing welcomed the appointment of Mr. de Mestral and looked forward to an increased interest in the supply of Christian literature for French-speaking Africa.

It was RESOLVED that the report of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa be adopted and the appointment of the Rev. Claude de Mestral to the secretaryship of the Committee confirmed.

19. Letter from Youth Delegation. Mr. Ranson reported receipt of the following letter from the members of the Youth Delegation who had been present at the Enlarged Meeting:

> "We of the Youth Delegation to the Willingen Conference would like to express our very great appreciation of the opportunity which was given to us to attend the meeting of the IMC, and especially of the fact that we were given full privileges of speaking and voting. To the best of our knowledge this is the first time that youth delegates have been given an opportunity to participate so fully in an ecumenical gathering of such importance.
>
> "We would be grateful if you would pass on our thanks and appreciation to the members of the IMC."

Fifth Session, July 21st, 2.00 to 3.30 p.m.

20. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. Dr. K. G. Grubb, who had not been present at the earlier session when the report of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs had been received, was invited to speak on the work of the Commission. He expressed the conviction that the service which the Commission was able to render in the cause of international peace and justice fully justified the additional burden which its support laid upon the parent bodies. He hoped that the necessary support would continue to be forthcoming.

21. Religious Persecution in Colombia. Dr. Grubb referred to the religious persecution which was taking place in the Republic of Colombia. Protestant Christians were undergoing severe trials and the possibility of making an official protest was to be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee of CCIA. The following resolution was ADOPTED:

> That the Committee of the International Missionary Council has received reports, of whose substantial accuracy it is convinced, which place beyond reasonable doubt the deplorable fact that Protestant Christians in Colombia have been persecuted for reasons of their faith and for no other reason. The evidence in the hands of the Committee shows that the local Roman

Catholic and government authorities must bear responsibility for failing to restrain and prevent these attacks. Protestant believers, including pastors, have been injured and killed, church and private property has been destroyed and missionaries have been abused.

The Committee is grateful for steps that have already been taken to bring these grave abuses of public order to the attention of the Colombian Government but regrets that no redress has so far been secured. It requests the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs to take such further steps as may by national or international action secure the full and equitable observance of religious freedom and related human rights.

The Committee wishes to express its earnest and prayerful sympathy with its persecuted brethren in their distress and to commend them to the comfort of God's promises in Christ and to the assistance of the Holy Spirit, that they may in His grace and strength continue to be faithful witnesses of our Lord and Saviour in the midst of their trial.

22. Report of East Asia Secretariat. Dr. R. B. Manikam presented the report of his work as Joint Secretary in East Asia of the International Missionary Council and World Council of Churches. During the year under review he had visited Malaya, Indonesia, Sumatra, Hongkong, Japan, Korea and Formosa, and in connexion with his attendance at a meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in Switzerland he had also visited churches in Greece, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. He had organized a number of conferences, notably the Theological Education Conference in Indonesia and the East Asia Literature Conference in Singapore. In spite of the difficulties involved, Dr. Manikam felt that the work was of great value in strengthening the Christian Councils in the area and in demonstrating the association between the two sponsoring bodies. He hoped that after these initial visits to the countries which his work covered, he would find it possible to settle for several months in one place in order to do more concentrated work.

Dr. H. B. Amstutz and Dr. T. S. G. Mulia paid tribute to the value of the work which Dr. Manikam was doing. The Rev. Farid Audeh expressed the hope that such an office might eventually be created in the Middle East.

Mr. Ranson said that Dr. Manikam's appointment had been made by the Ad Interim Committee of the IMC and the Central Committee of the WCC for an initial period of three years from April 1st, 1951. The Joint Committee meeting at Blackheath, June 30th to July 2nd, had noted that the present arrangement would involve the termination of Dr. Manikam's appointment before the next meeting of the IMC Committee. It had recommended to the parent bodies that the appointment be extended until December 31st, 1954.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED that the appointment of Dr. R. B. Manikam as Joint IMC-WCC Secretary for East Asia be extended until December 31st, 1954.

23. New Constitution. Dr. S. C. Leung presented the report of the Sub-Committee on Constitution and Membership on the proposed new Constitution. Dr. Decker said that in framing the new Constitution every effort had been made to retain those elements which were felt to be of value in the earlier Constitution. One of the main changes was the attempt to provide for a more flexible governing body. He went on to explain amendments proposed by the Sub-Committee. (For proposed new Constitution as amended, see Appendix I.)

Sixth Session, July 21st, 4.00 to 6.45 p.m.

24. New Constitution. The draft of the proposed new Constitution was again before the meeting and it was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

(a) That the proposed new Constitution and By-laws be approved, subject to a final review by the officers for minor editorial changes, and subject to the insertion of a suitable section to be drafted by legal counsel ensuring that the International Missionary Council be entitled to receive gifts and legacies ; subject also to legal advice as to whether a dissolution clause is necessary.

(b) That the new Constitution and By-laws be then submitted to the constituent organizations for their approval as required by Article VIII of the existing constitution.

(c) That following the approval of the constituent organizations the Ad Interim Committee call a meeting of the Assembly as provided for in the new Constitution, and when the first session of that Assembly is duly called to order the new Constitution and By-laws shall become the Constitution and By-laws of the International Missionary Council.

25. Proposed Caribbean Conference. Dr. Decker reported that, arising out of his recent visit to Latin America and the Caribbean, a proposal had been made for the holding of a regional conference for the Caribbean. Details of this proposal had been circulated. Mr. H. Marcano reported that the proposal had been discussed at a special meeting of delegates from the areas concerned, and there had been agreement that plans for such a conference should be proceeded with. The feeling of the meeting was that before making any definite plans for a conference it would be advisable to undertake a survey of the area, and it was proposed, seconded and

RESOLVED

(a) that a survey of the churches in the Caribbean area and their problems be undertaken promptly by the International Missionary Council as a first step in preparation for the possible holding of a Caribbean regional conference.

(b) That the proposal for a regional conference for the Caribbean be referred to the officers of the International Missionary Council, to the constituent organizations of the IMC concerned, and to the other Church Councils in the region for further exploration. That any definite plan which might emerge be presented to the Ad Interim Committee, if necessary by postal vote, for the authorization needed by the officers to proceed.

26. Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid. The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer presented the following report of the Sub-Committee on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid :

After considering the Secretarial Report on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid (see Appendix J) the Committee recommends :

(a) That the Fund shall in future be known as the Inter-Mission Aid Fund (Continuing Orphaned Missions) ;

(b) That the Fund shall be closed on December 31st, 1955, and that from 1953 onwards the IMC shall undertake to continue its assistance on approximately the following scale :

	1953	1954	1955
	$	$	$
German Missions (through the German Missionary Council) ...	60,000	40,000	20,000
Paris Mission	20,000	10,000	—
Oegstgeest Societies (Netherlands)	10,000	—	—
	90,000	50,000	20,000

In order to make possible this assistance, it is RECOMMENDED that an appeal be made for contributions amounting to :

1953	$95,000
1954	55,000
1955	22,250

In thus planning for the conclusion of this service, the Committee records its sense of gratitude for all that the IMC has been permitted to accomplish since the beginning of its Orphaned Missions trusteeship. It commends this closing appeal to the earnest attention and generosity of all members of the Council.

(c) The Committee recognizes that the passing of the kind of emergency which gave rise to this mutual service does not mean the end of those financial and other difficulties which have for so long accompanied the work of the continental missions; indeed, in some respects these difficulties are now more widespread. The Committee is, however, of opinion that if the IMC is to take financial responsibility beyond 1955 for any general plan of inter-mission assistance, this should be related to the larger question of inter-church service. The Committee therefore instructs the officers to give more consideration to this whole matter in consultation with the projected Committee for the Study of Inter-Church Service. (Authorization for the appointment of this Committee has been given to the officers of the IMC and WCC under the authority of the Joint Committee of these bodies.)

Dr. W. Freytag, the Rev. E. Schloesing and Count van Randwijck spoke in terms of warm gratitude of the help which had been given under the Orphaned Missions Fund, not only in the practical form of assistance in maintaining the work of missionary societies, but in its immeasurable contribution to the assurance of Christian fellowship and oneness in Christ.

A discussion ensued on the financial implications of the continuing programme and stress was laid on the importance of relating this Inter-Mission Aid to the larger question of Inter-Church Service. Those taking part were Dr. J. W. Decker, Count van Randwijck, Dr. J. A. Mackay, and Canon J. McLeod Campbell.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED that the report of the Sub-Committee on Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid be approved and adopted.

27. Christian Literature. The Rev. T. A. Beetham presented the report of the Sub-Committee on Christian Literature. The Sub-Committee had received a report from Dr. G. M. Wysner on a study of the recommendations contained in the Madras Report of 1938, the Whitby Minutes of 1947 and 1950 and the Oegstgeest Minutes of 1948. The Sub-Committee presented the following recommendations:

(a) That there be careful follow-up by national Councils of the following recommendations of Group V:

Literacy and Literature. The place of the Scriptures in our religion presents a continual urge for the Church to advance in literacy. There are special circumstances of our modern world which demand more attention for literature work: Christian communities growing up but ill-prepared to meet the demands of life, some of them with only a handful of books in their lands; multitudes, both Christians and non-Christians, newly arrived at literacy, eager to exercise their new ability; the flooding of large areas of the world with popular non-Christian literature meeting this demand.

It is urgent that we should do much more to provide men and money for both literacy work and the production of Christian literature. To do so would require the redistribution of resources hitherto used for other purposes.

(b) That the officers of the IMC responsible for literature, should make a survey of significant literature programmes on a world basis for publication in the *International Review of Missions* in 1953, and periodically thereafter.

(c) That the IMC should investigate on behalf of the Area Councils what centres there are for providing pertinent source material for the use of writers in the National Christian Council literature committees on such subjects as family life, health, evangelism.

(d) That the IMC is not called upon to undertake any special surveys in the field of literature at the present time, but ought to keep in mind places where such need may arise. If the IMC is asked to make surveys in other fields than literature, in any given area, the bearing of literature on the subject of the survey should be emphasized.

(e) That the IMC should hold a watching brief for the provision of Christian literature in areas where there has been a resurgence of the ancient faiths of Islam and Buddhism, such as South East Asia.

(f) That consideration be given to the use of the Carnahan Literature Fund (see Whitby 1950 Minutes, p. 26) for (i) special enquiries, visits and counselling in the field of literature in various parts of the world; (ii) the production of specialized literature that will serve as a stimulus for IMC committees and their work.

(g) That attention be drawn to the fact that the *International Review of Missions* is not having adequate distribution among the leaders of the younger churches in many areas, and that the attention of constituent Councils be called to the importance of this journal not only for missionaries, but for national church leaders.

(h) That Literacy and Literature Committees of the National Christian Councils be asked to make enquiries from the National Commission of UNESCO in their respective countries as to means of co-operation, and how to avail themselves of the services offered by UNESCO in the field of fundamental education.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED that the above recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Christian literature be approved and adopted.

28. Secretariat. The following report of the Secretariat Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. J. A. Mackay:

(a) *Mr. E. J. Bingle.* It was reported that the Survey Application Trust is willing to place the services of Mr. E. J. Bingle at the disposal of the International Missionary Council as a full-time officer, acting under the general direction of the Committee of the Council, subject to IMC agreement that he shall continue to act as editor of the *World Christian Handbook* and Associate Editor of the magazine *World Dominion.* The Survey Application Trust is willing to assume full responsibility for

Mr. Bingle's salary and allowances and for the provision of secretarial assistance to him.

RESOLVED to recommend to the Committee of the Council:

(i) That the IMC accept, with warm appreciation, the generous offer of the Survey Application Trust;

(ii) That Mr. E. J. Bingle be appointed Editorial Secretary of the IMC with responsibility for the direction and oversight of the publications of the Council;

(iii) That Mr. Bingle be appointed editor of the *International Review of Missions*, his duties as editor to begin with the issue of January, 1953.

(b) *The Rev. E. W. Nielsen.* The General Secretary reported that the Rev. E. W. Nielsen was appointed as Research Secretary of the IMC on September 18th, 1950, for a period of three years in the first instance. As this probationary period would expire before the next meeting of the Committee, Mr. Ranson suggested that the question of Mr. Nielsen's permanent appointment should be dealt with at the present meeting. He spoke warmly of Mr. Nielsen's work. After full discussion it was

RESOLVED to recommend to the Committee of the Council that the Rev. E. W. Nielsen be appointed as a member of the permanent secretariat of the Council under the normal arrangements governing such appointments.

(c) *Committee on Secretarial Administration.* The Committee heard a detailed report from the General Secretary on the general work of the secretariat and the portfolios of the secretaries in London and New York. The discussion that followed showed the need for advisory groups to assist the General Secretary and the senior Secretary in London on problems of secretarial administration. It was therefore RESOLVED to recommend that

(i) wherever a secretariat is located there shall be constituted an Advisory Committee on Administration;

(ii) the members of this Committee shall be not more than five, exclusive of officers;

(iii) they shall be appointed by the secretaries in each area in consultation with the Chairman of the IMC or the Vice-Chairmen in the area;

(iv) the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years at a time;

(v) It is understood that the functions of these Committees are to be advisory.

It was proposed, seconded and RESOLVED

That the recommendations made by the Secretariat Sub-Committee be approved and adopted.

29. Nominations. The Nominations Sub-Committee presented its report through Dr. M. A. C. Warren and its recommendations were approved and adopted as follows:

(a) *Chairman:* Dr. J. A. Mackay.

(b) *Vice-Chairmen.* That the following be appointed Vice-Chairmen to serve until the next meeting of the Committee of the Council:

Rev. Rodolfo Anders.
Dr. C. G. Baeta.
Mrs. Ba Maung Chain.
Dr. G. Garcia.
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.
Dr. Hendrik Kraemer.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Dr. Helen Kim.

(c) *Ad Interim Committee.* That the following be appointed members of the Ad Interim Committee to serve until the next meeting of the Committee of the Council:

Rev. Farid Audeh.
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.
Canon L. A. Dixon.
Rev. R. A. Dudley.
Dr. W. Freytag.
Rev. Gwenyth Hubble.
Rev. R. Kurtz.
Dr. C. T. Leber.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Rev. J. Lozada.
Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff.
Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Mrs. A. M. Sherman.
Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.

(d) *Finance Committee.* (i) That the following be appointed members of the Finance Committee to serve until the next meeting of the Committee of the Council or of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

Rev. G. Appleton.
Rev. K. O. A. Baefverfeldt.
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.
Dr. L. A. Gotwald.
Dr. K. G. Grubb.
Dr. C. T. Leber.
Miss E. M. Lee.
Mr. Lawrence J. Macgregor.
Mr. D. M. Pattison.
Dr. M. F. Pörksen.
Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts.
Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.
The General Secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC in the U.S.A.

(ii) That the Committee shall be entitled to meet in sections, discussions and recommendations to be co-ordinated by correspondence or by meeting as may be feasible. The American section shall be entitled to co-opt not more than three laymen and the European section not more than two.

(e) *Panel of Advisers to Research Secretary.* That the following Panel of Advisers to the Research Secretary be appointed:

Dr. S. P. Adinarayan.
Dr. C. G. Baeta.
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.
Dr. M. Searle Bates.
Dr. R. Pierce Beaver.
Dr. A. S. Burgess.
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall.
Dr. John Foster.
Dr. Walter Freytag.
Dr. J. C. Hoekendijk.
Dr. K. S. Latourette.
Dr. S. C. Leung.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Dr. O. G. Myklebust.
Dr. B. G. M. Sundkler.
Dr. J. W. Sweetman.
Dr. H. P. van Dusen.
Dr. J. W. Welch.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.
The Director of the WCC Study Department.

(f) *Joint Committee IMC-WCC.* That the following be appointed to represent the IMC on the Joint Committee of IMC-WCC:

Dr. Walter Freytag.
Dr. J. A. Mackay.
Dr. D. G. Moses.
Dr. M. A. C. Warren.

(g) *Faith and Order Commission of WCC.* That Dr. Karl Hartenstein be appointed to represent the IMC on the Faith and Order Commission of the WCC, in the event of an invitation to appoint a representative being forthcoming.

The General Secretary was asked to convey to the retiring Vice-Chairmen and committee members the thanks of the Committee of the Council for their generous service during their period of office.

(h) *Re-appointment of IMC Staff.* On the proposal of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nominations, the Secretarial and other staff of the International Missionary Council were re-appointed. These re-appointments, together with the new appointments recorded elsewhere in these Minutes, constitute the secretariat as follows:

General Secretary: Rev. C. W. Ranson.
London: Dr. Norman Goodall.
Rev. E. W. Nielsen, Research Secretary.
Mr. E. J. Bingle, Editorial Secretary.
New York: Dr. J. W. Decker.
Dr. Glora M. Wysner.
East Asia: Dr. R. B. Manikam, Joint Secretary with World Council of Churches.
International Review of Missions:
Editor: Mr. E. J. Bingle.
Associate Editor: Miss Margaret Sinclair.

International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews:
Director: Rev. Göte Hedenquist.

International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa:
Secretary: Rev. Claude de Mestral.

30. Next Meeting of Ad Interim Committee. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Ad Interim Committee be held prior to the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1954.

31. Nanking Theological Seminary Foundation. Mr. Ranson reported that the Nanking Theological Seminary Foundation planned to appoint a representative of the Foundation in East Asia, probably resident in Singapore. A suggestion had been made informally that there might be some relationship between the representative of the Foundation and the IMC. Such a relationship would strengthen the position of their representative with the Christian Councils in the area and might similarly prove of benefit to the work of the Councils and the IMC.

It was RESOLVED

That the officers of the Council be given authority to explore further the suggestion made above and, if a satisfactory arrangement can be worked out, authority to act on it may be secured by a correspondence vote of the Ad Interim Committee.

32. Minutes. It was RESOLVED that authorization be given to the officers of the Council for the editing, printing and circulation of the Minutes of the Committee.

33. Expression of Thanks. An expression of thanks was moved, by standing vote, to the following:

The Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay, for his wisdom in guiding the meeting;

The German Missionary Council and its helpers for their generous hospitality and assistance;

The members who conducted services of worship and prayer;

The Secretaries of the Council for their leadership.

A closing service of worship was conducted by Dr. R. B. Manikam.

The meeting adjourned at 6.45 *p.m.*

(Appendix A)

A STATEMENT ON

THE MISSIONARY CALLING OF THE CHURCH*

I. *The Missionary Situation and the Rule of God*

We meet here at Willingen as a fellowship of those who are committed to the carrying out of Christ's commission to preach the Gospel to every creature. Like the great missionary gatherings which have gone before, we face a world largely ignorant of the Gospel. But, unlike them, we face a world in which other faiths of revolutionary power confront us in the full tide of victory, faiths which have won swift and sweeping triumphs, and which present to the Christian missionary movement a challenge more searching than any it has faced since the rise of Islam. Amid the world-shaking events of our time, when men's hearts are failing them for fear of the things coming on the earth, what does the Spirit say to the churches about their missionary task?

The answer given to us is this: "Lift up your heads, because your redemption draweth nigh." Our word in this dark hour is not one of retreat but one of advance. We have to confess with penitence our share of responsibility for the terrible events of our time. Yet we preach not ourselves but Christ crucified – to human seeming a message of defeat, but to those who know its secret, the very power of God. We who take our stand here can never be cast down by any disaster, for we know that God rules the revolutionary forces of history and works out His purpose by the hidden power of the Cross. The Cross does not answer the world's questions, because they are not the real questions. It confronts the world with the real questions, which are God's questions – casting down all that exalts itself in defiance of Him, bringing to nothing the idolatries by which men are deceived, and raising up those who are sunk in disillusionment and despair. Inside the Church and out, men are asking: "What is happening to us in our time?" We answer with this word of the Cross, and demand of all men everywhere that they should put their whole trust in Him who was cast out and crucified by men, but was raised by God to the right hand of His power. His rule is hidden but sure, and His word to us is this: "These good tidings of the Kingdom shall be preached in the whole world for a testimony to all the nations and then shall the end come." The battle is set between His hidden Kingdom and those evil spiritual forces which lure men on towards false hopes, or bind

*This statement arose out of the report of Group I on "The Missionary Obligation of the Church" and was adopted by the Enlarged Meeting.

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them down to apathy, indifference and despair. There is no room for neutrality in this conflict. Every man must choose this day whom he will serve.

II. *The Missionary Obligation of the Church*

The missionary movement of which we are a part has its source in the Triune God Himself. Out of the depths of His love for us, the Father has sent forth His own beloved Son to reconcile all things to Himself, that we and all men might, through the Spirit, be made one in Him with the Father in that perfect love which is the very nature of God. In the following affirmations we seek to set forth the nature of the duty and authority which are given to the Church to be His witness to all men everywhere:

i. God has created all things and all men that in them the Glory of His love might be reflected; nothing therefore is excluded from the reach of His redeeming love.

ii. All men are involved in a common alienation from God, from which none can escape by his own efforts.

iii. God has sent forth one Saviour, one Shepherd to seek and save all the lost, one Redeemer who by His death, resurrection and ascension has broken down the barrier between man and God, accomplished a full and perfect atonement, and created in Himself one new humanity, the Body of which Christ is the exalted and regnant Head.

iv. On the foundation of this accomplished work God has sent forth His Spirit, the Spirit of Jesus, to gather us together in one Body in Him, to guide us into all the truth, to enable us to worship the Father in spirit and in truth, to empower us for the continuance of His mission as His witnesses and ambassadors, the first fruits and earnest of its completion.

v. By the Spirit we are enabled both to press forward as ambassadors of Christ beseeching all men to be reconciled to God, and also to wait with sure confidence for the final victory of His love, of which He has given us most sure promises.

We who have been chosen in Christ, reconciled to God through Him, made members of His Body, sharers in His Spirit, and heirs through hope of His Kingdom, are by these very facts committed to full participation in His redeeming mission. There is no participation in Christ without participation in His mission to the world. That by which the Church receives its existence is that by which it is also given its world-mission. "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you."

III. *The Total Missionary Task*

God sends forth the Church to carry out His work to the ends of the earth, to all nations, and to the end of time.

i. The Church is sent to every inhabited area of the world. No place is too far or too near. Every group of Christians is sent as God's ambassadors to the people in its immediate neighbourhood. But its responsibility is not limited to its neighbourhood. Because Christ is King of Kings and Saviour of the world, each group of Christians is also responsible for the proclamation of His Kingship to the uttermost parts of the earth.

ii. The Church is sent to every social, political and religious community of mankind, both to those near at hand and to those far off. It is sent to those who deny or rebel against the reign of Christ; and no weakness, persecution or opposition may be allowed to limit this mission. Such are the conditions which the Church must expect for its warfare. Faithfulness to Christ will require the Church to come to grips with the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people to whom it is sent.

iii. The Church is sent to proclaim Christ's reign in every moment and every situation. This means that the mission of the Church forbids it to drift or to flee before the events of our time. At one and the same moment opportunities for advancing the mission of the Church lie alongside the catastrophic destruction of that mission. Because the Church is sent forth to do its work until the completion of time, and because Christ is the only One sent forth to judge and redeem the life of men, the Church is bidden in its mission to seek out the moments of opportunity and to interpret the catastrophes as the judgments of God which are the other side of His mercy.

The Church is thus compelled by the terms of its charter not merely to build up its life where it is and as it is, but also to go forth to the ends of the earth, to all nations, and to the completion of time. The mission of the Church will always transcend boundaries, but these can no longer be identified with national frontiers, and certainly not with any supposed line between the " Christian West " and the " non-Christian East." The mission involves both geographical extension and also intensive penetration of all spheres of life.

The call to missionary service may come to any believer in any church anywhere in the world. If and when that call comes he is bound to leave land and kindred, and go out to do *that* missionary job. The Church is like an army living in tents. God calls His people to strike their tents and go forward. And Christ's promise holds that He will be with them even to the end of the world.

IV. *Solidarity with the World*

The Church's words and works, its whole life of mission, are to be a witness to what God has done, is doing, and will do in Christ. But this word "witness" cannot possibly mean that the Church stands over against the world, detached from it and regarding it from a position of superior righteousness or security. The Church is in the world, and as the Lord of the Church identified Himself wholly with mankind, so must the Church also do. The nearer the Church draws to its Lord the nearer it draws to the world. Christians do not live in an enclave separated from the world. They are God's people in the world.

Therefore the Church is required to identify itself with the world, not only in its perplexity and distress, its guilt and its sorrow, but also in its real acts of love and justice – acts by which it often puts the churches to shame. The churches must confess that they have often passed by on the other side while the unbeliever, moved by compassion, did what the churches ought to have done. Wherever a church denies its solidarity with the world, or divorces its deeds from its words, it destroys the possibility of communicating the Gospel and presents to the world an offence which is not the genuine offence of the Cross.

V. *Discerning the Signs of the Times*

Our Lord bade His disciples discern the signs of the times. To human sight this may be a time of darkness and confusion. But eyes opened by the Crucified will discern in it sure signs of God's sovereign rule. We bear witness to the mighty works of His Spirit among us in many parts of the Church since we met together at Whitby. We believe that the sovereign rule of Him who is Saviour and Judge of all men is no less to be discerned by eyes of faith in the great events of our day, in the vast enlargements of human knowledge and power which this age is witnessing, in the mighty political and social movements of our time, and in countless personal experiences of which the inner history cannot be revealed until the Last Day. Above all, we are encouraged by our Lord Himself to discern at such a time as this His summons to us to go forward.

When all things are shaken, when familiar landmarks are blotted out when war and tumult engulf us, when all human pride and pretension are humbled, we proclaim anew the hidden reign of our crucified and ascended Lord. We summon all Christians to come forth from the securities which are no more secure and from boundaries of accepted duty too narrow for the Lord of all the earth, and to go forth with fresh assurance to the task of bringing all things into captivity to Him, and of preparing the whole earth for the day of His Coming.

A STATEMENT ON THE CALLING OF THE CHURCH TO MISSION AND UNITY*

The calling of the Church to mission and unity issues from the nature of God Himself, made known to us in the whole biblical revelation of the work and purpose of God in Christ. God has made of one blood all nations of men. In Christ we see God's redemptive action; in Christ God is still at work reconciling all things to Himself in one restored humanity. Christ called His apostles that they might be one with Him and with one another, and that He might send them forth, to share with Him His mission for the redemption of the world. The calling of the Church is to be one family in Him and to make known to the whole world, in word and deed, His Gospel of the Kingdom. Christ prayed for His disciples that they might be one in Him, as He and the Father are one, that the world might believe that the Father had sent Him.

The love of God in Christ calls for the threefold response of worship, unity and mission. These three aspects of the Church's response are interdependent; they become corrupted when isolated from each other. Division in the Church distorts its witness, frustrates its mission, and contradicts its own nature. If the Church is to demonstrate the Gospel in its life as well as in its preaching, it must manifest to the world the power of God to break down all barriers and to establish the Church's unity in Christ. *Christ is not divided.*

It is true that there are differences among us due to the various gifts and workings of the Holy Spirit within the one fellowship. But there are also differences among us which disrupt the Body of Christ, and separate us from one another. They spring from trusting in something other than the Cross of Christ.

We believe that through the ecumenical movement God is drawing His people together in order that He may enable us to discern yet more clearly the contradictions in our message and the barriers to unity which are also hindrances to effective witness in a divided world. We can no longer be content to accept our divisions as normal. We believe that in the ecumenical movement God has provided a way of co-operation in witness and service, and also a means for the removal of much that mars such witness and service.

We therefore recommend that National Christian Councils should consider afresh their responsibility in relation to the cause of Christian unity

*Prepared by Group I and adopted by the Enlarged Meeting.

within their own areas. It is not the purpose of the ecumenical movement to set up an ecclesiastical superstructure, and action in matters of faith and order must remain the responsibility of the churches. Nevertheless, within the co-operative activity of such bodies as Christian Councils the disunity of the churches continues to hinder the fulfilment of the Church's mission.

We further recommend that the member councils of the International Missionary Council should consider fresh ways of relating their experience and concern for unity to the deliberations and actions of the churches within their membership, and to the Commission on Faith and Order of the World Council of Churches.

We further believe that God is calling us to seek every opportunity of fellowship with those Christians who are not members of the International Missionary Council and its constituent bodies. It is our earnest prayer that God will bring us together in mutual love and understanding and that we may serve as fellow-labourers in making Christ known as the Saviour of the world.

THE INDIGENOUS CHURCH
THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH IN ITS LOCAL SETTING

(*Report of Group II, adopted by the Enlarged Meeting.*)

The main issues regarding this major theme " The Indigenous Church " were considered under a dominating sense of their urgency. There was a strong conviction that the future of the Christian Church depends on " the Church being the Church," on its being a redeemed fellowship and a channel of God's redeeming grace, in the place and country where it is. It is disturbingly clear from the recent history of the churches that unless they stand fast on the foundation of the faith in the Lord of the Church, keeping in their proper place all other activities related but not integral to their life, they will not fulfil their revolutionary vocation in a world of secular revolutionary forces.

In face of the dynamic urges agitating the world and the new dogmas offered to men, the eternal adequacy of the Christian Message for the needs of all men everywhere stands sure. It is no less clear that convincing witness to the grace and power of the Gospel demands local articulation in the language and life of the people. So long as a church bears more evidence of " foreignness " than of relevancy to its local situation, its redemptive mission is obscure.

The accepted definition of an independent church, which has all too often been confused with a definition of an indigenous church, as a " self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating " community needs to be reconsidered. The circumstances of the present intensify what is inherent in the nature and growth of the Church, namely the necessity for the acceptance of responsibility which found expression in this historic formula. But if self-sufficiency and autonomy are isolated as ends in themselves they lead to a dangerous narrowness of view. They have meaning only as expressions of the church's worshipping and witnessing character. We need to apply tests deeper in content and wider in scope. These should follow from the Church's nature as a worshipping, witnessing, suffering and expectant community. By the phrase " local church " we mean not only the local congregation but the Church universal in any given area. What are the characteristic marks of such a local church, in any country, age, ecclesiastical tradition or degree of independence?

I.

While the Church of Christ in any place and at any time must exhibit the marks without which it will not be a church, it has the responsibility to exhibit them in a distinctive way, incorporating into the service of

Christ whatever heritage of cultural values it may have been given by God's grace. This is not being " rooted in the soil " but *related* to the soil. The Church can only be rooted in Christ. But the eternal Gospel must be so presented to men and women that its contemporary and compelling relevance is recognised. It cannot be so recognised as long as it appears in foreign guise, imitating and reproducing the characteristics of a church in some remote and alien land. Foreign in one sense the Church must always be; its citizenship is in heaven, and it is an agent of transformation. Despite the dangers of identification with this world we urge that foreignness in the more earthly sense of the word is something to be outgrown with all possible speed.

Churches should take a positive yet critical attitude to the national cultures. We recognise, of course, the intimate dependence of these cultures on religious and philosophical conceptions which differ fundamentally from the basic tenets of the Christian faith. But we believe that churches have the right and duty to make captive to Christ such elements of these cultures as can serve as vehicles of Christian truth. This must not be done in a spirit of compromise or superficial adaptation of " the scandal of Christianity " to non-Christian forms of thought. At a time when religious relativism and syncretism are rampant, it must be made abundantly clear that Christ's Lordship is an unique Lordship. There are therefore situations in which churches have the duty to sever themselves completely from those elements in cultures which are directly antagonistic to the Christian faith. But this severance can never be a permanent solution. The churches have to return to the task and seek to fill cultural forms with Christian substance; to transform, under the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit, the ideas, practices and traditions of the people, so that the Christian message may become an integral part of the life and experience of the people.

In some countries ancient cultures are being replaced by new cultures based on radically different conceptions. In other countries the old cultures are simply disintegrating. In such chaotic situations the local church has a God-given opportunity to bring to birth new cultural patterns through the transforming power of its Creative Lord.

II.

One of the essential marks of a growing church is the possession of an adequately trained ministry. In certain regions this condition remains unfulfilled, but it is noted that progress has been made in some areas in implementing recommendations arising out of the Tambaram meeting of 1938.

In many areas the quality of training given to ordinands is still a matter of great concern. Preparation for a prophetic ministry and for personal evangelism requires far greater attention. There is a need for greater flexibility in standards of training, and for their adaptation to the needs of different types of men in the one ministry. The ministry of the church should develop on a pattern more suited to local requirements.

A great deal of careful research is being devoted to these subjects, but we urge the importance of pressing these researches to practical conclusions.

In many parts of the world there is great concern over the paucity of suitable men hearing and responding to the call of the ministry. Where there are large accessions to the Church through group movements the question is specially urgent. The proposal for a part-time *ordained* ministry should be considered in this connexion. This proposal raises many fundamental issues; in fact, it touches on the basic question of the nature and function of the Christian ministry and the churches' traditional conception of this office. The dangers of a part-time ministry are serious. Nevertheless, the prevailing assumption that a full-time, paid ministry is the norm needs to be reconsidered. Is it fundamental to the nature of the Christian ministry or is it an uncritical transplantation to another soil of what was appropriate to a different environment? Amongst other gains, the development of a part-time ministry would bring the sacraments within reach of many remote congregations who are at present denied them except on rare occasions. It would also enable a newly-planted church the more effectively to extend its witness. The proposal calls for study and experiment. The Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches should be invited to share in this study.

III.

The inner life of a church will only be healthy when its corporate worship reflects and deepens the joy, dedication and fellowship of the Christian faith; when there is a spontaneous desire to share the riches of the Gospel; when there is an effective will to assume responsibility for the maintenance of the church, and godly impatience with the status of a church dependent on external aids; when non-Christian neighbours see evidence of the reality of Christian fellowship in the church's corporate witness and its impact upon society.

Such a church must be a fellowship of the Spirit, a community of prayer, a school in which men, women and children build up one another in the Spirit and learn together to transmit their Christian hope to others. The missionary witness to the unevangelized and the nurture of the

Christian community must be held together in balance as the primary obligations of the local church.

The inner life of the churches depends upon the Holy Spirit who is the source of all new life. As a help to a fuller appropriation of the gifts of the Spirit we suggest to church leaders and pastors:

1. A more prayerful study of the Bible in groups and as individuals, to discover its relevance to the needs of men and to make plain the duty which obedience to the Word demands.
2. The formation of small prayer groups in every congregation for the nurturing of a trustful and expectant prayer life.
3. The call to Christian stewardship, to ensure the financial support of the church and its missionary outreach.
4. The cultivation of the Christian home for the effective grounding of children in the faith.
5. A concentrated effort to discover and meet the spiritual needs of the younger generation and to bring them to definite decision for Christ.
6. Acceptance of Christian witness as the task of the entire membership of the church. The special responsibilty of laymen is to bear such witness in the public life of the community, to set up signs of the Kingdom in social righteousness and economic justice, as well as to take their full share in the pastoral and evangelistic work of the Church.
7. Assistance to all isolated units, by arranging common worship or festivals; through the supply of Christian literature; and by training courses for leaders and workers.

IV.

The local church needs to realize its membership in the Church Universal. In a multi-racial society the churches are called to witness to the supra-racial character of Christ's Church. In a world of national states they are called to assert the supra-national character of the Church. In countries broken into racial and caste groups or torn by social and economic divisions the churches' witness is to Christ as the secret and source of all unity. Perhaps it is not realised in the older churches how grievously their witness is discredited by the divisions which they have transferred to other parts of the world. The name of Christ is dishonoured. Movements towards unity have arisen and should be pressed forward in order to remove this reproach.

The unity already achieved in some areas is an encouragement to the Church in this task. The factors impeding unity are present everywhere, but the older churches in particular need to re-examine their responsibility in this matter, lest their divisions place an intolerable burden upon those who desire to advance towards fuller unity in Christ.

The multiplication of separatist churches in many parts of the world presents problems of special difficulty. We of the ecumenical fellowship should take the initiative in the task of reconciliation. We should ask ourselves whether the formation and growth of separatist groups is due in part to our failure to represent our Lord in all His fulness, and to meet men at the point of greatest need. The glad duty of the Church is to offer fellowship to those in separation – including such steps as sharing opportunities for study and training. In company with those who respond, we may be led to understand more clearly the requirements of a Spirit-filled fellowship in conduct, faith and worship. At the same time we must steadily maintain our witness to the fact that division is a denial of our common membership in Christ.

We urge the cultivation of close relations between local churches owing allegiance to various Christian communions, and their participation in the ecumenical movement. A sense of partnership in obedience and mutual help among all the churches which compose the Universal Church is the spiritual antidote to the danger of exclusive preoccupation with limited interests and sectional loyalties. But only a rediscovery of the purpose of Christ for His Church can redirect men towards unity.

In confronting our task let us hear the words of Christ: "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught."

THE ROLE OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(*Report of Group III, adopted by the Enlarged Meeting*).

Missionary societies and boards are instruments through which the Church seeks to discharge its missionary obligation. This implies that no society can claim a monopoly of the expression of the missionary obligation, partly because this obligation can never be completely canalised or institutionalised. It always tends to break its banks, and rightly so, since new missionary (or frontier) situations are always arising and are likely to be met in the first instance by groups of individuals. There is a deeper reason: a church cannot divest itself of its obligation to mission and remain a church.

I. *The Present Agencies of Missionary Work*

A review of the agencies by which the churches at present discharge their missionary obligation shows that in the main, in North America, the missionary agencies are boards of the churches, for which the churches as such accept full responsibility. In continental Europe, the missionary societies which resulted from an evangelical awakening in the setting of national churches are still the main agencies in most countries. (The Netherlands is an exception). In Britain and Sweden both types are found – missionary societies and church boards – sometimes within the same communion. There are also inter-denominational societies, some of them international, which regard themselves as providing a special witness to the universality of the mission of the Church. In addition, there are functional societies which address themselves to specific needs in co-operation with other societies, whether denominational or inter-denominational. Younger churches are beginning to produce their own missionary agencies.

II. *Present Trends in Missionary Agencies*

In some parts of the continent of Europe, the churches and missionary societies are drawing closer together, and the churches as such are accepting special responsibility for missionary work. In Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland new church constitutions have the missionary obligation written into them in a determinative position. The most explicit form of this is in the Reformed Church of the Netherlands.

In American experience, integration of missionary agencies into churches has extended the interest in, knowledge of, and support for the overseas missionary enterprise, and has given to the church a new sense

of mission and a united world strategy. Nevertheless, the integration of a missionary agency into a church does not in itself produce a missionary-minded church, and there remains a need for the education of the total church membership in the missionary obligation.

There is general agreement that, since the missionary obligation is central and permanent, a missionary agency of some kind will continue to be necessary. The aim should be that all members of any particular church should become fully obedient to their Lord so that that church would then in effect become the missionary society. Every society should ask itself whether, in the present state of the church or churches with which it is linked, the discharge of the missionary obligation requires it still to be organized as a body in some sense independent of the church. Integration in the church rightly gives to mission a constitutive place in the life of the church, but it is necessary to preserve some of the flexibility, spontaneity, and initiative which characterize some of the independent missionary societies.

The valuable work which is being done by the missionary agencies of the younger churches cannot be too warmly welcomed, but there is ground for some concern lest these societies should reproduce too closely the patterns of the West.

III. *The Function of Missionary Agencies in Relation to Their Home Constituency.*

The essential function of the missionary agencies in the local churches is to keep before all Christians the obligation to preach the Gospel to every creature and to provide the means in concern, prayer, personnel and money for the continuance of the work abroad. It is also their duty to interpret the significance of the younger churches and of the new ways of missionary service that result from working together.

This work of missionary education should be closely related to all aspects of the life of the churches. At a deeper level, the missionary agencies are called to show that the missionary activity of the Church, as a sign of God's activity in history, points to the prophetic understanding of history. Such a presentation should result in a deepened sense of community with Christians throughout the world, so that victory or defeat in any one part of the front is understood to be victory or defeat for all. It should thus mean that the members of the sending churches realise more fully that they are the mission at home and abroad.

The position of the missionary agencies as representatives of a supranational fellowship will at times lay upon them the obligation to make their voice heard on political and social issues.

IV. *The Function of Missionary Agencies in Relation to the Younger Churches*

The advice of younger church delegates shows that their churches desire the continuing help of missionaries. They have made it clear that their chief concern is with the transmission from the older churches of a vital Christian life. Missionaries are especially needed for such service as the following:

i. Co-operation in pioneer undertakings and new advances.
ii. The training of men and women for service in the church and in the community.
iii. Assistance in deepening the inner life of the younger churches and their evangelistic spirit, especially by visitation of local congregations.

Such service will require men and women with special gifts, training and experience.

Financial support, as an expression of partnership, is still needed and helpful in many places. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that such support tends to keep churches from developing in their own way, and often implants and maintains alien and expensive structures of church work. Every church, as soon as it comes into existence, is responsible before God for the ordering and maintaining of its own life. Financial partnership between churches needs to be expressed primarily in sharing the burdens of missionary outreach rather than in supporting the internal work of the church.

Every church has an inherent authority under Christ which is not dependent on any transfer of responsibility by a missionary agency. A fuller recognition of the true nature of the Church should encourage, on the one hand, the handing over, and on the other, the acceptance of responsibility for the churches' work and witness. The giving of money should not carry with it the exercise of spiritual or temporal authority. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that there are serious administrative problems connected with the transfer of responsibility which urgently require solution, both as an expression of the true nature of the Church, and in face of current trends in world affairs. The aim both of the missionary agencies and of the churches must be to accelerate such transfer, and their policies must be directed towards its speedy achievement, by concentration on the training of leaders, by the encouragement of local initiative and by the transfer of property, whether to a responsible church body in the country concerned or to an international holding body.

The goal should be the integration of the mission into the church, especially in view of the hope that the younger churches are likely more and more to become united churches, but there will still be need for the interchange of persons between younger and older churches.

V. *The Function of Missionary Agencies of the Younger Churches in Relation to the Older Churches*

The time has now come when some younger churchmen are sharing with the older churches in their pastoral and evangelistic task in the West, and it is hoped that the number of such persons will increase.

VI. *Co-operation*

Believing that God calls the Church to mission in unity, there is ground for rejoicing in the evidence of growing co-operation amongst the sending agencies and on the field, especially in the work of Christian councils and similar co-operative bodies. Nevertheless, the lack of co-operation in many areas and its ineffectiveness in others is a matter for grave concern. In some areas younger churchmen are increasingly impatient of western denominational divisions, especially as many divisions are of a non-theological kind. Again, careful plans made by the International Missionary Council at Whitby 1950 for the employment of German missionaries who could not be sent abroad under their own societies have produced very small results; only about 12 medical and 2 ordained missionaries have found places within non-German societies.

Attention is called to important co-operative developments in Switzerland which, it is felt, contain valuable indications of lines of future development. They include the training, under the Swiss Missionary Council, of laymen for Christian service abroad in non-missionary posts. (There are 65,000 Swiss abroad in secular occupations, as against 300 missionaries). This is a task undertaken by the mission for the church.

It is considered that co-operation will grow from consultation and action on specific tasks. Situations difficult to deal with at the national level can sometimes be successfully handled at the international level.

VII. *Suggestions for Further Study and Possible Action*

The resources of missionary societies and boards are now devoted quite extensively to assistance to younger churches in established work. This often restricts the resources available for missionary advance. Moreover, there are some situations in which extreme nationalism is placing obstacles in the way of missionary witness. Suspicion of western intentions, even in religious activities, results in limitations being placed upon the work of societies and boards. There is growing evidence that in certain areas it may become exceedingly difficult, even impossible, for western missionary societies to assist the churches with missionaries and funds. Already there are societies in some countries which are seriously restricted in this way.

Yet the present day calls for an advance in all countries, in areas

hitherto unevangelized or partially evangelized, whether on cultural, social or economic frontiers.

It is not easy to see the way by which this dilemma may be overcome, but the following suggestions may be offered as possible starting points:

a. This needed advance should be made by the churches acting together.

b. The International Missionary Council might consider ways in which the urgency to mission in unity can be laid upon the churches and missionary agencies throughout the world. The Council has a distinctive experience to share with those who seek for deeper obedience to the Gospel and fuller understanding of the "wholeness" of the Church.

c. The International Missionary Council, in consultation with its member councils, should explore the possibility of the formation of international, inter-racial and interdenominational teams. These should be composed of missionaries from both the younger and older churches, to work on new strategic frontiers or in pioneer activities, supported by interested boards, societies and churches.

d. Training for Christian witness and the service of the Church in secular occupations overseas – as is being provided in Switzerland (see Section VI above) – is an important line of advance. The International Missionary Council should foster developments of this kind in all ways open to it, including the collection and distribution of information regarding significant experiments. Fuller study should be given to the relation of missionary agencies and churches to governmental work and unofficial organizations working in the same territories as missions, bearing in mind both the importance of Christian witness and service in these relationships and the necessity of avoiding the identification of missions with governments or political parties.

e. Since closer co-operation is essential to any new advance, churches and missionary agencies throughout the world should be open and responsive to every opportunity for joint action, including the possibility of some societies acting on behalf of others in some areas. When considering any plans or projects, amongst the first questions they should ask themselves is whether the action proposed can be taken in co-operation. They should utilize to the full the means of consultation and co-operation already available in Christian councils, the International Missionary Council and other ecumenical organizations. In co-operation the way to new advance may be shown us. In advancing together we shall be drawn into closer unity through obedience to our one Lord and His commission.

MISSIONARY VOCATION AND TRAINING

(*Report of Group IV, adopted by the Enlarged Meeting*).

I. *The Question*

The decisive question in approaching the subject of missionary vocation is, " What is the mission to which God calls His Church to-day? " In each day the Church must answer this question anew. God has set His people in the stream of history and His call to them now, as in Biblical times, is a call to serve Him in the situations of a particular moment.

In this day a fresh answer is particularly urgent because the familiar features of the world in which the foreign missionary movement grew up have largely disappeared. At the same time by God's grace the Church which God calls to serve Him has grown to be a community now planted in almost every nation on earth. We need to listen anew to God's call in the present situation and in the new fact of the world-wide Church.

We come to the question of missionary vocation as a group of people particularly concerned with the organized " foreign missionary " enterprise, but we must not ask it only in terms of " foreign " missions. The answers we need for the particular problems of this transition period in the " foreign missionary " movement may appear as we face the basic question, " What is the mission to which God calls His Church to-day? "

II. *Affirmations*

(1) God calls His Church to be an organ of His cosmic redemptive purpose. This sovereign call demands the total response of the whole Church. The call to be Christian is a call to the total commitment of life to the Church's whole missionary task. Wherever there is a local congregation there is a community which, by its very existence, is witnessing – however imperfectly – to the Gospel. To it comes God's call to fulfil that part of the Church's total missionary responsibility which lies in its immediate environment. Wherever there is a single member of the Church there is one who is called to share in the total mission of the Church by his witness in his daily life and work. It is of the essence of the Church's life that it must always be reaching out to unevangelized areas wherever they are. Foreign missionary responsibility can be truly seen only in the setting of the total missionary responsibility of the Church and must never be isolated from it. Unless the Church in every part of its life hears and responds to God's call to be a missionary community, no amount of improvement or multiplication of organizations will enable it to fulfil its mission.

(2) The call to mission is always a call to the Church. The manner of response to the call in commitment of life and resources is, under God's guidance, the responsibility of the Church. The individual *hears* and *responds* to the call to mission as a member of Christ's Church and tests and confirms both call and response by the Church's wider wisdom.

(3) It is the duty of the Church to remind men and women that the call of God comes to all to serve Him as Christian witnesses wherever they may be. It is in the setting of this general Christian vocation that the Church should help young people, in deciding their life work, to make their choice on the basis of God's will for them as participants in the mission of the Church. At this point both Church and individuals need to recover a deeper understanding of the working of the Holy Spirit in individual life as well as in the corporate life of the Church.

(4) The missionary outreach which does not stop short at any frontier but moves out to the ends of the earth has a distinctive significance for the Church as an essential witness to the cosmic reach of God's redemptive activity. Seen eschatologically, the Christian mission to the ends of the earth is the necessary activity of the Church in preaching the Gospel to all the nations in the time between the resurrection and God's ultimate fulfilment of His purpose for mankind.

(5) This mission to the ends of the earth is the responsibility of the whole Church. At this moment in the life of the Church we are conscious of a supremely urgent call to the churches of all lands for missionary activity beyond their own borders. The call for help will often come from one church to another. It often comes from leaders of one church to the youth of another.

(6) The younger churches speak a prophetic word to the whole Church in their insistence that the Church is called to live and witness as one. By God's power we must transcend our present divisions of nations, denominations, younger and older churches, church and missionary organizations, and discover the oneness which reveals our one Lord. The task of transcending these differences can only be undertaken with patience, charity and frankness, in obedience to truth. Partnership is not enough, for it implies the existence of independent groups which may or may not choose to work together. Within the body of Christ we are called to serve in oneness.

(7) It is suggested that in international discussion the term "foreign missionary" be used when referring to the missionary outreach of any church beyond its own *national* boundaries. It is not intended thereby to assert a theological distinction between this and other forms of

missionary outreach, nor to ask any national missionary organization to change its accepted usage, but only to serve the practical purpose of clarity in international discussion in the English language. Thought about the Church's mission has frequently been confused because of our habit of using the word " missionary " when we have been speaking only of that aspect of the Church's mission expressed in " the foreign missionary enterprise," whereas, in fact, the word " missionary " has a much wider connotation.

(8) We believe that in these days, when some doors are closing, God is calling His Church to new forms of pioneering. We must be keenly sensitive to the situation in the world, taking full advantage of the possibilities in the new fact of the Church as a world-wide fellowship, and above all having an unshakeable confidence in the power of God.

In particular:

(a) The whole Church is called ever and always to intercessory prayer for its mission. Such prayer is, indeed, the very first element in the Church's missionary work. Through the service of prayer all Christians are joined to one another in a fellowship transcending all barriers, and thus all – whatever their particular situation – share in the world-wide missionary task. Such prayer can be offered intelligently only on the basis of real knowledge of the church for which one is praying. We wish to recommend the publication by the International Missionary Council of an " Ecumenical Missionary Prayer Handbook " to give brief information about the work and needs of churches and missions in the various areas.

(b) In a day when some doors are closed to the foreign missionaries of certain nations, they often remain open to those of others. In such circumstances certain churches may partially fulfil their foreign missionary obligation through aid to those other churches.

(c) (i) The foreign missionary obligation will still be fulfilled by men and women going out to give life-long service to the Church. As a witness to the wholeness of life in Christ, many will go as ministers, teachers, doctors and nurses, agriculturalists, experts in literacy and in home and family life, or in other technical fields. Missionary organizations need much greater flexibility if they are to seize the opportunities presented by many lands which now eagerly seek help in technical fields.

(ii) But the missionary obligation must also be carried out through a far wider and more frequent exchange for brief periods of men and women who have gained experience in reaching the untouched masses

(e.g. in industrial life), or who have specialised gifts in particular forms of Christian ministry.

(d) We believe that God is calling the Church to express its mission not only through foreign missionaries sent by the boards, but also through an increasing flow of Christian laymen and women who go out across the world in business, industry and government and who do so with a deep conviction that God calls to them to witness for Him in all of life. The churches should be alive to the strategic importance of the spread of the Gospel by such lay people. The International Missionary Council is requested to explore ways whereby the churches can prepare and advise such lay people, linking them to the churches and " foreign missionary " agencies in the areas to which they go.

(e) Foreign missionaries must more and more identify themselves as Christians with those among whom they serve in their daily life and aspirations. Complete identification, even if it were possible, would be undesirable, since much of the foreign missionary's unique contribution springs from the distinctive elements in him that represent the richness and diversity of the Church's life. Yet the foreign missionary must manifest those attitudes and follow that pattern of life – in some instances strikingly simple – which will lower any barrier to fellowship between him and those to whom he goes. Moreover, the times are such that missionary agencies must allow those willing to do so to face risks to health and life. This may call for an increasing use of single men in special spheres of foreign missionary service.

There is need for the foreign missionary to experiment in methods of equalization and sharing, such as the community in which the individual has his needs provided for and receives only a modest personal allowance. Further, where missionaries from several churches are working together, care must be taken to adjust salaries so that glaring inequalities are removed at the level of daily life in the field.

(f) The uncertainties of foreign missions in the present world situation demand that missionaries commit themselves to the service of Christ with a willingness to render that service wherever He may call them at any moment. Such commitment will obviate frustration for those who may be turned from their first field of service, and will provide the mobility needed by the foreign missionary enterprise.

III. *Training*

In discussing training, it must be recognized that there are factors which cannot be assessed. We do not know the situations to which men and women go and we cannot prepare them for every particular situation.

We can, however, under God, hope to provide the opportunity for them to grow and become the kind of people who will, through the resources which are in God, be adequate in any situation and be able to meet others on a Christian level of personal relationships. Those undergoing training should be helped to maintain and strengthen their evangelistic zeal and to deepen their sense of commitment to Christ as Lord. We make the following recommendations with regard to the training of foreign missionaries of any country:—

That all foreign missionary training should be conceived in terms of one unit to include (1) pre-field training, (2) first term abroad, (3) first furlough.

(1) *Pre-field Training*

(a) Professional training (e.g. medicine, education) must meet the generally accepted standards.

(b) Training for the missionary task should

(i) take place in a resident community, with marked emphasis on a disciplined life of prayer. Such a community should be in an ecumenical setting and in touch with the life of to-day's world,

(ii) give special attention to the study of the Bible, Christian doctrine, Church history, Christian ethics, missionary principles and practice, phonetics and linguistics, social anthropology. It should provide for particular concerns, e.g. Christian home, youth work, work in rural areas, work in urban and industrial areas, etc.;

(iii) help candidates to enter into genuine and vital relationships with persons. It should involve personal guidance, studies in counselling and work with groups;

(iv) include the study of contemporary movements towards unity, the history of the ecumenical movement and actual experience in ecumenical situations;

(v) prepare students for life in a revolutionary age and therefore include study of social and economic relationships and revolutionary movements and experience with differing racial and national groups, in industry, rural life, or other situations which differ markedly from the students' own environment;

(vi) develop sensitiveness, flexibility and alertness, as part of the essential characteristics of those who seek to identify themselves with the people to whom they go.

(2) *First Term Abroad*

(a) Training should be continued in the country or area where the foreign missionary is to serve, in order to bring him into close con-

tact with the people of the area. The International Missionary Council should encourage the setting up of interdenominational training centres for missionaries in the major areas, if possible in close association with theological colleges or training institutions in the areas concerned. The curriculum of such training centres should include the study of:

Religions of the area;
Relationship of Christianity to the culture of the area;
The contemporary scene;
The churches in the area and their history;
Language;
Methods of approach to special groups, e.g. Moslems.

(b) Opportunities should be provided, if possible, for living in the homes of the people of the area.

(c) The training should not end when the new missionary leaves the training centre and takes up his work. There must be careful introduction to his varied tasks, with guidance and supervision in their performance, preferably by nationals. High standards of language performance must be set and enforced.

(3) *First Furlough*

We urge that the first furlough be normally regarded as an integral part of training, and that missionaries be given adequate opportunity, during that period, to pursue their training. The needs of missionaries on their first furlough will differ widely and therefore the content of the training must be planned individually for each missionary.

This study has of necessity led us to consider theological education and we cannot but express our concern that theological education throughout the world should be much more radically oriented to the total missionary task of the Church. This should mean not only a study of the history of religions and of the Christian movement in other lands, but also an emphasis upon the missionary obligation of the Church in such subjects as theology, Church history and Christian ethics.

RESHAPING THE PATTERN OF MISSIONARY ACTIVITY

(Report of Group V, adopted by the Enlarged Meeting.)

Our Revolutionary Situation

We live in a world of radical change. We hear the cry of the masses of mankind for a better life expressed in demands for land reform, higher standards of living, national independence, and racial equality. We see the achievement of political independence and the end of colonialism over wide areas. There is a stirring of national and cultural loyalties, reacting against further encroachments upon them. Totalitarian states rule a large section of the world's peoples and seek to shape popular beliefs. Secularism continues to spread. In some areas there is a sharpening of racial issues. Growth in world population outstrips Christian expansion.

The Church in this Revolutionary Situation

The challenge of modern life forces Christians back to fundamentals: What is the Gospel? What is the faith? What is the Church? What is God saying to us in this situation?

The younger churches now appear as free partners in the Christian enterprise, with their own missionary efforts and ecumenical relationships. Real partnership in obedience between younger and older churches is unceasingly manifest.

In the present situation there lie elements of deep concern to the Church as a whole.

The tragic absence of a Chinese delegation to this conference weakens our Christian witness, and reminds us that the area of the world closed against foreign missionary work and ecumenical relationships has vastly increased. On the other hand there are aggressive revivals within Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam; secularism spreading like a flood-tide; anti-Christian challenges, notably Communism, made more powerful by use of modern propaganda techniques; the denial of religious freedom by totalitarian states and political religions. The churches often seem slow to adapt themselves or their methods to radically new times, and are still losing ground in the lands of many of the older churches.

In wide regions of the world the major problem is hunger. In large areas the standard of living of the village people is deteriorating. Great inequality of standards of living in different parts of the world is one of the main ethical issues with which the Christian Church everywhere should be concerned. Christians should both urge their governments to appropriate action, and pioneer in direct efforts to tackle the problem in the areas of great need.

In the present situation there are opportunities for the Church, including a new receptivity among those who feel that the foundations of their life have been shaken; constitutional provision of religious freedom within some of the newly independent nations, and a consequent opening up to the Gospel of areas formerly closed; new resources for mass evangelism through the press, film, radio and television; in some areas diminution of the misunderstanding which identified Christianity with the interests of the dominant West.

Faced with the task of Christian witness in such a world, we are called to hear anew and accept once more our Lord's commission, "Go ye therefore"; to realise the Church as the instrument in God's hand; to face the problems of Communism and secularism; to raise a prophetic voice against social, economic and racial injustice.

Principles for Decisions by the Church

All activities should be judged in relation to the Church, the upbuilding of which is a deeply spiritual task. Do they contribute to its unity, its sense of mission, its fitness to serve? Do they maintain due proportion between the elements of worship, proclamation, fellowship and service?

(1) The basic task should be the building up of the life of the local congregation.

(2) Effort should be concentrated on the local church even if it means a diminishing of more diffused forms of service.

(3) Flexibility in the use of resources should be aimed at to ensure the ready transfer of both men and material to areas of special opportunity or need.

(4) The building up of the local church must always be related to its missionary outreach.

(5) Decisions in all matters of common concern to older and younger churches should be made in mutual consultation, and in the spirit of partnership and obedience.

The primacy of the building up of the local church should not obscure the fact that local churches, in obedience to their Lord, may at times be led into positions in which their very existence is threatened. Our knowledge of the Cross makes it clear that any church which loses its life in this way, will find it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. *Patterns of Assistance*

1. *Personnel*

(1) The interchange of servants of the Church between one land and another should be regarded as something which belongs, not to the

distinction between older and younger churches, but to the ecumenical nature of the Church itself.

(2) The sending of missionaries from younger churches to younger churches has proved particularly fruitful in some areas. We recommend that missionary agencies of both younger and older churches seek ways of rapidly expanding this effort, to the enrichment of ecumenical life and witness.

(3) The responsible administrative body in the receiving country should state what workers are needed, and should have an increasing share in their training, stationing and discipline.

(4) It is the responsibility of the sending church to select persons who have a deep personal commitment to Christ and His Church, and the capacity to share the riches of Christ effectively with those among whom they come.

(5) The receiving church should open the way for the missionary to perform a task which will best use the talents he possesses; and the missionary should be co-operative and adaptable in meeting actual needs as they arise.

(6) The missionary should seek to identify himself with the people among whom he lives. We recognise that the problem is complex, but because of the stumbling block of differing living standards we recommend that further experiments be made by missionaries in living more in accord with life in the area.

(7) Collaboration with nationals in the training of ministers and laity is a particularly fruitful field of service for missionaries. Another special contribution is vigorous entry into unevangelized areas, whether geographical or social, to be undertaken within the programme of the churches there.

(8) We recognize the witness of Christian family life of the foreign missionary. But some situations demand increasing mobility of Christian forces and suggest a larger use of unmarried men missionaries. The use in some circumstances of young unmarried short-term missionaries has been shown to contribute both to mobility and to identification with the life of the people.

2. *Finance*

(1) Primarily for spiritual reasons but also because of the political and economic insecurity in which we live, the churches in every land should assume responsibility for the maintenance of their own life and contribute to wider evangelization.

(2) It is recommended that National Christian Councils make studies in local support and stewardship in order to help churches to a deeper understanding of the spiritual issues involved, as well as to help them to meet more fully their own needs and the needs of others.

(3) Special attention is called to the need to strengthen the financial support of National Christian Councils by the churches they serve.

(4) In order to cope with the great and urgent task of strengthening and extending the church every effort should be made to find, train and use voluntary and part-time workers.

(5) Funds contributed by the sending churches should be allocated and used in full partnership with the younger churches concerned.

(6) Budgets should be less rigid and subject to periodic review, in mutual consultation, to provide for emergencies, experiments and new projects.

(7) After due consideration of each case, properties now registered in the name of foreign mission boards should be transferred to national churches or holding bodies, or to an international holding body.

3. *Literacy, Literature and Scripture Distribution*

There are special circumstances of our modern world which demand more concern for literature work: Christian communities growing up but ill prepared to meet the demands of life, some of them with only a handful of books in their language; multitudes, both Christian and non-Christian, newly arrived at literacy, eager to exercise their new ability; the flooding of large areas of the world with popular non-Christian literature meeting this demand.

It is urgent that we do much more to provide men and money both for literacy work and the production of Christian literature. To do so may require the redistribution of resources hitherto used for other purposes.

The place of the Bible in our religion makes it imperative for the Church to advance in literacy. The distribution of the Scriptures is an essential part of the missionary activity of the Church. Each congregation or group of congregations should have some distributing agency of its own. Colportage should become a ministry within the Church; colporteur-evangelists, men and women, should be set aside in increased numbers for full-time or part-time work, and be given short but adequate training and definite recognition and status. Methods suitable to local conditions should be devised and experimented with in order to help voluntary workers, including members of youth organizations, to bring the Scriptures into the hands of non-Christians.

4. *Partnership in Decision*

There is growing confidence between older and younger churches in sharing responsibilities for deciding policies and controlling work. At the same time we confront situations where this division of authority results not in partnership in decision but in paralysis of decision. We affirm that younger churches should make those decisions mainly affecting their own life; we stress the urgent need for effective unity in decision on all matters involving joint action by older and younger churches. In order that such partnership may increase we recommend that the International Missionary Council study:

(a) significant examples of joint responsibility and decision, indicating possible further developments; and

(b) patterns of the merging of missions into churches in various fields and traditions, pointing out those which have most satisfactorily devolved full responsibility on the younger church.

B. *Evangelism*

We measure the task of evangelism to which we are called, only as we remind ourselves that in the greater part of the world Christians are a tiny minority, and that the decline of religions and the failure of modern substitutes for religion have left multitudes as sheep without a shepherd.

Evangelism is witness for Christ directed towards all men, and seeking to claim for Him every department of life both personal and public. This witness is given by proclamation, fellowship and service. Answering the call to evangelize, a church finds new life. Neglecting to hear and obey, a church loses its own life. Evangelism can only be expected as our churches experience a deepening of spiritual life. The enabling power is the Holy Spirit, given to the church which continues in fellowship and prayer. Witness is the responsibility of every Christian and cannot be delegated.

Evangelism should arise from within the local church. If there is outside help, it should be in co-operation with, and as far as possible be made through, the church in that area.

The whole family needs to be evangelized as a unit. To achieve this, we need more studies of family life as rooted in local culture.

We recommend that the International Missionary Council consider:—

(1) Means to stimulate its member organizations to send evangelistic teams to areas of special opportunity such as the Chinese in dispersion.

(2) The establishment of regional centres for study and research on questions related to the work of the Christian mission and the growth of the church, affording opportunity to individuals and groups for study,

writing, training and conference, and also undertaking the publishing of relevant studies and research.

(3) A survey, in consultation with the World Council of Churches and other ecumenical organizations, of opportunities and resources for mass evangelism by means of audio-visual aids.

C *Institutions*

Christian schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions have made and are making tremendous contributions in the meeting of human need, in creating a friendliness to Christianity among non-Christians, and in providing the Church with some of its most creative leadership. In some fields new or enlarged institutions are needed.

The present situation calls however for re-examination of the number, type and character of institutions in relation to the Church's total task and resources. Colleges, schools and hospitals were founded, mostly from the West, and in accordance with western patterns. In the changed circumstances of our times there is urgent need to ask whether resources claimed by some of these institutions should not be released for use in new enterprises, closer to the local church, and more central to its missionary task.

The mere existence of an institution is sometimes judged to be an argument for its continuance, even when it has forsaken its original purpose or outlived its effectiveness. Institutions often claim an undue share of resources, and exist somewhat apart from the church. There are cases of schools and colleges which can only maintain themselves by increasing numbers so as to raise the income from fees, with results destructive to sound education and personal contacts. Where non-Christians form the majority of staff or students there is small chance of the institution's bearing a strong Christian witness. Government grants inevitably imply a measure of Government control; though this control may in some cases have positive advantages, constant vigilance is needed to ensure that Christian standards are not thereby compromised.

In order to determine the place of any institution in the life of the Christian enterprise in the area the following questions are pertinent:—

(a) Is the institution of first-rate quality professionally and spiritually? Has it such a proportion of Christian staff or students as to ensure that its work can truly be called Christian?

(b) Do staff and students participate in the life of the local church? Does it give training for Christian responsibility and service in the church and in the community? Is it of such a pattern that the church can take some responsibility for it and share in its management?

(c) Does the institution make such a contribution to the total Christian cause that the continued use of Christian personnel and resources in this enterprise is justified as compared with use in alternative undertakings which may be more important?

(d) Is it possible by the union of two or more institutions to give a more effective Christian witness and to serve the church and community better?

The present institutional programme does not necessarily provide the best educational and public service to the community. One strong Christian institution may be more important than half a dozen in which Christian influence is so weak as to make no real impact. A hostel for Christian students attached to a government institution, or a well-run Christian student centre, may do more effective work than a Christian school or college inadequately staffed. The extension of simple medical services into rural or other unreached areas may, with the same resources and personnel, bear a greater Christian witness than is possible in large medical institutions. This method, by its wider outreach, offers greater opportunities for evangelism and for the expression of Christian compassion.

Christians may find opportunities for service not only in Christian institutions but within non-Christian society, thus influencing policies there and leavening the state system. To reduce the size of an institution may mean a greater charge on mission and church funds. Therefore a reduction in size, which may involve a reduction in the number of institutions, may be desirable in order to maintain within an area one or two institutions of high professional and spiritual quality. The co-operation of several churches and boards for such a purpose has already proved effective and should be extended.

The problem of institutions is fundamentally a spiritual one. Technical and organizational matters cannot be treated as unimportant, but the level of spiritual life in an institution matters even more. To make an institution more effective is thus a question of making more Christian the service of its staff, the personal relations of its members, and the corporate worship and witness of its day-to-day life.

D. *Training and Support of Church Leaders*

The encouragement of indigenous leadership within the church has long been recognized as essential, and much has been done in this respect. Present conditions call for intensified effort. Here is a spiritual need to be met by spiritual resources, but the following practical considerations are to be kept in mind:—

1. The placing of qualified nationals in positions of central responsibility is imperative.

2. Every field should have adequate provision including scholarship funds for both general and professional training. Full advantage should be taken of the opportunities afforded by the training and assistance programmes of governments, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

3. Selected workers should be sent for travel and study at home and abroad, with opportunities comparable to those enjoyed by many foreign missionaries.

4. A reasonable basis of support must be provided by the church for such workers. Where a church is unable to make such provision grants might well be made by mission boards to a fund to be administered by the church. Such provisions should be for specialized work.

E. *Ecumenical Co-operation*

We recommend:

(1) That the International Missionary Council should make a study of the growth within the area of the younger churches of bodies not members of the council in the hope of achieving a better mutual understanding and of learning from one another's experience.

(2) That the member councils of the International Missionary Council should plan for missionary advances in their respective countries, both in new geographical areas and also in spheres of human life not reached by the Gospel.

(3) That member councils should become more representative of *churches* while continuing to make provision for representation of other Christian organizations. Councils should aim at self-support.

(4) That Christian Councils should co-operate among themselves on a regional basis in such undertakings as missionary training institutes, production and distribution of Christian literature, arranging mutual visitation and consultation.

(5) That Christian Councils should consider afresh their responsibility in relation to the cause of Christian unity within their own areas. It is not the purpose of the ecumenical movement to set up an ecclesiastical superstructure, and action in matters of faith and order must remain the responsibility of the churches. Nevertheless within the co-operative activity of the Christian Councils the disunity of the churches continues to hinder the fulfilment of the Church's mission.

(6) That the member councils of the International Missionary Council should consider fresh ways of relating their experience and concern for

unity to the deliberations and actions of the churches within their membership, and to the Commission on Faith and Order of the World Council of Churches.

(7) That every encouragement be given to international and inter-denominational missionary projects under the direction of the indigenous churches.

(8) A number of missionary agencies related to the International Missionary Council, as well as other agencies, are already fully committed to missionary work in Europe. With this fact in mind, three lines of action should be encouraged by the International Missionary Council:—

1. Joint consideration of programmes by the agencies concerned.

2. Wider participation of these agencies in formal and informal consultations on Inter-Church Aid.

3. Recognition by the International Missionary Council of this area of missionary action. The experience of pioneering work undertaken by European churches in relation to unchurched masses may be made available to the churches in other parts of the world; experience in younger church areas should be made available in Europe.

F. *Technical Assistance and Welfare Services*

Since 1948 new programmes of technical assistance for under-developed countries have been undertaken by the British Commonwealth, the United States, and the United Nations. Churches and missions have increasingly concerned themselves with such programmes in the light of the Christian faith.

Believing that the extreme inequalities of wealth between different areas constitute a challenge to the Christian conscience, we consider that it is the duty of Christians everywhere to encourage and assist the governments concerned in programmes for raising the standard of living of the hungry and under-privileged areas of the world.

We therefore urge *governments and other agencies offering technical assistance*:

1. To recognize the fundamental rights and the cultural heritage of the peoples served.

2. To give attention, in selecting technical experts, not only to professional qualifications but also to the moral and spiritual requirements of the work they do.

3. To co-operate with nationals already engaged in working for technical and welfare services, and to foster their training and development.

4. To concentrate effort upon those fundamental improvements which will enable the people to help themselves.

5. To include in the capital estimates for any given project an item for the provision of needed welfare services.

6. To avoid any confusion of long-range technical aid with mutual obligations for defence.

We urge *churches and missions* to welcome the new governmental programmes of technical assistance and to co-operate where possible in the interests of the welfare of the people. We further recommend that churches and missions should:

(1) Bring to the attention of qualified Christians the opportunities of service provided by such programmes and to foster a sense of vocation in them.

(2) Seek to make available the services of retired missionaries, nationals of the receiving countries, or other Christians with experience, in the conduct of courses to prepare those appointed for technical assistance.

(3) Encourage among the peoples of under-developed countries a genuine desire for self-development.

(4) Advise governments of local needs and opportunities for specialized technical assistance.

(5) Guard against any appearance of being identified with wealth and power, and seek always to promote the social and economic welfare of the general population.

(6) While welcoming opportunities provided by such technical assistance programmes, guard against undue diversion from the primary tasks of the church.

(7) Recognize that governmental programmes do not relieve the church of its own responsibility for action in the field of economic and social development. Such action by committed Christians, drawing upon long missionary experience, may set the standard for government projects.

G. *Special Emphases*

Some spheres of life the Church has, in important geographical areas, touched all too slightly. They stand as opportunity and challenge, in which we recognize the voice of God calling to fresh adventure. We draw attention to several examples:

(1) The vast majority of the peoples of the world live in villages and work upon the land. Christian rural centres, bringing a comprehensive ministry to country folk, should be multiplied.

(2) The condition of city populations, depersonalised in industrial masses, makes special demands for evangelism and for Christian welfare services.

(3) Needs and opportunities among the youth of our time are insistent and often changing. Alert concern is needed to provide Christian leadership for work among young people, with specialized attention to students. In many instances the co-operation of several churches is required for effective effort in this field.

(4) Those operations of society which widely influence human well-being demand Christian concern. God calls some Christians to enter local or national government, and there to serve His will. The churches must be alive to issues of social justice and human rights, and speak for the voiceless masses.

(5) There is a growing recognition of Christian responsibility to promote world peace and international justice, both in obedience to God's will for all men and as freeing the proclamation of the Gospel from grievous hindrances. Churches should make full use of the resources provided for united action in the international field by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, established jointly by the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches.

(6) Major migrations and displacements have uprooted millions of persons in Africa, the Near East, India, Pakistan and Korea, as well as in Europe. The churches should continue alert to the needs of these persons and to the responsibility for introducing them to new faith as well as new homes and neighbours.

(7) New means of communication, such as films, radio, and television, exert enormous influence upon vast numbers of people. Their use for Christian purposes should be soundly but promptly furthered.

(8) The churches should direct suitable Christian young people into occupations of social and public service which influence the lives of many, such as public health, agricultural extension, labour relations, and welfare work of varied types; the churches should take part in their training where needful.

(Appendix B)
THE MISSIONARY OBLIGATION OF THE CHURCH

Report of GROUP I

N.B. This Report was received but not adopted by the Enlarged Meeting – see Min. 13 (b), p. 34.

1. The Sovereignty of God and the Missionary Situation

Unlike the great missionary gatherings in the succession of which we stand, we meet here at Willingen amidst the sobering actualities of failure and opportunity. However long or short it may be, however convinced we are that the present situation is transitional, the compelling fact is that the missionary movement of the Church is confronted by the contagion and the power of rival and revolutionary faiths. Not since the seventh century, when the missionary expansion of the Church stood before the ominous threat of Islam, have the message and the strategy of the Christian mission been so searchingly tested and tried. It will not do to say the same old things in the same old way. Nor are we called upon to supply the missionary movement with a fully elaborated missionary theology. Willingen has only to say what it must say to the Church and to the world about the missionary responsibility of the Church in *this* convulsive time.

Our word is not one of retreat but of advance; not one of discouragement but of confidence. Our God is the Lord, let the people rejoice; the Lord is King, be the people never so impatient. It is open to us to do again what our brethren thirteen centuries before us set their hearts and hands to. We must take up the cutting edge of our confidence and our commitment and with urgency and intensity seek to bring the world to acknowledge and serve the kingship under which we stand. The conflict is on between Him whom God in His almighty purpose has raised up and made both Lord and Christ, and the rival loyalties and commitments which govern the hearts and the minds of men in our time. The missionary task of the Church is to make its obedience to the lordship of Jesus Christ plain and persuasive wherever this Lordship is still unknown and still unacknowledged. In the providence of our God who is King, the present paradoxical situation of the missionary movement is this: that at the very moment when dark and forbidding curtains have abruptly altered missionary manoeuvrability and advance, the mission field is unmistakably as wide as the world. In this situation, the missionary movement is being judged for its failures and called to repent. At the same time, the opportunities which open out before the Christian mission are gifts of God which call for fresh obedience.

By faith in Christ crucified, by love which begins at the Cross, and by hope fixed on Him who triumphed there, the Church has to proclaim by word and deed that God in Christ is ruling this world. With the coming of Christ, God's rule has come upon us, and we look forward to Christ's coming again. Living between Christ's coming and His coming again, we see by faith the signs of the Kingdom. But to every appearance and human insight God is not ruling this world.

It is precisely at this point, where men ask the question: " What is happening to us in our time? " that they find it most impossible to take any account of God's rule – whether they ask it with perplexity and despair or whether they ask it with compelling secular hope. At this present time men have been driven to deny God's rule through a nihilism born of disillusionment and despair; through widespread estrangement and conflict arising from fear, suspicion, and mistrust; through a total reliance in the power of technics to fulfil both immediate and final human necessities; and through political (including totalitarian) idolatries which deceive by false hopes and estimates of human achievement. Again and again, denial of God's rule finds its subtlest and most defiant expression in religion, whether it claims to be Christian or not. Whether men welcome the revolutionary circumstances of our time or are unmoved by them, denial of God has passed beyond simple human defiance and has taken on the character of aggressively devilish hostility. In this situation God exercises his rule and works out the purpose for which He sent His Son by the humiliation and hidden power of the Cross. To the world this is an offence. In the Cross the world meets God's refusal to answer the questions it asks, because they are not the real questions. In the Cross the world finds an answer which it does not expect but which is the real answer to the fundamental questions of the world.

But the churches also, when they ask the question : " What is happening to us in our time ? " find it most difficult to believe in God's rule and to give any account of it. The offence of the Cross is no less an offence to the believer in Christ : for faith in Christ relies on the strange and mysterious way of God's sovereignty, the way of encountering and over-ruling those things that manifestly deny His will only with the hidden judgment and mercy of the Cross. By faith in Jesus Christ and only by faith in Him is the Church able to proclaim that God is now exercising His sovereignty in the lives of people and nations and in the created order.

Nevertheless, we are convinced that it is not only possible but also necessary to discern by faith the ways in which God is exercising His sovereignty in our time :

in personal life, where He takes hold of deeds performed faithfully amidst tragedy and frustration and weaves them into his on-going purpose;

in the movements of political and social life, where He both shows His judgment and also confronts whole societies with new opportunities of living;

in the processes of scientific discovery, where He opens up new ranges of creation, with their promises of hope and possibilities of disaster.

In such and other ways of His action God is carrying out His judgment and redemption in the revolutionary movements of our time.

It is not only possible to say these things in faith, but it is also necessary to say them, for two reasons :

(a) because God speaks to us through the events of our time by revealing the depth and opportunities of the Church's task; and expects us to discern His stimulus and respond to it.

(b) because this conviction is given to us in order that the thrust of the mission may be maintained against ineffectiveness and disappointment. This is the dynamic (as distinct from the authority) of the missionary commission.

It is necessary to say that God, in His compassion for men, overcomes all that denies Him, and is at this moment transforming the joyless alienation of the world into the joy of belonging to Him and to one another. This joy will be consummated in God's own time and way, but even now it is a source of strength and hope.

2. The Missionary Obligation of the Church

The missionary obligation of the Church comes from the love of God in His active relationship with men.

For God *sent forth* His Son, Jesus Christ, to seek out, and gather together, and transform all men who are alienated by sin from God and their fellows. This is and always has been the work of God. It was embodied in Christ and will be completed in Christ. For God also *sends forth* the Holy Spirit. By the Holy Spirit the Church, experiencing God's active love, is assured that God will complete what He has set His hand to in the sending of His Son. This is the hope with which the Church looks forward to the goal of its existence, which, in fact, sets the Church marching onwards. In this sense " mission " belongs to the purpose of the Church.

The work of the Holy Spirit in the Church and through the Church ensures that " mission " should also belong to the continuing life of the

Church. By the Holy Spirit the Church only continues to live as the Church when it is the place at which God's love, active in the death of Christ, is both sent forth into the world by witness and re-presented to God by worship. In this sense " mission " belongs to the life of the Church.

Those who are sought out, gathered together, and transformed by Christ are the Church. Their very existence, therefore, springs from God's sending forth of His Son. In this sense " mission " belongs to the basic structure of the Church.

Whatever else ought to be said about the structure, life and purpose of the Church this one thing must be said : that " mission " is woven into all three and cannot be separated out from any one without destroying it. When God says to the Church: " Go forth and be my witnesses ", He is not giving the Church a commission that is added to its other duties; but a commission that belongs to it royal charter (covenant) to be the Church.

3. The Total Missionary Task

God sends forth the Church to carry out his work to the ends of the earth, to all the nations and to the completion of time. By the terms of the Church's charter it is given a responsibility for :

(i) *Every inhabited area of the world.* No place is too far or too near for the exercise of the mission. Every group of Christians in the world to-day is surrounded by people who deny or do not know the Christian message; and that group of Christians, because it is the Church sent by God, has an immediate responsibility to them. But because the Church represents the cosmic Christ, King of kings and Saviour of all mankind, the responsibility of that group of Christians is not limited to its immediate situation. The command " Go forth " requires the Church to exercise its mission both in the actual area where the Church is already established and in an area where it is not yet established.

(ii) *Every social, political and religious grouping of mankind.* This means that the Church must direct its mission to those places and societies where men are living by a faith that denies or rebels against the faith of Christ, whatever form that faith may take. It also means that the Church, in its mission, must come to grips with the actual social, political and cultural life of the people for whom it is concerned. This gives any group of Christians an immediate responsibility for the society in which they live. But because the Church is sent to all nations and because Christ is the one Lord of all, the responsibility of that group of Christians is not limited to its immediate situation. Nor is it limited by weakness, persecution and closed doors for these are the

conditions which the Church has been told to expect and with which it must do battle.

(iii) *Every time of opportunity.* This means that the mission of the Church forbids it the temptation to drift helplessly before the events of our time and denies it the possibility of fleeing before them. At one and the same moment opportunities for advancing the mission of the Church lie alongside the catastrophic destruction of that mission. Because the Church is sent forth to do its work until the completion of time and because Christ is the only one sent forth to judge and redeem the life of man, the Church is bidden in its mission to seek out the moments of opportunity and to interpret the catastrophies as the judgments of God which are the other side of His mercy.

There is, thus, a three-fold necessity for the world-wide mission of the Church – that is, the compulsion upon the Church not simply to build up its life where it is and as it is, but to go forth without limit to the ends of the earth, and to all nations, and to the completion of time. There is a permanent geographical aspect to the " sent-ness " of the Church; but this geographical aspect can no longer be identified with a national boundary and certainly no longer with the distinction between the " Christian West " and the " non-Christian East." The uttermost parts of the earth to which the Lord first sent His disciples have become an intensive as well as an extensive geographical reality. This means that the call to missionary service may come to any believer in any church anywhere in the world; if and when that call comes he is bound to leave house and land and kindred and go out to do *that* missionary job. The Church is like an army living in tents. God calls His Church to strike their tents and move onwards; and God goes with men until the purpose of His sending of His Son, and the Holy Spirit and the Church is fulfilled.

4. Solidarity with the World

The full life of the Church, as it carries out its mission, is a witness to what God has done, will do, and is now doing. This word " witness " cannot possibly mean that the Church stands over against the world, detached from it and regarding it from a standpoint of either righteousness or compassion. The Lord of the Church identified Himself wholly with mankind, those who followed Him and those who did not. Therefore, the nearer the Church comes to its Lord, the nearer it draws to the world. Servants of Christ do not live in the Church as in an enclave separated from the world; but they live in the world and there they *are* the Church.

Therefore, the Church, in carrying out its mission, is required to identify itself with the world, not only in its constant sin and tragedy, but also in

the moments when the world acts in accordance with the grace of God more effectively than the Churches themselves. Wherever the Church has denied its solidarity with the world, the solidarity of Christians with one another and the solidarity of word and deed, at those points the Church has destroyed the possibilities of communicating the gospel, and has presented to the world an offence which is not and can never be the genuine offence of the Cross.

5. Mission and Unity

In the context of the Conference it is particularly important to give attention to the offence caused by Christian lack of solidarity with other Christians. The primary conviction is that the very mission of the Church inherently involves a concern for unity. On this subject we have submitted a separate report.

6. Problems for Further Study and Discussion

Nevertheless, in our discussions some problems have emerged to which we desire to draw attention. Some phrases in our report, though they represent what we can with good conscience say together, cover up persistent differences among us which require further prayerful thought and study if we are to grow together in mutual understanding and gain from God, through each other, the full riches of the fervour for the missionary task within our different traditions.

1. Is the missionary obligation of the Church to be understood primarily as derived from the redemptive purpose and acts of God or as derived from the nature of God Himself ?
2. What is the precise relation of the Church to its Mission ?

   Some, while repudiating the suggestion that the Church has any autonomous existence apart from her Lord, would maintain that the Church is caught up into the final consummation in which He, for whom the Church is the Body, is the true *eschaton*: that the Church participates in the Kingdom which on earth she proclaims, and this eschatological hope is an essential part of the Church's missionary message.

Those on the other side were fearful lest this view deified the Church, made of the Trinity a quaternity, and by giving the Church a status other than that of its mission, weakened the sense of mission in its members.

We were all agreed that mission is essential to the nature of the Church and not something super-added to it.

3. What is the relation of the Church's Mission to the Kingdom of God ?

   The view which identifies the Church with the Kingdom was not

represented in the Group, but some, maintaining that the Kingdom is not a community, hold that the community both in heaven and on earth which participates in the Kingdom is the Church. Others would refuse to identify the community in heaven with the Church.

4. What is the significance of eschatology for the Church's Mission ?
   Some would stress the eschatological significance of Christ's present activity in the Church. Others, while not denying this, would add that an eschatology of the Church is an important element in the missionary message. There was agreement that the missionary drive in Marxism, which derives from its secularized eschatology of the classless society, is a judgment on us for neglecting the eschatological element in our missionary message.

(Appendix C)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERPRETATION AND ACTION

I. *In General*

(1) One of the important tasks facing the Christian world mission is the interpretation of its life and problems to the Church itself and to the world in general. Mission boards, societies and churches have considerable experience in the processes of communication between particular fields and their interested supporters and have not neglected modern methods in doing so. But as part of the ecumenical movement, missions and churches are still in the early stages of interpreting that movement and there is much to learn about the content of the message and its presentation.

(2) Interpretation involves an effort on the part of the organized missionary movement and churches to see themselves as sharers in, and contributors to, the developing ecumenical life. Not all those who have responsibility in missions and churches see them in this setting and still fewer supporters of the missionary agencies. There is a heavy time-lag in this field. Ecumenical growth outstrides missionary education and interpretation. Conferences such as Willingen should be used to lift forward the understanding of as many groups as possible within the churches, boards, societies and their constituencies, of the present world situation of the Christian Church and the challenges now facing it. The follow-up of Willingen should mean a deepening of the commitment of churches and missions to an active participation in the world mission of the Church as an integral part of the ecumenical movement.

(3) Missionary forces can share in the task of interpretation and action perhaps more efficiently than any other section of the ecumenical movement. They have much inherited experience in the methods and techniques involved which make them natural channels of interpretation and action.

(4) The creative insights of previous conferences from Jerusalem to Whitby have gradually made their way into the thought of churches and missions but have not always resulted in the kind of action that those conferences hoped for. This represents a serious failure in the administration of churches and missionary agencies to take action in their own fields and therefore all those at Willingen who bear responsibilities in their own constituencies should undertake as soon as possible the recommended actions of the Willingen conference.

II. *In Particular*

(1) All of us attending Willingen therefore bear personal responsibility in seeing that the findings and recommendations of the Willingen meeting are conveyed to our respective constituencies, looking towards immediate action.

We recommend that:

(a) The key people in each national council should be gathered together as soon as possible in order to convey to them these findings and recommendations.

(b) There should be early meetings of church bodies, boards, societies, etc., to which Willingen participants – preferably representing more than one church or nation – should be invited.

(c) Early opportunity should be taken by those present at Willingen to communicate the story of the conference to local parishes and congregations.

(d) Special conferences should be organized and where possible Willingen representatives should share in the programmes: in different countries these conferences may take the form of summer schools, institutes, study groups, or popular public meetings.

(e) Participants in Willingen should give special attention to those means of communication open to them, such as the religious press, denominational papers, missionary magazines, news letters, radio and television and the distribution of discs of recorded speeches which can be used at conferences, etc.

(2) It is already clear that recommendations for administrative action by councils and churches are being made by the conference. It is therefore further recommended that the International Missionary Council in addition to communicating these findings to its member councils should arrange for some assistance to be given to them in implementing interpretation and action and should inquire periodically about progress. We recommend that this receive special attention by the Committee of the International Missionary Council meeting held after this conference.

(3) One of the chief ways of interpreting the Willingen themes is for each national group to consider the particular groups in its constituency which are important in influencing opinion and action and in securing new leadership and in contributing to the ecumenical fellowship. We therefore recommend that each national council refer this concern to its appropriate committee, or if advisable form a special committee on interpretation and action (the name will take a different form in each country). Such a committee would have a particular concern for:

(a) Theological faculties and students with special reference to student study-programmes.

(b) Clergy – the preaching ministry especially – through conferences, fraternals, institutes, seminars, etc.

(c) Laity, particularly where there are men's and women's organizations which can be approached.

(d) Youth, particularly those in organized student movements and in colleges and institutions.

(e) Missionaries on the field and on furlough, bearing in mind particularly the importance of seeing that the active missionary force now at work is informed about the Willingen meeting and encouraged to take action.

(4) Literature.

(a) The values contained in the preliminary papers prepared for the Willingen meeting should be conserved in permanent form and conveyed to participants of the Willingen meeting for use by their constituent councils and churches.

(b) In preparing for a future world meeting of the Willingen character we recommend that a preparatory book of one volume be written on the main theme of the conference preferably by one author and distributed well in advance of the conference.

(c) It is pointed out that in the theme group reports each delegate will find ample material for the preparation of articles, papers, etc., for the immediate interpretation of the Willingen meeting and that the utmost use of these reports should be made with council and committee members and also with those in the parishes and congregations.

(d) It is understood that the International Missionary Council will be able to produce a one-volume report to be ready not later than January, 1953.

(5) In considering the recommendations which the International Missionary Council itself might act upon, the Committee considered the letter on *Mission and Unity* from the Joint Committee of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, distributed at the beginning of the conference, and it was glad to learn that the Joint Committee, in considering closer relationships between the two Councils, was concerned about the way in which they might co-operate in the field of interpretation and action. The following points need to be emphasized:

(a) That the life, spirit and decisions of the ecumenical conferences and meetings of the two Councils be communicated as efficiently and effectively as possible to their constituent councils and churches.

(b) This involves something more than just efficient public relations. The ways of interpretation and action within the ecumenical movement have not yet been fully thought through and it is hoped that the Joint Committee will actively pursue its study in this field.

(c) The widest possible use should be made of regular ecumenical teams for interpreting and symbolizing the ecumenical movement.

(6) Among the agencies which will help to carry out the decisions of the Willingen meeting is the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. This Commission needs to be more definitely strengthened by the missionary movement. This is particularly true in the fields of international agencies, international humanitarian services, fundamental education and religious liberty. The work of the Commission renders an important service with which missionary agencies should be more familiar and support with greater interest and action.

(7) It is recommended that there be a continuation of research into interpretation and action related to the world meetings from Jerusalem to Willingen and that a comprehensive document be prepared covering this field.

(8) "Interpretation and action," as related both to Willingen in particular and the world Christian mission in general, calls for our rising above many past conventional procedures and patterns to experiences of new commitment, bold adventure and disciplined co-operation, with calculated risks and, above all, trustful prayer. We must so dare to speak and act that we may meet bravely and adequately both the challenge of the times and the demands of the urgent and unprecedented world-wide Christian opportunities.

(Appendix D)

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON

THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO THE JEWS

The Annual Meeting 1951 of IMCCAJ took place in Hemer, Westphalia, Germany, July 21st-24th, with representatives from all three Sections of the Committee, the American, the British and the European Sections, including also, for the first time, two of the three newly appointed representatives of the World Council of Churches. The General Secretary of the IMC, the Rev. Charles Ranson, was present *ex-officio*. The main items for discussion were "The Missionary Obligation of the Church towards the Jews" and "Our Obligation in Israel". At this meeting the decision of Dr. Conrad Hoffman. Jnr., for twenty years the Director of the Committee, to retire as from October 1st, 1951, was received, and the appointment of the new Director, Rev. Göte Hedenquist, confirmed. The Committee, having to face a deficit on its budget for the current year, decided to ask the contributing Societies and Churches in Great Britain to increase their contributions by 15%, and in America to invite other Societies and Churches to become contributory members of the Committee. (Most members of the European Section had in 1950 already made a generous increase in their contributions.) Owing to the generosity with which this new request was met during the rest of the year, the Committee could start the year 1952 with a balance of $1,665.15.

In the work of the Committee emphasis has been laid on the responsibility of the Churches as to the "parish approach" to the Jews. The Director has during the last year visited most of the dioceses in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, addressing "days of instruction for pastors" under the leadership of the Bishops (Sweden), conferences with pastors and church-leaders (Norway and Denmark), congregations and theological seminars (Sweden, Norway and Denmark), the Council of Missionary Societies in Sweden and the Scandinavian Summer Course on Church and Israel (Sweden). He paid a visit of three weeks to Germany, attending the annual conference on "Church and Israel", this time in Ansbach, Bavaria, on the subject "Jewish and Christian Anthropology". In Holland he addressed a meeting in Amsterdam of representatives of the Dutch Missionary Societies; in Belgium he preached in the Dutch Church in Brussels and gave a Bible study to a group of Jews and Hebrew Christians. For consultation with Churches and Missionary Societies among the Jews he visited Austria, Italy, France and Switzerland (twice), in the last country also contacting the Geneva Secretariat of the WCC and the LWF. The London office has been visited twice, in the autumn of 1951 and the spring of 1952. During the visits to Great Britain he addressed meetings of the British Section of the Committee and of the Jewish Committee of the Church of Scotland. At the Swanwick Conference of the Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, June 1952, he gave a report to the Standing Committee and addressed the Conference on the subject of "The Christian Message in an Age of Revolution" with special reference to "the people of the Old Covenant".

The consultations with the Churches in Austria have led to an agreement between the Evangelical Church in that country and the Swedish Mission to the Jews in Vienna on closer co-operation and more responsibility towards missionary work among the Jews from the side of the Church. An Austrian pastor has been appointed with

responsibility for that missionary work with headquarters in the Swedish Mission to the Jews in Vienna. A conference of all Superintendents under the leadership of the Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Austria has issued a resolution with recommendations to all pastors and church-workers in the country as to their responsibility for evangelism and "parish approach" to the Jews. In Italy the possibilities have been explored for foreign missionary societies to take up work together with the Italian Churches, since the Mildmay Mission, owing to financial difficulties, has withdrawn from that country. In France investigations have been made as to more direct missionary work from the side of the Churches in co-operation with the Swedish Missionary station in Paris. Proposals have been made to the Missionary Societies in Switzerland and in Denmark to take up work among the 20,000-30,000 Polish-speaking Jews in Paris.

As far as the missionary work among the one-and-a-half million Jews in the State of Israel is concerned, increasing difficulties are being faced, owing largely to the enormously high cost of living and to the attitude of the Israeli authorities towards Christian missionary work in the country. A special committee has been set up, consisting of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Religion and Justice, to investigate all missionary work in Israel. While several missionaries and societies (especially Americans, but also for instance the British Jews Society and the Norwegian Mission to the Jews) seem to get on rather well, others (like the Church of Scotland and the Church Mission to Jews, England) have had to limit their activity as far as their real missionary work is concerned. The Swedish Theological Institute in Jewish Jerusalem, supported by the Scandinavian Jewish Missionary Societies, being a scientific institution for studies in Hebrew, Old Testament, Rabbinica and modern Judaism, enjoys a very good reputation, even with Orthodox and Zionist groups in Israel.

The American section of the Committee has during the last year suffered from its fruitless efforts to get a new American Secretary, who might also become Assistant Director of the Committee. Thanks to Dr. Conrad Hoffmann, the secretariat work has been carried out, but new plans could not be developed.

New missionary fields have been taken up during the last year in South Africa and in South America (Peru) by the British Jews Society and in North Africa (Algeria) by the Danish Jewish Mission. In Casablanca (Morocco) the Swedish Missionary Station, started in 1950, has been completed, and was consecrated in May 1952.

The working programme of the Committee includes a special emphasis on literature. Plans have been put forward to get Christian literature in the Hebrew language for the Jews in Israel. A starting fund has been received from the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature. Definite proposals on this programme will be put before the Annual Meeting at Naestved, Denmark, July 22-24, 1952. The volume on "The Church and the Jewish People", to be edited by the Director in co-operation with the Study Department of WCC, is planned to be ready for printing at the beginning of 1953, and is expected to form an integral part of the preparatory material for the next Assembly of the WCC in 1954.

The Committee has been eager to present its interests and work in all possible directions. At the IMC's Enlarged Meeting at Willingen, Germany, 1952, it is hoped to get some people together to deal with "The Missionary Obligation of the Church towards the Jews" and, if possible, present some resolutions and recommendations. At the LWF Conference in Hanover, July 25th-August 5th, 1952,

similar plans are under way. At that Conference the Director of the Committee has been invited to present a report on "The Lutheran Churches and the Jews". At the Baptist World Federation Conference in Copenhagen at the end of July 1952 representation also has been planned. At the German *Kirchentag* in Stuttgart, August 27th-30th, 1952, with an expected attendance of 20,000 people, the Christian Approach to the Jews will be a part of the Bible Studies every morning and will be dealt with in two of the four working groups at the Conference. A special programme of half a day for public meetings will also be dedicated to the same subject.

As to the secretarial work of the Committee, the headquarters of the Committee has been maintained in the London Office of IMC. Another office has been established in Uppsala, Sweden, with a full-time secretary, while the office in New York has been cut down, retaining a one day a week secretary. As far as the accounting of the Committee is concerned, an agreement has been made between the offices in New York, London and Uppsala, leaving the accounting to rest with the Director's office in Uppsala, the yearly statements to be incorporated in the IMC's general accounts in New York.

GOTE HEDENQUIST.

(Appendix E)

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL AND WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Sub-Committee on Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief

The sub-committee met at Willingen on the afternoon of Saturday, July 12th, 1952. There were present Dr. J. W. Dougall, Chairman, Bishop H. Hogsbro, Dr. C. T. Leber, Dr. Eugene Smith, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, together with Dr. Rajah Manikam, Dr. J. W. Decker, Dr. Norman Goodall, Dr. Glora Wysner, and Dr. Robert Mackie, who acted as secretary.

The Chairman read the relevant extract from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Joint Committee of the IMC and the WCC, held at Greyladies, Blackheath, London, June 30th-July 2nd, 1952. The sub-committee accepted the items there listed as its agenda.

1. *Arab Refugees*

Dr. Mackie reported on the work for Arab Refugees being carried on by the Near East Christian Council for Refugees. He pointed out that the Beirut Conference of May, 1951, had been sponsored jointly by the IMC and WCC; that as a result of the conference the NECC Committee on Refugees had called Mr. S. A. Morrison to be its Executive Secretary; and that his seconding to this work by the Church Missionary Society had been negotiated by the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees. He then reported that funds for Mr. Morrison's administrative budget were practically in hand for a two-year period; that the response to an appeal for $200,000 to be spent by the NECC Committee on Refugees was proving encouraging; and that certain small sums for Inter-Church Aid were being set aside for expenditure at the discretion of Mr. Morrison with the assistance of two or three advisers. He further suggested, first, that Mr. Morrison should be free to indicate, if necessity arose, that he was acting in the name of the IMC and the WCC, and, secondly, that the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees should continue to act as a clearing-house for approaches to different countries in relation to funds.

Considerable discussion followed, largely on the two last points. It was *decided* that Mr. Morrison could act, if occasion arose, as a representative of the IMC and the WCC, though in the case of the IMC his mandate really came from the NECC, which was competent to represent the IMC in an area situation. It was also *decided* that the Department should continue to act as a clearing-house for funds, while avoiding any undue centralization.

With regard to the national relationships, Dr. Leber and Dr. Warren described the situation in the United States and the British Isles respectively. It was seen that channels were now clear for both missionary agencies and member churches to assist in the flow of funds, and for any approaches to governments to be made by the appropriate committees upon which again both groups were represented.

3. *Pressing Emergency Situations*

Dr. Rajah Manikam spoke of acute needs of churches in Indonesia which were not being met, and of the importance in Korea to find the right auspices for emergency relief.

Dr. Mackie spoke of the way in which the interest of the World Council in the refugee problem was leading the Service to Refugees to the Philippines, Hong Kong, the Middle East, and now, possibly, Kashmir.

It was *decided* to ask Dr. Manikam to be chairman of a committee consisting of himself, Dr. Decker and Dr. Mackie, to explore further the situation in Indonesia and Korea, especially through discussion with representatives present at Willingen, and to report to the two bodies.

4. *Organization required for Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief.*

Arising out of the previous item, it was clearly seen that there was no adequate machinery to deal on a world basis with emergency situations outside Europe. Dr. Decker suggested that the joint auspices of the IMC and the WCC would seem to be better than separate action. The two essentials were (a) that administrative machinery should not be unnecessarily multiplied, and (b) that work should be carried out through the local or regional council. He further suggested that such a joint agency might be able to take over the administration of the Orphaned Missions Fund. Dr. Leber pointed out that the new plan whereby CWS should once again become the clearing-house in the U.S.A. for all emergency needs in Asia as well as Europe necessitated a similar clearing-house at the level of the world bodies. Bishop Högsbro indicated that missionary agencies in other countries would be more likely to respond to emergency needs if there were adequate machinery for their action.

Dr. Mackie suggested that the essential step should be one executive officer for this joint concern with appropriate office facilities. It might well be found that he should be situated in New York. It was agreed that such a step might cost about $20,000 a year. Dr. Mackie said that he believed the administrative committee of the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees would be willing to consider a grant of, say, five to ten thousand dollars for a two-year assignment from administrative funds given by the churches and at present held in reserve. There followed a discussion on how this new office could best be financed. It was clearly seen that neither the IMC nor the WCC could be responsible for any grant from their own funds.

It was *decided*:

(a) To recommend to the Officers of IMC and WCC the setting up of a joint agency for Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief, which would be financed by gifts, or percentage allocations, from national committees and churches co-operating with the joint agency.

(b) To recommend the adoption of the suggestions made at the Greyladies Meeting as the principles governing the action of the joint agency, (see page 36).

5. *Study of Inter-Church Service*

This was seen to be a much larger issue, quite separate from the emergency one, but of pressing importance for the planning of some missionary agencies.

Since there was no opportunity for adequate discussion, it was *decided* to recommend to the Officers of the IMC and the WCC that they nominate four members each to a committee which should study this matter further and report to the Joint Committee.

(Appendix F)

SOME COMMENTS ON IMC RESEARCH

At the Whitby 1947 meeting of the IMC special consideration was given to the task of the IMC in the field of research, and far-reaching decisions were made (see minutes pp. 61-64). The former Department of Social and Economic Research and Counsel was abolished as a separate Department; the basic Research budget was incorporated into the general IMC budget, and "study and research were recognized as an essential part of the work of the International Missionary Council." At the same time the field of research was extended to "those questions of fundamental policy which most urgently demand concentrated study at the international level." The function of the Research Secretariat would hereafter be "to stimulate, direct and co-ordinate study." A special Research Committee was appointed to guide the research policy of the Council.

This Committee met for the first and so far last time at Oegstgeest, Holland, in 1948, when present research projects and the future programme were thoroughly discussed.

Since that time four years have elapsed. The three major research projects undertaken since Whitby are comparatively near their completion: the first documentary stage of the African Marriage Survey is completed and it is doubtful whether the proposed second stage, the field studies, will be undertaken. The survey of Theological Education in Africa is now well under way and it is hoped to complete during 1953 both the second stage, Latin Africa, and the third, Southern Africa. By the Willingen Conference the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church will have reached the end of its first stage and the decision will have to be taken as to whether the study (as it is formulated at present) should be continued or not.

This means that the question of the future research programme is now urgent and some sort of decision about the major fields of future research must be taken at Willingen.

However, in the consideration of specific research projects the larger question of the nature and scope of IMC research seems to be involved, and although it is more important to do research than to discuss theoretically the nature of research, it might not be altogether futile to consider this matter once again. Whitby 1947 meant a new point of departure for IMC research, and started it on a line which by no means makes the work of the Research Secretariat any easier. Some of the problems involved were reflected in Mr. Bingle's valuable paper, "Towards an IMC Research Policy", submitted to the Ad Interim Committee at Whitby, 1950.

The new research policy laid down at Whitby, 1947, focuses on two basic principles: (a) integration, (b) widening of the field of study.

The implications of these principles have not been thought through yet, although it is realized that they will and must influence the whole scope and policy of IMC research in the future. The main reason for this situation has naturally been the rapid shift of Research Secretaries during recent years, when nobody has been in office long enough to build up patiently a common research policy and programme implementing these principles. The same fact is one of the reasons why the Research Committee set up in 1947 has never really functioned. All this seems to indicate that IMC research in its new set-up has not yet found its real place, where it could contribute to the task of the IMC in the most profitable way, and be constructively

related to the central mission of the IMC. Some radical thinking is needed here, and experiment must be allowed for – and the possibility (and likelihood) of frequent mistakes.

While it is acknowledged that integration was a most necessary and healthy move, it is at the same time apparent that the obvious danger of this integration, with its accompanying expansion of the field of research, is a steadily increasing diffusion of study themes, with the Research Secretariat more and more a clearing-house for information and a machinery for the direction of studies (primarily of the survey type) of the most different and unrelated subjects. Lacking a really constructive and directive centre of gravity, the Research Department is in danger of becoming a mere receptacle, simply reflecting various points of view and initiatives from elsewhere. It ought to do this, but something more as well, namely to put these initiatives and individual studies into the perspective of the whole task of the IMC, and to relate them constructively and centrally to the fundamental goal of the Christian mission.

This means, as far as I can see, that the most significant aspect of the change in 1947 is not the organizational integration of the Research Department into the IMC structure, but a functional integration of Research into the central task of the IMC.

This aspect is presumably reflected in the statement "that study and research be recognized as an essential part of the work of the International Missionary Council" (Whitby 1947 minutes, no. 32, 1a), the primary significance of which is not that direct research should be an integral part of the work of the entire IMC secretariat (although this may well be involved), but that undertakings in the field of research should be directed by and focused on the specific "work of the IMC". With the recent discussions of the specific tasks of the IMC in mind (see Whitby minutes 1950), discussions which can only be regarded as just commencing, this central task of IMC research is realized to be in the melting pot.

It is advocated here that the task of research ought to be focused directly on the proclamation of the Gospel and the building of the Church in Africa and the East – not only on "technical" problems involved in this task, but on the fundamental theological issues, arising out of the situations of the Church on its missionary frontier, which are of vital significance for the life of the Church and the Church's understanding of herself and her task everywhere.

Within this framework there is a place for the most varied long and short-term projects, some of which may furnish survey and background data for policy and immediate action, and others which may dig deeply into the first principles of the nature of Mission and Church. In addition to these studies it is suggested that a long-term study process be initiated and partly directed by the IMC, a study which could give continuity and balance to our various undertakings; such a study should preferably focus on the life of the younger churches (see below).

How can all this be done? In all probability it cannot be done with the existing facilities, but we can at least aim at working within this perspective. Admittedly the present machinery is by no means ideal. The present staff cannot possibly cover all the fields where initiative ought to be taken; there is not sufficient money available for travel and study. Whether the solution would be found by establishing an international Institute of Missionary Research", Occasional Bulletin No. 1, 1951, The national Institute of Missionary Research," Occasional Bulletin No. 1, 1951, The Egede Institute, Oslo, Norway), or by enlarging the staff, is not clear at the moment.

In close connexion with this is a major question concerning the future policy of IMC Research, namely, its relationship to the Study Department of the World Council

of Churches. This problem is intimately related to the question raised in the last paragraph but one, namely, what are the specific tasks of the IMC in its association with the WCC? It seems to be obvious that IMC research must plan and work in increasingly close co-operation with the Study Department of the WCC, and if so, does IMC research still have a specific task to do which should be safeguarded within this framework? The question is exceedingly difficult and complicated and should be discussed thoroughly.

However, accepting the present conditions of personnel and money, the following points may be found relevant.

(a) Decentralize the study process. Closer contact should gradually be established with such research agencies as the WCC Study Department, the Egede Institute in Oslo, the Swedish Institute for Missionary Research, Uppsala, with Research Committees such as the American Research Committee, the study committees under the NCC of India, with Professors of Missions, etc., etc. This co-operation should be of an *ad hoc* nature, and primarily be built up around specific study projects. Such institutes or committees should be asked to take special responsibility for certain studies or specific aspects of such studies. The present study of the African marriage problem is an example of this kind of organization, which should be used more in the future.

(b) Keep the central staff small (this does not necessarily exclude the possibility of an assistant), but with sufficient secretarial and clerical help.

(c) It is necessary—for a certain period anyway—that the Research Secretary be as mobile as possible and be asked to spend considerable time in travel, preferably in connexion with specific research projects, with a view to getting more acquainted with the problems of the younger churches and building up personal contacts.

(d) While the existing Research Committee should be drawn much more closely into the actual discussions on research projects, and in certain cases be given more responsibility in the actual handling of various kinds of research, the Research Secretary should be given a small, informal and more accessible group of advisers.

Suggestions regarding the future activity of the Research Department

The following suggestions and proposals are *subject to the discussion and recommendations of the meeting of the Research Committee on July 18th.* It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make any detailed outline of a future research programme before the conclusion of the Willingen meeting. Being a stage in the study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church, this meeting is in a particular way a study conference, with the special task of considering what has emerged out of this study process. It can therefore be anticipated that as a result of the meeting there will appear a number of different recommendations for further study. It is nevertheless thought desirable to try to suggest briefly certain main lines which IMC research might follow in the future. Any specific proposal made here will however have to be seen in the light of other possible proposals arising out of Willingen.

I. Matters related to IMC Research

There seem to be certain fields within international missionary study in which it might be the task of IMC research to take the initiative. Some fields do not come directly within the orbit of the IMC's own work and in many respects the structure of IMC research does not lend itself to this kind of undertaking. It might however be of significant importance if the IMC took the initiative, tried to contact the right people and initiated exploratory discussions on certain of these matters.

The following two examples are of fields where something could be done which might be of far-reaching importance for the international study of missions.

(*a*) *Conferences or seminars of missionary scholars*

Should from time to time a small and carefully selected group of people engaged in missionary research, professors of missions, etc., be brought together to discuss problems related to missionary study and research? A start might be made on a very modest basis with small regional conferences, which would have to be carefully prepared.

The North American professors of missions have already had an arrangement of this kind for some time. On the Roman Catholic side they have had since 1923 the so-called *Semaine de Missiologie de Louvain* which has had considerable influence in the general study of missions.

A conference of this kind would serve two purposes:

(1) To give scholars engaged in missionary research, whether or not they are regular professors of missions in universities and colleges, an opportunity to meet and exchange experiences and plans and discuss general problems within this particular field. It would mean a fruitful cross-fertilization of ideas and make possible more planned and corporate undertakings, which seem to be even more necessary in a field where scholarly study is represented by relatively few people.

(2) To give the IMC a better opportunity of using the special experiences and knowledge of these scholars. If possible, such conferences could be specially related to certain specific study projects.

When possible, representatives from younger churches and people engaged in theological training in the younger churches should be brought in.

Whether or not such special conferences ought to be undertaken under the auspices of the IMC is debatable. The question is: ought IMC research to accept this suggestion as a part of its responsibility and take the initiative in investigating the possibility and desirability of having gatherings of this kind?

(*b*) *An international scholarly missionary magazine*

The need for a first-rate international scholarly magazine on missions has been pointed out several times (see particularly Myklebust, "An International Institute of Scientific Missionary Research", p. 29). We are very poor in high-grade missionary journals, and we have nothing which can really be compared with the standard of the Roman Catholic *Zeitschrift für Missionswissenschaft und Religionswissenschaft* or the *Neue Zeitschrift für Missionswissenschaft*. It is obvious that this is no easy thing to start. The financial problems involved are difficult, and it must be of an unquestionable standard of scholarship, if its existence is to be justified.

It should not be published by the IMC, but again the question is: ought the IMC to explore whether such a publication is needed and take the initiative in making concrete proposals?

II. Suggestions on the main lines in an IMC Research programme

(*a*) *Information and survey*

In the days of the Department of Social and Industrial Research there was from 1930 to 1935, under the leadership of Dr. Otto Iserland, an information service which issued occasional bulletins ("Social and Economic News"), giving information on certain specific matters (such as Child Welfare, Slavery, Narcotics, Forced Labour, etc.). During recent years the need for an information service has been pointed out time and again. A considerable contribution along this line is being

made both by the *International Review of Missions* and by *World Dominion,* and any new endeavour would probably have to be undertaken in close co-operation with *World Dominion,* which has certain resources for this particular kind of work and a machinery established for the undertaking of survey.

In the present circumstances we cannot think of approaching the ideal solution, a central office of information with a systematic filing of world-wide material at the disposal of enquirers from all over the world, a special information magazine, etc. This kind of information service could probably only be handled adequately in connexion with an international missionary research institute.

Our aim should be much more limited and flexible. A series of occasional publications (in the form of papers, pamphlets, or books), should be issued, in which reliable background information and data should be gathered and brought to bear upon immediate problems. The following are not intended to be suggestions as to actual themes, but only an indication of the type of publication in mind:

A survey of the situation of churches and missions in China since 1945.

Church and non-church activity in Japan; a survey.

The Colombo plan and Point Four – and the Churches.

Such publications should go automatically to constituent councils, to professors of missions, etc.

The help and co-operation of other study agencies should be secured, particularly the Missionary Research Library, New York.

It is suggested that the Committee of Survey and Research (joint IMC, WCC, WD), be asked to consider this matter.

This might well be a field in which the IMC, WCC and WD could join forces and produce something which none of the three organizations is able to do separately.

(*b*) *Various study projects*

It is particularly under this point that we can expect various requests for study to come out of Willingen, and we shall therefore limit ourselves to two proposals which have arisen out of the present studies.

(1) Studies within the realm of Aims One and Two of the Missionary Obligation studies.

It is significant that the Missionary Obligation studies have concentrated primarily upon some of the basic problems regarding the theological meaning of missions. A considerable amount of valuable material has been produced in this field and it might well be one of the tasks of the IMC to follow this up by pursuing further some of the points raised in this material. Although detailed proposals must await possible recommendations from Major Themes Group One at Willingen, one suggestion might be ventured here: *a survey and analysis of trends in Protestant missionary thinking since Tambaram.*

In preparation for the Continental Conference at Freudenstadt, October 1951, certain brief surveys on this theme, covering the various countries of the Continent, were prepared, and as a part of the preparations for the Willingen Conference some material was secured on the same lines. It has been suggested by various people that a serious attempt should be made at making a study of recent missionary thinking. A study of this kind should probably cover a number of penetrating surveys on a regional basis, including an article on Roman Catholic study of missions and material from the younger churches; in addition there should be certain articles which would analyse some of the main points raised and try to carry the discussion a step further. It is thought that a study of this

kind would be of considerable importance both for continuous study in the field of the theology of missions and for the teaching of missions in universities and colleges.

(2) In connexion with the series of studies in the training and maintenance of the ministry in the younger churches, the latest one being the study at present under way in Africa, it has been suggested that the time has come when we have sufficient material from different countries and churches to produce a general study of the ministry in the younger churches, which should not deal primarily with recommendations as to means and practical facilities, but with basic problems involved in the training and maintenance of this ministry.

(3) Out of the preliminary discussion on the research programme (Oegstgeest 1948, Whitby 1950), have arisen certain suggestions for specific projects, for instance:

Non-Church Christianity in Japan.

Second generation problems in the younger churches.

The Christian approach to Islam.

(c) *Long-term Study of the Younger Churches*

There are now in existence a number of younger churches which have been living as churches and not just as mission communities for two or three decades and more, and who conceive of themselves as churches, who have their confessional status, their church constitution, organized relationship to foreign missionary activity, etc. Just what has happened to and in these churches? Or, to put it in another – and perhaps more controversial – form, what happens to a church when it is " transferred " to a completely different soil, with a different historical background and with a different cultural, sociological and religious atmosphere? On the surface it may be the same church: the confessional background may be the same as that of the church in the West: the church organization, the form of the ministry, the building up of the communities, and to a large degree matters such as church architecture, music, forms of worship, etc., have been mainly modelled by the " mother churches " of the West – and yet it is not the same church – or is it? Are there important cultural, spiritual and emotional differences? If so, are these differences merely on the fringe, so to say, or do they concern the central core of the church's life? On paper the formulation of the church's confession may be the same as that of the mother churches, but what is the conscious or unconscious interpretation given to this confession?

In what ways is the historical background of the people, the cultural and sociocal heritage moulded into the life of this church? How far and in what ways is the life of the church influenced by this cultural and religious history and environment? There is a whole series of problems, all of them vitally connected with the question of the inner life of the church, to which so much attention has been called during recent years, and which cannot really be considered without being seen in the context of these other questions.

There is a whole set of problems connected with the actual emergence of these churches. What actually were the factors which in this or that particular case initiated and influenced the constitutional establishment of this particular church? How far were they secondary factors? Or how far did this church formation emerge directly out of the very nature of the Gospel? What factors influenced the actual formation of this church, its confession and its constitution?

Or another set of problems: it is generally realized that there are specific problems facing the second or third generations of Christians in these churches, or, as it

has been put, that there are today a number of "older" younger churches, increasingly struggling with the same kind of questions as those with which others are struggling in the West. What are these problems? It is now and then assumed that there is a kind of contradiction between the missionary movement as dynamic and the church as static; is it possible to detect some of the reasons which may make the church static?

It seems to me that there is here a whole field of study which has scarcely been touched upon so far; certain individual studies have been made of specific aspects of this whole set of problems, but only very seldom from the perspective of the life of the churches. Ought not the IMC to initiate and stimulate a series of studies in this field, with a double purpose?

(i) Although presumably it would not be wise to tie these study plans up too closely with the question of immediate policy, it would nevertheless be of value in regard to general missionary policy; a considerable amount of material and background information would be produced which would bear upon such important questions as, for instance, the relationship of the younger churches to foreign missionary agencies, the position of institutions like missionary hospitals and missionary colleges within the structure of the younger churches, matters related to the problems of self-support, problems of co-operation and unity, etc., etc. It is believed that out of such a long-term study process a number of special studies on specific aspects of immediate importance to questions of missionary policy would appear.

(ii) Through a process of this kind invaluable material for church history and theology in general would be produced. One of the underlying reasons for suggesting a long-term and wide-reaching study of the younger churches is that in the actual coming into being of these churches a number of the most basic and fundamental questions for the Christian Church everywhere appear in new contexts, and there ought to be studies within this setting in order to try to gain new light on some of the crucial questions with which Church history and theology are wrestling at the moment. It is believed that out of a study of this kind a series of problems would arise which would be of immense importance to the Church's theological thinking everywhere.

Admittedly the field is much too large for any specific study to be undertaken exclusively by the IMC. It is a field in which the closest possible co-operation and common planning should be made with the WCC Study Department, and the help of other agencies, National Christian Councils, etc., should be secured.

It is believed that a study of this kind should now, in its earlier stages, be mainly historical and factual. Would it be possible to select a number of churches or groups of churches more or less typical for a particular geographical and cultural area, and for a particular stage of development, and then study some of these problems in the light of the last forty of fifty years of their history?

I have deliberately not attempted here to suggest any specific outline for a study of this kind, but it is proposed that a special committee be set up to consider this matter and work out in detail a definite proposal, gathering suggestions as to which churches or groups of churches should be selected as "test" cases and indicating how a study of this kind might most profitably be worked out in its initial stages.

E. W. NIELSEN.

(Appendix G)

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 1953, 1954 AND 1955.

INCOME

	Total
Contributions from Constituent Bodies	$55,000.00
Contributions from North American Mission Boards	20,000.00
Contributions from non-North American Special Sources	5,230.00
Contributions from North American Special Sources	40,000.00
Administration of Orphaned Missions	2,700.00
Interest, Refunds, Sales, Handling Subscriptions, and Sundry	500.00
TOTAL INCOME	$123,430.00

EXPENDITURES

	New York	*London*	*Total*
Salaries:			
Secretaries and Executive Staff	$28,000.00	$7,700.00	$35,700.00
Other Staff	23,830.00	4,600.00	28,430.00
Staff Welfare:			
Retirement Policy Premiums	3,940.00	1,470.00	5,410.00
Federal Old Age Insurance	600.00	—	600.00
Health Insurance	225.00	—	225.00
Accounting Services	3,225.00	1,150.00	4,375.00
Audit and Accounting Advice	300.00	85.00	385.00
Office Rent	5,965.00	3,400.00	9,365.00
Office Expenses and Equipment	4,400.00	1,350.00	5,750.00
Travel - Officers and Committees	7,500.00	4,600.00	12,100.00
Chairman's Office	300.00	—	300.00
Printing, Minutes, Annual Report, Mimeographing, Promotion Materials	2,000.00	600.00	2,600.00
Library	200.00	140.00	340.00
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Subsidy	10,000.00	—	10,000.00
East Asia Office (2/3 share)	6,000.00	—	6,000.00
Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00	—	500.00
Reserve for Meetings	—	—	—
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	630.00	720.00	1,350.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$97,615.00	$25,815.00	$123,430.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CONSTITUENT BODIES.

Requested by the Committee of the Council at Willingen, Germany, July, 1952.

Member Councils	Requested At Whitby 1950	Received in 1951	Requested for 1953, '54, '55
	$	$	$
Australia	420.00	334.66	420.00
Belgium	25.00	25.20	25.00
Brazil	50.00	—	100.00
Britain	6,734.28	6,734.28	8,835.00
Burma	50.00	—	75.00
Ceylon	50.00	21.00	100.00
China	500.00	—	—
Congo	100.00	—	100.00
Cuba	—	—	100.00
Denmark	350.00	434.00	434.00
Finland	100.00	234.01	234.00
France	234.00	300.02	300.00
Germany	1,500.00	1,500.02	1,500.00
India	500.00	—	550.00
Indonesia	—	—	200.00
Japan	400.00	—	450.00
Korea	100.00	—	100.00
CCLA (Latin America)	300.00	300.00	—
Malaya	50.00	—	100.00
Mexico	30.00	—	45.00
Near East	52.50	—	100.00
Netherlands	700.00	—	1,000.00
Netherlands Indies	100.00	—	—
New Zealand	122.50	140.00	210.00
North America	35,283.00	35,283.00	35,283.00
Norway	420.00	420.00	420.00
Pakistan, West	—	—	300.00
Philippines	240.00	—	340.00
Puerto Rico	25.00	—	50.00
River Plate	50.00	—	75.00
South Africa	140.00	278.85	280.00
Sweden	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Switzerland	500.00	736.07	750.00
Thailand	100.00	—	100.00
Undistributed	3,773.72		249.00
Other Councils	—	37.59	175.00
Miscellaneous	—	297.63	—
TOTALS	$55,000.00	$49,076.33	$55,000.00

(Appendix H)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR AFRICA

1. Policy and Function.

The function of this Committee remains what it was in 1929, the promotion of international co-operation by Christian forces in furthering the Kingdom of God in Africa through the channels of literature, or in the simpler terms of the original statement of aim "to promote the preparation, publication and distribution of literature for use in connexion with missionary work in Africa". The tasks presented and the means by which they may best be achieved have changed, but not the function.

During the four years since the death of the first Secretary in 1948, the subject of the over-all policy and geographical placing of the work of the Committee has continually been in the minds of its members. The repeated disappointments in the search for a Secretary to carry on Miss Wrong's work led to the Minute passed at the *Ad Interim* Committee meeting at Whitby in the summer of 1950, calling for a further review by the International Committee of its functions, policy and places of operation. The Acting Secretary of the British Section consulted literature workers in Africa and early in 1951, first alone and then together with members of the North American Section and with representatives of IMC and of some of the Continental Societies, the British Section held meetings for discussion, and agreed on lines of policy along which it was believed the work should develop. It was strongly felt, however, that only when a new Secretary was appointed and had had time to see enough of the work to judge and to advise could a more positive statement be made. The generally accepted principles were:—

(a) that the work of ICCLA was as important as ever, but that its activity would be more and more concerned with definitely religious literature.

(b) that the international character of the Committee under present conditions in Africa was an important feature and that the efforts already made to ensure co-operation of Continental societies in literature work deserved the fullest support.

(c) that for the present the London office was necessary and should continue to function as a clearing-house of information on Christian books and literature work in Africa, and as an agency for the promotion of African authorship.

(d) that in field work in Africa it was essential to move towards area secretaries, who should co-ordinate existing Christian literature agencies and secure an adequate supply of Christian books for the Church in Africa.

(e) that in all phases of the work it was essential progressively to enlist African help and co-operation and to prepare African nationals for taking over literature work.

It was agreed that in non-British territories the survey of needs and the initiation of a new forward policy in literature was of paramount importance. This task was regarded as one of the first responsibilities for a new Secretary, who should be prepared to spend a great deal of his first term of service in Africa.

With this policy in view the search for a Secretary was continued and in 1952 met with success in the appointment of the Rev. C. de Mestral. Mr. de Mestral is Swiss

by birth and education, Canadian by naturalization. He is a pastor in the United Church of Canada and has been in charge of a Church in French-speaking Canada and active in the promotion and publication of literature for French-speaking Protestants there. He has considerable experience of interdenominational and international co-operation and will thus preserve the international character of the Committee he will represent. He hopes to take up residence in London and take over the work in August 1952.

2. International Co-operation.

Since 1948, considerable correspondence has been going on, stimulated by the visits of Dr. Ross in 1948 and 1951, with Christian Councils and missionary secretaries in the Scandinavian countries and in France and Switzerland, with the purpose of encouraging the setting-up of Continental Sections of the Committee on the lines of the British and North American Sections. In Scandinavia approval has been given by the Christian Council of Sweden. The matter is now due to be put to the Northern Missionary Council.

Negotiations with Switzerland and France have not gone beyond cordial but inconclusive expressions of goodwill. It is never easy to get an international body to function internationally, and the experience of ICCLA underlines this difficulty. There is clearly need for more hard thinking and determination to make the policy and the activities of this Committee international in more than name, if to the loosely knit framework of British and American are to be added Scandinavian, French and Swiss Sections.

3. Field Work.

During the period under review, an experiment was made in the appointment of a field worker. Before Miss Wrong's death the need to relieve the Secretary of the growing burden of office work had been recognized and was to be met by the appointment of a responsible Office Superintendent. At the same time it has always been the deliberate policy of the Committee to encourage greater initiative and responsibility in the field, and it was with this end in view that the proposal was considered for adding a field worker to the Secretariat. Miss Marjorie Stewart (with considerable experience in Jamaica) joined the staff of ICCLA in September, 1948. She was seconded to the Nigerian Christian Council to organize and direct an East Nigerian Literature Bureau. A considerable output of vernacular and simple English books was the result, but on Miss Stewart's advice an approach was made to the East Nigerian Government recommending a Government Literature Bureau on which missions would be adequately represented, which should provide the general literature and text-books, while it was recommended that the Literature Committee of the Christian Council should remain responsible for meeting the specific need for religious books in the Church and the missions. The Government Literature Committee has been formed and the East Nigerian Christian Literature Committee proposes to work with a part-time Secretary. After three years of valuable work, Miss Stewart's resignation was accepted with sincere regret. It had been part of the plan that the field worker, after a period of service in West Africa, should proceed to some other area where help was required. The work done by Miss Stewart, and the interest and activity stimulated by her in her short term of office, indicate that there are great possibilities along these lines; the demand for such help is now coming from East Africa. The fact that the subject of a successor to Miss Stewart has not been con-

sidered is merely due to the paramount importance attached to the task of finding and supporting a general secretary.

4. Production.

The tacit acceptance of the principle that the Committee's main task lies in the promotion of definitely Christian books, and that the publication of general literature and texts may be relegated to secular agencies, has led to a smaller output of books directly sponsored by the Committee. This principle, however, has led to an increasing recognition of the need for simple theological books for ministers and catechists. A bibliography of such books in English commended in "Books for Africa" between 1939 and 1949 was compiled by a sub-committee and published in 1949. A series of short books or pamphlets designed to help this group of readers has included such titles as "The Lord Jesus Christ" by K. H. Crosby, "The Preaching of the Gospel" by E. M. Holding, "What to Preach and How to Preach It" by S. G. Williamson, and "The Story of the Gospels" by C. R. Britt.

"The Daystar," aiming at being a simple theological periodical for those who are unlikely to buy or read larger theological tomes, was launched in 1949. Its beginnings have been clouded, but it is believed that a brighter future lies ahead. No one will deny the need for such a periodical in Africa, and beyond. An interesting outcome of its publication is a project for a French Christian periodical based on "The Daystar" to be produced in Paris for French-speaking Africa. This is financially supported by the Committee.

In August 1951, the British Section of the International Committee co-operated with the Africa Committee of the British Conference of Missionary Societies in calling together a group of theological tutors on leave from Africa, to discuss problems in theological education and in particular the need for literature. It was a small informal group, but the report indicated lines of possible advance, especially through establishing closer co-operation with theological tutors in the United Kingdom.

The British Section has also been responsible for setting up an editorial committee, including Africans and Europeans, to draw up a school service-book for use in secondary schools and colleges in Africa, where English is used. After much consultation with African and European educationalists in Africa, the manuscript is now with the publisher, and a teacher's handbook is in course of preparation.

An examination of subsidies and grants made during the period under review will illustrate how far the Committee has endeavoured to assist the publication of specifically Christian material. Grants have been given towards Christian newspapers in Sotho, Portuguese, Lingala and French and for the English "Daystar". Subsidies have also been given for a Swahili translation of a Christian Handbook, a book in Meru on Christian moral instruction for girls, for Xhosa Preachers' Helps, for Zulu Sunday School Teachers' Guides, Nama and Herero prayer books and books of religious instruction, a Sotho Introduction to Exodus and Life of St. Paul, and also for short Bible Guide Books and for a series of illustrated Gospel leaflets in English and in nine vernaculars.

In order to promote the production in Africa of the books needed, grants have also been given to provide clerical aid and to furnish publication funds for the East Nigerian Literature Bureau and in a very small way for the Literature Committee of the South Africa Christian Council. It may well be that this is the most profitable

way in which help can be given. The whole question of subsidising individual publications needs careful examination.

"Listen" and the quarterly Bulletin "Books for Africa," both dependent on North American generosity for financial support, still meet a need. The circulation figures are maintained and show signs of increase. This increase could easily be accelerated if more could be done to bring them to the attention of readers in Africa.

5. Distribution.

In British territories it is clear that the task of the distribution and sale of books presents a very big problem. The British Section has been concerned to promote wider schemes for distribution. In most parts bookshops exist, but the opportunity to see and buy books has not gone beyond the towns. A grant has been made towards the capital cost of a new bookshop at Lindi, Tanganyika. Another grant was given towards the initial cost of a book van in Uganda. The offer of grants up to £600 (over three years) towards running expenses of book vans, has been made to those who can make use of grants from other funds available for the purchase of the book vans. Stationary and mobile bookshops, however, will not solve the problem of distribution, especially of books of spiritual value, nor will they create reading Christians. This must be the work of every Christian worker, and every missionary and teacher needs to be a colporteur. The Roman Catholics and the Seventh Day Adventists have recognized this principle and acted upon it more readily than the rest of us.

6. Literacy.

The Funds held in North America have been used largely in the support of literacy work in Africa. The salary of an American literacy worker in Liberia has been provided. A share in Dr. Laubach's expenses in literacy campaigns in Africa during 1948 and 1950 has been met, grants have been made for "follow-up" material in East and West Africa, the Congo and Angola.

The British Section has been concerned with the imperative need to provide reading matter for the newly literate. Since most of the literacy work is done in the vernacular, the material, which of course should be prepared before a literacy campaign is launched, must be prepared in the area concerned. The Committee's share therefore has mainly taken the form of providing basic material in English which is frequently used for translation and adaptation into the vernacular for literacy work—certain numbers of the "African Home Library" have been in constant demand. In "Listen" it is the practice to include a page of simple reading in larger print, suitable for the newly literate adult or teacher. Some of these series are now being reprinted as booklets by the Sheldon Press, the first being "The Beautiful Home."

7. The Margaret Wrong Memorial.

In 1949, the Margaret Wrong Memorial Appeal, launched by some of her friends in the United Kingdom, brought together a group representing her many interests. The purpose of the Fund was to be the promotion of African writing. A sum of over £1,700 was subscribed, coming in small amounts from widely scattered friends in America, Africa and Great Britain. A Trust was set up with three distinguished Trustees and an Administrative Committee. A silver medal, designed by a former member of the staff, and a money prize are offered for a piece of original writing by an African living in a part of Africa to be defined annually by the Committee.

The first competition took place in 1950 and was limited to East Africa and the Congo, the required language being French or English. The medal and prize were won by a teacher in the Belgian Congo for a French sequence of tribal stories, a consolation prize being given to an entry from the Southern Sudan. In 1951, the area was West Africa (British and French territories) and the winner was a doctor from Sierra Leone, just completing his studies in England.

In 1952 the area is Central Africa with Portuguese East Africa and Angola, the language being Portuguese or English.

8. Conclusion.

In British Territories the literature situation has greatly changed since the early days of Margaret Wrong's work. But in non-British territories the advance, which certainly has been made, is less pronounced; difficulties are great and conditions very different. Careful and wise enquiry is needed to discover in what way the International Committee can best serve the Christian Church in these areas. The Committee looks to the newly appointed Secretary for help in this matter.

The need remains in all Africa for the building up of a thinking, reading Christian Church and for the supply of the spiritual food which good books may provide. Christian literature is not only a first class weapon in the hands of the evangelist, but it may perhaps enter where foreign mission agents, or even national missionaries, cannot; it may, however inadequate, be an instrument which God, the Almighty, may use in the winning of Africa.

(Appendix I)

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

I Name.

The name of this organization is the International Missionary Council.

II Purpose and Functions.

1. *Purpose.*

The purpose of the International Missionary Council is to deepen the sense of missionary obligation in the Churches throughout the world and to further the effective proclamation to all men of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as Lord and Saviour. To this end the Council will direct all its activities.

2. *Functions.*

The functions of the Council shall be the following:

(a) To strengthen its member organizations throughout the world in the service of their churches and missionary organizations and in the active encouragement of evangelism.

(b) To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions directly related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in the world; to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all.

(c) To help to co-ordinate the activities of its member organizations; to encourage the formation, when necessary, of new national or regional Christian councils; and to foster more effective co-operation between the various agencies working for world evangelization.

(d) To seek to unite Christian public opinion and to act as required in support of freedom of conscience and of religion, including liberty of worship, the right to educate and persuade, and the right to change religious allegiance.

(e) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

(f) To act in association with the World Council of Churches in the promotion of the common purposes of both.

(g) To call from time to time, as shall seem fit, conferences which will promote a deeper understanding of and inspire a greater responsibility for the task of world evangelization.

(h) To be responsible for such publications as may further the objectives of the Council.

III Composition and Basis.

1. The International Missionary Council is composed of national or regional Christian councils, and national or regional missionary organizations, or their equivalents.

2. The Council has no mandatory authority over its member organizations, or over bodies affiliated with them. Its successful working is dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of wisdom, fellowship, mutual understanding, and the desire to co-operate.

3. Declarations made by the Council, or by its Assembly, Administrative Committee or officers are not binding on the member organizations.

IV Member Organizations.

1. The organizations which accept membership of the Council on the adoption of this constitution are listed in a separate schedule appended to this constitution.

2. Additional organizations which comply with the definition given in Article III, Section 1, shall be recognized as member organizations of the Council and entered in the schedule of membership on the approval of a regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly of the Council by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The Assembly shall have power to determine what qualifications shall be required for membership of the Council.

3. A member organization may withdraw from the Council but must give at least one year's written notice to the next regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly, and such withdrawal will become effective at the close of the said meeting of the Assembly.

V Assembly of the Council.

1. The Assembly of the Council shall consist of representatives of the member organizations, appointed by them in accordance with the schedule governing representation of member organizations incorporated in the By-laws of the Council, which schedule may be modified from time to time by the Assembly in the manner prescribed for amendments to the By-laws.

2. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen in such a manner and for such terms of service as the respective member organizations may determine. Member organizations shall in each case notify to the General Secretary the names of appointed members of the Assembly and the terms of their service.

3. The Assembly shall normally meet every four years at a time and a place determined by the Administrative Committee or proposed by the Chairman and General Secretary and approved by a majority of the Administrative Committee in a postal vote. Special meetings may be called in the same manner. Member organizations may request special meetings, and such requests shall be referred to the Administrative Committee.

4. At least six months' advance notice of a meeting of the Assembly shall be given in writing to the member organizations by the General Secretary.

5. All acts and resolutions of the Assembly duly ordered and noted, are acts and resolutions of the Council. The minutes of the Assembly shall be promptly communicated to the member organizations.

VI Administrative Committee.

1. The Assembly at each meeting shall elect an Administrative Committee of not more than thirty persons, exclusive of the officers of the Council, drawn from at least four continents and ten member organizations, to serve until their successors are appointed. In making these appointments due regard shall be given from meeting to meeting to the principle of rotation among the regions of the Council.

2. The Administrative Committee shall normally meet once between the meetings of the Assembly. The time and place for such a meeting shall be proposed by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Council, and approved by a majority of the Administrative Committee in a postal vote. Special meetings may be called in the same manner. Member organizations may request special meetings, and such requests shall be referred to the Administrative Committee for a postal vote. At least three months' advance notice of a meeting shall be given to the members of the Administrative Committee and to the member organizations by the General Secretary in writing.

3. Between meetings of the Assembly the Administrative Committee is empowered to act for the Assembly in all matters, except as may herein be provided. Its minutes shall be circulated to the member organizations and its actions shall have the authority of actions of the Assembly.

VII Officers of the Council.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a Chairman, not more than eight Vice-Chairmen of whom at least two shall be women, a Treasurer, a General Secretary, Secretaries and such other officers as the Assembly may determine.

2. The officers shall be elected by the Assembly and their terms of office, duties and in the case of salaried officers their remuneration determined by it. Interim appointments may be made by election by the Administrative Committee and shall be subject to confirmation at the succeeding meeting of the Assembly.

3. All officers of the Council shall be the officers of the Assembly. The Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen elected by the Assembly, the Treasurer, the General Secretary and other officers shall be the officers of the Administrative Committee.

4. The Chairman, any accessible Vice-Chairmen, the Treasurer, General Secretary, and other officers shall constitute an Officers' Committee. A majority of the officers as defined just above shall constitute a quorum for the Officers' Committee. This Committee shall be competent to implement decisions made by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee. In situations where an emergency decision on matters not covered by an act of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee is required and where no meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee is scheduled or feasible, the Officers' Committee can take necessary action. Such action shall be reported in writing to the Administrative Committee, and if approved by that Committee in a postal vote shall have the status of an action of the Administrative Committee and in accordance with Article VI, Section 3, report of such action shall be circulated to the member organizations. If such approval is withheld the question shall be reviewed at the next meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee.

VIII Finance.

1. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall prepare annual budgets for the operations of the Council at least two years in advance. The member organizations shall be invited to contribute in accordance with a schedule prepared with each budget.

2. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall elect a Finance Committee to perform the duties usual to such a committee. The members of the Finance Committee shall serve until their successors are appointed. The Finance Committee

may be divided into appropriate sections to facilitate meetings, in which case the action of one section is subject to the concurrence of the other section or sections.

IX Regional or World Conferences.

1. The Council may from time to time arrange for regional or world conferences to give special attention to such subjects as it may deem appropriate.

2. The call for a regional or world conference shall be issued by the Chairman or the General Secretary on the instructions of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, and shall include a statement of the general purpose for which the conference is to be called.

X Sponsored Agencies.

1. The Council may sponsor agencies for specialized activities as it may deem necessary.

2. The Council may join with other bodies in sponsoring joint agencies for specialized activities as it may deem proper.

3. In each case of a sponsored agency the constitution and the appointment of the principal executive officer shall be subject to the approval of the Council. Each sponsored agency is expected to report to the Council from time to time on the agency's acts and programme.

XI Quorum.

One third of the voting members of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee shall constitute a quorum at any given session, provided that those present at the session come from at least three continents and represent at least five member organizations.

XII Amendments.

1. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those attending a regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly. The vote shall be taken at a session specified in advance, and later than that session at which the amendment was proposed.

2. Amendments so adopted shall be notified to the member organizations and shall be effective unless disapproved in writing within six months after notification by three or more member organizations.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

I Member Organizations.

1. The member organizations of the International Missionary Council shall be represented in the Assembly in accordance with the following schedule:

Australia	2	Korea	2
Belgium	1	Malaya	1
Brazil	2	Mexico	1
Burma	1	Near East	3
Ceylon	1	Netherlands	2
China	3	New Zealand	1
Congo	2	North America	14
Cuba	1	Norway	1
Denmark	1	Pakistan	1
Finland	1	Philippines	2
France	1	Puerto Rico	1
Germany	4	River Plate	1
Great Britain	8	South Africa	2
India	4	Sweden	2
Indonesia	3	Switzerland	2
Japan	2	Thailand	1
		TOTAL	74

2. Among the qualifications which the Assembly shall take into account when considering the application of an organization to become a member of the Council shall be its representative character, the extent of the area it serves and its stability and programme.

II Members of the Assembly.

1. Members of the Assembly shall serve until the appointment of their successors has been communicated to the General Secretary, except as provided for in Section 2 below.

2. When the term of a member of the Assembly has expired and the General Secretary has so notified the appointing organization, if no new appointment is made within one year of such notification the position shall become vacant, until filled by the appointing organization.

III Consultants.

1. For each meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee consultants may be appointed to supply special knowledge or experience, or to represent areas not otherwise represented. In the case of an Assembly meeting the consultants shall not number more than fifteen, and in the case of an Administrative Committee meeting not more than five.

2. The consultants shall be nominated by the Chairman and the General Secretary, subject to confirmation at the first session of the meeting in question. These appointments shall terminate at the close of the meeting at which they were confirmed.

3. Consultants shall have the privilege of the floor but without vote.

IV Officers of the Council.

1. The Vice-Chairmen of the Council shall be eight in number of whom at least two shall be women. In making these appointments the principle of rotation between the various regions of the constituency of the Council shall be employed. The Vice-Chairmen shall serve through the next following meeting of the Assembly, at which meeting their successors shall be elected. A Vice-Chairman, at the discretion of the Council, may be elected to succeed himself.

2. When the Vice-Chairmen are elected by the Assembly two of them shall be elected by that body to act as Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Committee.

3. The officers of the Assembly and of the Administrative Committee shall be members *ex officio* of those bodies, but salaried officers shall be without vote.

V Nominations and Elections.

1. At an early session of any meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, if nominations are required the Chairman shall propose the names of twelve persons in the case of the Assembly or of five persons in the case of the Administrative Committee to act as a Nominating Committee for the meeting in question. The list of names proposed by the Chairman is subject to amendment and final approval by the body.

2. The Nominating Committee shall report its nominations for all vacancies to be filled, including the membership of the Administrative Committee or of other standing committees. Other nominations may then be proposed from the floor.

3. The election for the various appointments shall be held in a session subsequent to the one at which nominations are made.

VI Finance.

1. A Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Assembly or by the Administrative Committee. It shall consist of at least twelve persons who shall serve until their successors are appointed.

2. For convenience of meeting the Finance Committee may be divided into two sections, one attached to the New York office of the Council, and the other to the London office. Each section is authorized to co-opt two other persons as members of the Committee, and in order to secure representation from other parts of the world each section may invite to serve for any given meeting with voting power not more than three persons who may be available.

3. The officers may from time to time solicit funds for an approved budget or for special projects or uses necessary to the work of the Council, subject always to consultation with the member organization in whose territory prospective donors reside.

4. No motion committing the Council to new expenditure can be put to final vote in the Assembly or Administrative Committee until the Finance Committee, or a specially appointed sub-committee, has had opportunity to make observations thereon.

VII Committees.

1. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee may appoint such standing committees or *ad hoc* committees as it may deem necessary for the conduct of the business of the Council. The Chairman and the General Secretary or his deputy

shall be members *ex officio* of all standing or *ad hoc* committees, with vote unless otherwise specified.

2. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall from time to time elect four persons to represent the International Missionary Council on the Joint Committee of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, to serve until their successors are elected.

VIII Publications.

1. The Council shall exercise both general and financial control of its periodical publications, and shall receive regular reports on the policies, plans and finance of such periodicals.

2. The Council shall publish *The International Review of Missions.* It shall appoint an Editor, with such editorial staff as is deemed necessary, to serve at the pleasure of the Council. It shall also appoint an Editorial Advisory Board to serve for such terms as the Council may determine, and to assist the Editor in the conduct of the Review.

3. It shall be the duty of the officers to arrange for such other publications as they deem necessary for the work of the Council, reporting from time to time to the Assembly or to the Administrative Committee.

IX Sponsored Agencies.

1. Each sponsored agency may appoint a representative to attend the meetings of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee. Such representatives shall have the privilege of the floor but without vote.

2. The Council shall not be responsible for the financing of sponsored agencies, except as the Council may in advance explicitly accept such responsibility.

X Consultative Relationships.

The Council may enter, by mutual agreement, into consultative relationships with missionary or other bodies located in the areas of its respective member organizations but not included in those organizations, provided that the relationship proposed has the approval of the member organization of the area where the body is located.

XI Amendments.

1. Amendments to these By-laws may be made by a majority of those present and voting at any session of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, provided that the proposal to make the change has been made at a session previous to that at which it is voted on, and provided that those attending the meeting come from at least three continents and five member organizations.

2. Amendments so adopted shall be notified to the member organizations and shall be effective unless disapproved in writing within six months after notification by three or more member organizations.

(Appendix J)

THE ORPHANED MISSIONS AND INTER-MISSION AID FUND.

Our last comprehensive report on this subject is to be found in the Whitby, 1950, Minutes, pp. 47-53, and the instructions under which we have operated are to be found in the same Minutes, p. 19. A report covering 1950 was widely circularized, and that for 1951 is published in the Report of the Secretariat, pp. 15-17. The financial goals set have not been reached, but no one requesting assistance has been denied, and we believe essential minimum needs have been met.

A recapitulation is in order. Contributions have been as follows:

In 1950 IMC	$188,780.47	
Lutheran World Federation (expenditures)	646,913.52	
		$835,693.99
In 1951 IMC	157,518.19	
Lutheran World Federation (expenditures)	608,961.76	
		$766,479.95
Total for 1950 and 1951		$1,602,173.94

Building on the Latourette-Hogg figures as reported in *World Christian Community in Action* and brought up to date in the Whitby, 1950, minutes, p. 49 (a total through 1949 of $8,305,633.59) this makes the grand total in this ecumenical effort for the years 1939-1951 the impressive sum of $9,907,807.17.

We think it can be said that the directives received from the Geneva 1946 meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee and subsequent IMC meetings have been substantially carried out.

Re-entry of German missionaries to their historical fields in one way or another, has been gratifying, though not complete. This has not always taken the form of re-establishment of the pre-war status, as in many cases German missionaries are now serving under wider auspices. The Rhenish missionaries have not returned to their former work among the Bataks. This area has presented some unusual complications, but the problem appears to be moving towards a solution. German mission property has by and large been protected and saved for Christian use. Little progress has been made in the employment of German candidates by non-German societies. In the re-distribution of responsibility for the missionary enterprise the most specific progress has been made in Indonesia. Here the American boards have done something and plan to do more. To date, however, most of this has been in support of valuable advance work, and has not served to lighten the current load of the Dutch societies. This latter may come yet. Similarly the Evangelical and Reformed Board of the U.S.A. has increased its help in Togoland, but the result will probably be improved work rather than a lighter load for Paris. Liaison with the much larger programme of the Lutheran World Federation has been maintained, with consultation and co-ordination as required. The Lutherans planned a gradual reduction in their expenditures, but to date there has been very little evidence of this reduction being carried out. In all this the wishes of the younger churches concerned have been consulted and respected.

In China German Missions have not enjoyed any exemption from the catastrophic conditions which have affected others. At this writing there are four missionary beneficiaries of our Fund still in China (none for the LWF). All of these are endeavouring to withdraw, and sufficient funds are on call in Hongkong to provide for their repatriation.

Our principal beneficiaries have continued to be the German Societies. The aid given has been allocated by and under the general oversight of the German Evangelical Missionary Council, which has discharged its stewardship in an outstanding way. At the same time substantial aid has been given to Paris and Oegstgeest. All of the societies assisted have exhibited a strong sense of their own responsibility, and a gratitude which has been almost embarrassing. Nowhere has there been any tendency to lie back on the oars, but to the contrary there has been increased giving, heroic effort, and a determination to dispense at the earliest practicable moment with this form of ecumenical aid.

In recent years Canada has kept her annual contributions at the stable and generous level of $15,000. Contributions from Britain have necessarily declined as the plight of the British Societies has begun to approach that of some of our beneficiaries. New Zealand has steadily continued her gifts, and in 1951 Australia renewed hers after a lapse. Sweden and Denmark have begun to contribute. The Churches of the U.S.A. have continued to draw on their emergency funds generously, but inevitably in decreasing amounts. Several mission boards have provided substantial amounts on a project basis in aid designated for specific societies or projects overseas.

We are thankful to report that we closed the year 1951 with our finances in a sound position. Our working capital funds (reserves brought forward annually since 1948) were slightly increased over the previous year and something was held on the Orphaned Missions Reserve for use in 1952. Our prospects are that we shall have about $150,000 to spend in 1952 (including special designations) which is the minimum needed. This will exhaust the O.M. Reserve, but will leave our working capital funds intact. Aid will be provided for the German Societies at a somewhat higher level than in 1951, but will be reduced for Paris and Oegstgeest.

"Orphaned Missions" has been the brave and challenging banner under which the IMC will have operated this Fund for twelve years by the end of 1952. Under it many victories have been won. It has come to stand as one of the notable examples of practical ecumenical partnership and action in a great emergency. In the history of the ecumenical movement and of world missions its place is secure.

Nevertheless we believe that the time has come when we face a new situation which must frankly be acknowledged, and our policies and action shaped accordingly. The beneficiaries of the Fund are no longer "orphaned." Their home societies are going concerns, operating increasingly on their own resources. The channels of currency exchange are opening. The home societies are in close contact and correspondence with their missionaries abroad, and can fix policies and the terms under which their workers operate. The term "orphaned missions" is no longer appropriate.

But this does not mean that the pre-war situation has been restored. Far from it! War's destruction and dislocations—national, social, economic and political—still constitute powerful factors which must be taken into account. Special measures are still called for which will conserve the fruits of the past, and use all available resources for the progress of the World Mission as a whole. Failure for one is the failure of all. Mutual responsibility for each other and inter-dependence are essential characteristics of ecumenicity.

We propose that the IMC plan for a Fund to be denoted "The Inter-Mission Aid Fund (Continuing Orphaned Missions)". We suggest that this be projected for the three years, 1953-1955. We think of a goal of say $100,000 for each year. The main purposes of such a fund would be:

(1) To afford the German Societies further assistance in rehabilitating and restoring their programmes of work. The need for this is obvious. Much has been done, but much remains to be done. We believe it is usually wiser to enable German societies to use German candidates than to attempt to find places for their service elsewhere. The notable German contribution to missionary theory and practice needs to be conserved and expanded. German missions are essential to the sense of mission of the churches in Germany.

(2) To meet other emergencies where limited amounts of money for a limited period will be more fruitfully spent in enabling societies in special difficulties to surmount these difficulties than would be the case if this money were otherwise used.

If the Fund is to be provided, it is probable that in the United States it will have to be sought more and more from mission boards themselves, rather than from the emergency funds of the denominations where it is increasingly difficult to make the case for responsibility. Some of it may be had from non-recurring grants designated for projects of sister societies abroad, usually in the same denominational family. Already we have had several very encouraging grants of this sort. Britain will continue to help but on a very reduced scale. We are hopeful that Canada, Sweden and Denmark will help, as well as New Zealand. Would Switzerland and Australia support such a plan? Are there other parts of the world which will join in?

This plan admittedly raises some formidable questions to which answers must be sought before the IMC can go ahead. The Lutherans are both bold and generous. Their budget for 1952 calls for nearly $765,000, with lessened but proportionately large amounts thereafter. Can others now quit?

Besides the Fund three other major matters call for consideration. The first of these is the employment of candidates by other societies than those of the respective nationalities of the candidates. As is reflected earlier in this paper, little has been done along this line. The procedure advocated at Whitby, 1950 (see Minutes, pp. 39-41) has not become widely known or much used. We direct further attention to the plan outlined in 1950 which we believe to be essentially sound. Obviously the IMC is hardly in a position to maintain an extensive international clearing-house for a large number of missionary candidates. But if the various national organizations will carefully sift the list of those of its nationals seeking an opportunity to serve outside organizations, and mission boards will likewise furnish a very select list of places they are willing to open to other nationalities, the IMC can put the mission board into contact with likely candidates.

The second matter concerns the shift in responsibility for a given work or area from a society unable to carry it or to provide for necessary expansion to a more fortunate sister society. Very significant progress has been made, under the friendly aegis of the IMC, in doing this in Indonesia. The process has been slower than anticipated, but progress there has been, and more is to come. Another pattern has been set in Togoland, between Paris and the Evangelical and Reformed folk of the U.S.A. This involves special aid to Paris from the Evangelical and Reformed as well as measures to extend the Evangelical and Reformed responsibility in a geographical

area of common concern. Given mutual confidence, followed up by patient and sympathetic negotiations and planning, much can be done to shift responsibility and to care for new needs, to the satisfaction of both sides.

A third possible development of which no exact example can be cited would be the development of an international team of missionary workers, who are not organized into a mission but serve at the invitation of and under the auspices of, the younger churches concerned. These auspices might be furnished by a church or a group of churches, or by a national council. The method would be most appropriate where a strong indigenous church is already established, but needs the help of personnel from abroad. Support for the members of the team would normally come from the agency appointing them, but in some cases this support might also be international (cf. the Inter-Mission Aid Fund proposed above). An international team would provide valuable fellowship and exchange between the members of the team, and would be free from the suspicion of national or imperialistic aims. Care would have to be taken for the decentralized control of the team, lest the IMC find itself slipping into the place of an operating missionary society, a place it does not want.

In Orphaned Missions the ecumenical fellowship has achieved a high level in the expression of an active concern for each other among its members. Missions are no longer orphaned, but situations of need and consequent opportunity will still confront us. We must plan to hold to the high level attained in action which continues effectively to express ecumenical concern, and to strengthen points of weakness and need.

J. W. DECKER.

(Appendix K)

STANDING ORDERS.

(a) The Enlarged Meeting of the Committee shall assemble each day in plenary or sectional sessions as stated in the programme. With the exception of Observers and Visitors all members of the Enlarged Meeting of the Committee have the right to speak and vote in plenary and sectional sessions.

(b) The Chairman in calling upon members desiring to speak in plenary sessions shall endeavour to have regard to a fair representation of different countries and phases of work and to an adequate expression of differing views.

(c) Speakers are free to use the language of their choice, but speeches in any language other than English shall be translated in a brief summary at the close of each speech.

(d) In order to facilitate the most profitable use of the time in the plenary sessions when the reports of sectional sessions are presented, the Steering Committee shall, in the light of suggestions submitted by the officers of each section, through the officer for group co-ordination (Dr. M. Searle Bates), prepare an agenda for the topic to be considered, indicating the points on which it seems desirable to concentrate attention and the order in which they shall be taken up. The amount of time to be devoted to each topic or sub-division shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

(e) It is expected that all speakers will direct their remarks to the discussion of large questions relating to the subject under review. In order to save the time of the meeting, all corrections of what are regarded as inaccurate or deficient statements in the preliminary papers or group reports should be sent in writing to the minute secretaries.

(f) When the Chairman submits any point to the Council he shall state the question in the briefest terms, and ask an expression of opinion, "Aye" or "No." If the result appears indecisive, he may take a show of hands for and against, if possible without counting. No suspension of the Standing Orders shall be allowed unless it be obviously desired by a large majority.

(g) It is agreed that no resolution shall be submitted to the Enlarged Committee unless the Steering Committee has approved it as a resolution proper to the purposes of the Committee.

(h) In all questions relating to order and procedure, the ruling of the Chairman shall be final.

(i) Members having any suggestion to offer with regard to the procedure or convenience of the Enlarged Meeting of the Committee are invited to transmit their suggestions to the Chairmen or Secretaries of the Council.

(j) Members desiring to convene special groups or to arrange meetings, not provided for on the programme, are requested to submit their suggestions in writing through the Conference office to the Steering Committee. This Committee will endeavour to arrange appropriate times for such meetings, and these arrangements shall be announced by the "Officer of the Day."

(k) Conference announcements will be made daily by the "Officer of the Day" to whom all announcements should be given, in writing.

(l) It is requested that all members should endeavour to be in their places by 8.45 each morning, so that all may take part in the opening act of worship and that there may be no disturbance or distraction from members arriving late.

RULES OF DEBATE

The following rules of debate are recommended for adoption:

(a) The mover of a resolution shall have a right of reply, but not the mover of an amendment. The reply must be limited to answering the arguments advanced against the motion.

(b) Any amendment which does not affect the substance of a resolution submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders may be proposed from the floor, but shall be presented in writing by the proposer either before or at the time the proposition is made, and shall be handed to the Chairman who shall have discretion to decide whether the amendment is admissible under the rule.

(c) When a resolution or amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the meeting.

(d) No member may speak more than once on one resolution or amendment to it without the consent of the meeting.

(e) No resolution on any other subject shall be submitted until the one under consideration is disposed of.

This may be done by withdrawal (Rule c), adoption or rejection, or by one of the following motions:

(1) Amendment of the resolution by varying its terms, omission or addition.

(i) Should an amendment be carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion, and thereon an amendment may be proposed.

(ii) No second amendment shall be submitted until the first is disposed of, though any speaker may give notice of his intention to propose a second amendment.

(2) Any of the following motions which are in order when any proposal is before the Council:

(i) "That the resolution (or resolution and amendment) be not put". When this motion is moved it shall be put by the Chairman without discussion. If it be carried, the resolution or amendment before the Council cannot be put. If it be not carried, the discussion may proceed.

(ii) "That the next business as ordered by the Committee be now taken".

(iii) "That the question be postponed either to a definite time, or to a time to be hereafter fixed".

(iv) "That the question be referred to a committee".

(f) A motion "That the vote be now taken" may be presented by any member, but no discussion shall be allowed thereon. If the motion should be carried by a majority of not less than two thirds of those voting, the Chairman shall forthwith call upon the member, if any, who may have the right of reply and immediately after he has spoken shall put the question.

(g) The resolution and amendment shall be read before being put to the vote. The vote on the amendment shall be taken first. No member shall speak after the Chairman has risen to put the question to the meeting until a vote has been taken.

Made and printed in England by
John Roberts Press Limited, London.

MINUTES

OF THE

AD INTERIM COMMITTEE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

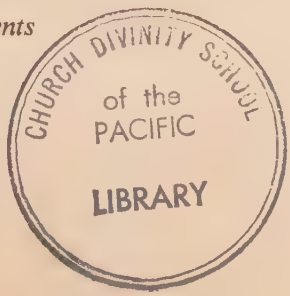
WAGNER COLLEGE

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

JULY 15th to 24th, 1954

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
LONDON: 2 EATON GATE, S.W.1. NEW YORK: 156 FIFTH AVENUE
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Price: One shilling or twenty cents



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MINUTES OF THE AD INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

The *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council met from July 15-24, at Wagner College, Staten Island, New York, USA.

First Session, Thursday, July 15, 7 *p.m. to* 8.30 *p.m.*

1. Opening devotions were led by the Chairman of the Council, Dr. John A. Mackay, who afterwards welcomed those who had come to take part in the meeting.

2. Attendance. The following list of officially appointed members, present at this meeting, was submitted by the General Secretary :

Dr. Farid Audeh
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo
Canon L. A. Dixon
Rev. R. A. Dudley
Prof. W. Freytag
Rev. Gwenyth Hubble
Rev. R. Kurtz
Dr. C. T. Leber
Dr. S. C. Leung
Rev. Jorgelina Lozada
Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff
Mrs. A. M. Sherman
Dr. Eugene L. Smith
Very Rev. A. Thakur Das
Dr. M. A. C. Warren

The Rev. W. J. Rumambi was prevented from attending.

The following Officers of the IMC were present :

Dr. J. A. Mackay, *Chairman*
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer
Dr. Helen Kim
Dr. Hendrik Kraemer
Dr. D. G. Moses
} *Vice-Chairmen*
Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor, *Treasurer*

Four Vice-Chairmen, the Rev. Rodolfo Anders, Dr. C. G. Baeta, Mrs. Ba Maung Chain and Dr. G. Garcia, were prevented from attending.

Secretaries and Other Staff

Dr. C. W. Ranson, *General Secretary*

Mr. E. J. Bingle
Dr. J. W. Decker
Rev. C. de Mestral
Dr. Norman Goodall
Rev. G. Hedenquist
Mr. O. R. Magill
Dr. R. B. Manikam
Rev. E. W. Nielsen
Miss M. Sinclair
Dr. G. M. Wysner

34477

The World Council of Churches was represented by the following:

Dr. Robert Bilheimer
Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert
Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs was represented by the following:

Rev. E. Philip Eastman
Dr. R. M. Fagley
Dr. O. F. Nolde

The following were appointed as Consultants to the meeting:

Rev. George Appleton
Rev. P. K. Dagadu
Dr. L. A. Gotwald
Dr. K. S. Latourette

The following were present by invitation as Visitors to the meeting:

Dr L. S. Albright
Dr. E. C. Bhatty
Rt. Rev. Philipose Mar Chrysostom
Miss A. L. Fransz
Mr. Suty Gunanukara
Dr. Michio Kozaki
Rev. Leck Taiyong
Rev. Domingo Velez

3. Rules Governing the Meeting. The Chairman declared that regularly appointed members of the *Ad Interim* Committee, the Vice-Chairmen and the Treasurer might speak and vote; that Consultants and representatives of the WCC and CCIA might speak but not vote; and that Visitors might speak in the meeting on indicating their wish and being invited by the Chairman.

4. Minute Secretary. Mr. E. J. Bingle was appointed Minute Secretary, with Miss F. M. Dearing as assistant.

5. Agenda. The agenda and daily programme were accepted, subject to any changes that might be made during the course of the meeting.

6. Minutes of the Enlarged Meeting and the Committee of the Council at Willingen, Germany, 1952. The Minutes of the above meetings, held from July 5-21, 1952, having been edited, printed and circulated, were tabled.

7. Decisions taken by Postal Vote. The General Secretary reported on the following decisions, taken by postal vote of members of the *Ad Interim* Committee:

(a) Admission of Canada as a constituent member of the IMC.
(b) Amendment to the IMC draft Constitution and By-laws.
(c) Emergency Inter-Church Aid—agreement with the Department of Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches.
(d) World Christian Books—provisional IMC sponsorship of the scheme, subject to review at the next ensuing meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

8. Appointment of Sub-Committees. The following Sub-Committees were appointed for the period of this meeting:

Finance Sub-Committee:
Dr. D. G. Moses, *Chairman*
Rev. G. Appleton
Canon L. A. Dixon
Dr. L. A. Gotwald
Dr. C. T. Leber
Rev. J. Lozada
Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff
Mr. L. J. MacGregor
Dr. J. W. Decker
Rev. C. de Mestral
Mr. O. R. Magill

Secretariat Sub-Committee:
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, *Chairman*
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo
Dr. W. Freytag
Dr. S. C. Leung
Dr. J. A. Mackay
Mrs. A. M. Sherman
Dr. E. L. Smith
Dr. C. W. Ranson

Nominations Sub-Committee:
Dr. Helen Kim, *Chairman*
Rev. G. Hubble
Rev. R. Kurtz
Dr. E. L. Smith
Very Rev. A. Thakur Das
Dr. O. F. Nolde
Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft
Mr. E. J. Bingle
Rev. G. Hedenquist
Dr. G. M. Wysner

Findings Sub-Committee:
Dr. H. Kraemer, *Chairman*
Dr. Farid Audeh
Rev. P. K. Dagadu
Rev. R. A. Dudley
Dr. K. S. Latourette
Dr. C. T. Leber
Dr. M. A. C. Warren
Dr. R. Bilheimer
Dr. S. McCrea Cavert
Dr. N. Goodall
Dr. R. B. Manikam
Rev. E. W. Nielsen
Miss M. Sinclair

9. Applications for Membership

(a) *Jamaica Christian Council*

Dr. J. W. Decker presented the application of the Jamaica Christian Council for membership.

It was proposed by Dr. A. Thakur Das, seconded by Dr. Farid Audeh, and unanimously RESOLVED

That the Jamaica Christian Council be admitted to membership in the IMC, and be represented by one member in the Assembly.

(b) *United Christian Council of Sierra Leone*

Dr. N. Goodall presented the application of the United Christian Council of Sierra Leone for membership.

It was proposed by the Rev. Robert Kurtz, seconded by Dr. Eugene L. Smith, and unanimously RESOLVED

That the United Christian Council of Sierra Leone be admitted to membership in the IMC, and be represented by one member in the Assembly.

10. All Pakistan Christian Council. Dr. N. Goodall and Dr. A. Thakur Das reported on the recent creation of the All Pakistan Christian Council which federates within its membership the West Pakistan Christian Council and the East Pakistan Christian Council. By this action the East Pakistan Christian Council severs its earlier relationship with the Christian Council of India and seeks membership in the IMC through the All Pakistan Christian Council. A Constitution for the new Council has been agreed between the Christian Councils of East and West Pakistan, which will retain their autonomy in respect of the greater part of their operations. The membership of the West Pakistan Christian Council in the IMC will also be through the All Pakistan Christian Council.

It was proposed by Dr. Farid Audeh, seconded by Dr. S. C. Leung, and unanimously RESOLVED

That Pakistan shall be represented in the IMC by the All Pakistan Christian Council, and shall be entitled to send two representatives to the Assembly, nominated by the East and West Pakistan Christian Councils respectively.

11. Caribbean Survey. Mr. E. J. Bingle reported on the developments since Willingen, and the survey he was to undertake from September to November, 1954.

Prof. G. Baez-Camargo regretted that the survey was not more extensive, taking in other areas which were recognized in South America as belonging to the Caribbean, but he hoped that this might be regarded as a first stage in a larger survey.

12. Greetings. The Committee agreed that the Chairman and General Secretary should send greetings to friends in different parts of the world, who had served the Council as officers or secretaries, and named the following:

Bishop J. C. Baker
Dr. J. Merle Davies
Miss B. D. Gibson
Dr. Conrad Hoffmann
Dr. John R. Mott
Dr. J. H. Oldham
Mrs. U. H. S. Snow
Miss D. H. Standley
Prof. B. G. M. Sundkler
Miss M. M. Underhill
Dr. A. L. Warnshuis
Prof. K. B. Westman
The Archbishop of York

A letter of remembrance was directed to be sent to Mrs. Wm. Paton.

13. In Memoriam. At the request of the Chairman, members adjourned to the conference chapel. They stood in silence as Dr. Mackay read the following commemoration, preceding it with the names of those who had departed from earthly fellowship with the IMC and its constituent Councils since the last meeting:

H. D. Appenzeller
Hugh Bousman
Sarah Chakko
Thomas Cochrane
James E. Endicott
Agatha Harrison
Karl Hartenstein
F. M. Potter
B. L. Rallia Ram
M. Theron Rankin
Eleanor Taylor
F. Torm
Otto von Harling

As we remember these, our brothers and sisters in Christ, who have gone from us, some of them in the full vigour and heyday of their years, others at the end of long and honoured service, we give thanks to God for them all. We thank Him for the inspiration of their example and the joy of their companionship, as, in the several fields to which they were called, they laboured with fidelity and devotion to bring men and women into the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Evening prayers followed, led by the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.

Friday, July 16, 1954. *Session* 8.45 *to* 12 *noon.*

Morning prayers were led by Dr. Norman Goodall.

14. Report of the General Secretary. The General Secretary presented his report on the tasks and duties of the IMC which had already been circulated to members. (See Appendix I.)

The Rev. P. K. Dagadu, Rev. R. A. Dudley, Rev. C. de Mestral, Dr. K. S. Latourette, Dr. S. C. Leung, Dr. J. W. Decker, Dr. N. Goodall, Bishop Greer, Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Very Rev. A. Thakur Das, Dr. Farid Audeh, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Canon L. A. Dixon, Rev. G. Appleton and Dr. G. M. Wysner spoke. Further discussion was called for and it was agreed that adjustments should be made in the programme to allow for this.

Session 4-5 *p.m.*

In the chair, the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, who opened the session with prayer.

15. Joint Committee of IMC and WCC. Dr. John A. Mackay, Chairman of the Joint Committtee, reported on the history and development of that Committee up to its meeting at Koenigstein (see Appendix II to these minutes for the report of the Koenigstein meeting). Dr. N. Goodall explained the reasons for the conclusions reached by Joint Committee, with particular reference to the appointment of a full-time secretariat, the enlargement of the Committee's functions and composition, and the proposed Africa Commission. Dr. Eugene L. Smith, who had been present at Koenigstein, spoke of the reasons which led the Committee to recommend the further development of " association " implicit in the establishment of a joint secretariat, rather than, at this stage, moving towards integration of the IMC and WCC. The following contributed to the discussion : Dr. C. T. Leber, Rev. R. A. Dudley, Rev. G. Hubble, Rev. R. Kurtz, Dr. F. Audeh, and Dr. Helen Kim. It was agreed that discussion should continue at a later session.

Session 7-9 *p.m.*

In the chair, Dr. John A. Mackay, who called upon the Rev. G. Appleton to lead in prayer.

16. The World Council of Churches and the Evanston Assembly

Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft spoke of the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, to take place at Evanston, Illinois, from August 15-31, 1954. Christian theologians and leaders in different parts of the world had been working on the assembly theme, *Christ, The Hope of The World,* for several years, and for no previous meeting of the World Council of Churches had such long and careful preparations been made. Not only those closely connected with the World Council were showing deep interest, but also groups which had hitherto stood apart from the ecumenical movement, particularly in the evangelical churches, many of which were sending observers. Laymen had also been drawn into the discussions, and one of the greatest manifestations of Christian lay witness to-day – the *Kirchentag* in Germany, held this year in Leipzig – had based its study on the Assembly theme. (Dr. W. Freytag, at Dr. Visser 't Hooft's suggestion, described the *Kirchentag* event this year, when from four to five hundred thousand people, mostly from the whole of the Eastern zone of Germany, had assembled in Leipzig, and given evidence of their solidarity with the rest of Christendom). The Assembly was to take place at one of the most critical periods of history, when trans-continental misunderstandings were most acute; and in a place which the events of the times also made difficult. But the American churches were conscious of the need for the Assembly to be international, as well as ecumenical; and at such a time as this, the theme of the Christian Hope was most relevant.

17. IMC Finance

Dr. J. W. Decker gave an introductory report on IMC finances. He pointed out that the ideal of IMC finance had been that the IMC should be supported by its member organizations, but for various reasons this had not proved practicable. There was a double task in budgeting: to meet the annual budget with its chronic deficiency and to finance projects outside the budget, including the cost of its statutory meetings, and special projects such as the survey of the training of the ministry in Africa. In the first twenty years of the IMC, Dr. Mott had played a unique role in financing the IMC, especially as regards its great meetings and its special projects. Since 1948 costs had risen owing to new appointments, the share in the CCIA and East Asia Secretariat, as well as the general rise in prices throughout the world. During this period, the proportionate giving of mission boards had declined from 99 per cent. in 1937 to 71 per cent. in 1953, though the absolute amount had increased. The budget had just been balanced in 1953, partly as a result of stringent economy, partly owing to special gifts from the boards and from private donors secured by Mr. Magill. From 1954 a new and more adequate scheme of giving on the part of the U.S. boards had been put into operation whose efficiency had not yet been fully tested. During the next triennium, 1955-57, the budget estimates had risen more than $25,000 above the Willingen figure and now stood at $148,370, which included a provision for statutory meetings and a grant of $15,000 for CCIA. This would require an increase in direct giving and also an increase of 30 per cent. in the contributions of the constituent organizations, both in the U.S.A. and outside.

The Rev. G. Appleton spoke appreciatively of the action of the NCCC/USA – Division of Foreign Missions, and the American Boards, in their support of the IMC. The report was received with special appreciation of the work of Dr. Decker and Mr. Orrin Magill.

(Note: Further questions relating to finance and the budget were remitted to the Finance Sub-Committee. See its report, item 50 of these minutes).

18. Inter-Mission Aid. Dr. Decker reported on Inter-Mission Aid in terms of the paper circulated. The Committee approved the recommendation in paragraph 3 of this document and passed the following resolution:

> The *Ad Interim* Committee RESOLVES to instruct the officers of the IMC that in case a balance is available in the Inter-Mission Aid Fund as at January 1, 1956, they are authorized to make further grants from the balance of the fund as they deem appropriate in the light of the situation then prevailing.

In speaking to this resolution Bishop Greer pointed to the wisdom of holding in reserve a sum which might be immediately accessible to meet some unforeseen emergency.

Dr. Freytag spoke with appreciation of the spiritual and material benefit which the Fund had brought to German missions.

Evening prayers were led by Prof. G. Baez-Camargo.

Saturday, July 17, 1954, *Session* 8.45 *to* 12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by Dr. S. C. Leung.
In the Chair, the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer.

19. Joint Committee of the IMC and WCC. Continuing yesterday's discussion (page 8) the following spoke on the general question of association with the World Council of Churches and the opening paragraphs of the Koenigstein statement of the Joint Committee: Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. D. G. Moses, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff, Dr. John A. Mackay, Dr. N. Goodall, Dr. C. T. Leber, Dr. R. B. Manikam, Rev. G. Appleton, Dr. H. Kraemer, Dr. S. C. Leung, Rev. R. A. Dudley and Dr. L. A. Gotwald.

The speakers represented differing points of view as to whether "association" should lead to complete integration and if so, by what means and how quickly it might be achieved. Some speakers favoured complete integration as the ultimate goal of "association." Others held that in view of possible cleavages which might develop within bodies at present co-operating with IMC and the attitudes of other groups which are in co-operation with some National Christian Councils not formally affiliated with IMC, any steps which would lead to complete integration would be unwise. There was general agreement with the statement on this question at the Koenigstein meeting, but it was felt that it needed more positive definition.

The matter was referred to the Findings Sub-Committee to draft a new statement for approval by the *Ad Interim* Committee, taking into account the various views expressed, and stating in a more positive way the purpose and terms of continuing association between the IMC and the WCC.

With regard to the proposed Constitution of the Joint Committee it was moved by the Rev. R. A. Dudley that the relevant paragraphs in the Joint Committee Report be laid on the table, and that the Findings Committee produce an early report on this question. After a statement from the Chair the motion was agreed to.

(Note: See minute 42 for adopted statement on WCC and IMC Relationships).

20. East Asia Secretary

Dr. R. B. Manikam presented a written report on his journeys, visitations and conferences since Willingen, and supplemented this by referring to the issues which confronted the churches of East Asia, in which region large sections of the people were in a social upheaval. With the exceptions of Afghanistan, the Asian region of the USSR, and a few small areas bordering on the Himalayas, the Church had been planted in every country, and while the Christian congregation frequently lived in a state of tension with its social, economic and political environment, it was able to produce, in spite of its many failings, leaders in movements of national liberation

and reform. The structure of family life was changing, and radio and the vernacular press were bringing about new ideas; but the three main issues which had to be faced were :

(a) The resurgence of non-Christian religions – which was not merely a return to old faiths, but often a restatement of them with new moral insights, some of them drawn from Christian concepts;

(b) the problem of unity in the church – made acute by the influx of non-co-operating sects who are unwilling to abide by any comity agreements. Pan-denominational activity also provided a dilemma, in that fellowship was fostered internationally to the detriment of unity at the national level;

(c) Communism, which, with its stand for social and economic justice, its opposition to colonialism and its support of racial equality, made an appeal which the churches failed to see clearly and which could only be met by a like passion for justice, and a deeper Christian life.

The younger churches needed to become to a much greater extent witnessing, missionary churches, and work should be attempted among the higher Islamic, Buddhist and Hindu groups.

Knowledge of the IMC and the WCC was widening, and the appeal of the WCC, with its offer of equal association with other churches, was strong. While the younger churches saw their wider ecumenical development in the fellowship of the WCC, they nevertheless continued to look to the IMC for guidance and help.

Dr. Manikam referred to the significance of the East Asia Secretaryship. For the past three years his functions had been pastoral and advisory. The time seemed to have come for a change in pattern to include administrative as well as pastoral relations with the Christian Councils in the area.

The report was received with warm appreciation.

21. Social Gathering. The meeting adjourned at noon. From 3.30 to 5 p.m. a social gathering took place at Wagner College, to which representatives of mission boards, the World Council of Churches and other co-operating organizations, as well as associates, advisers and old friends of the IMC had been invited. The hosts were the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC/USA and the IMC jointly, and about a hundred and fifty persons were present. Some of the guests remained, on invitation, to listen to the evening session.

Session 7.30-9 *p.m.*

The Chairman opened the session with prayer, and welcomed the guests. Among them was Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, a former Secretary of the IMC, who was called upon to speak. Dr. Warnshuis recalled his early experiences in China, when the Boxer Rising had virtually ended missionary work for the time being. He compared the situation with the present day and said that now, as then, our concern must be to prepare for the day when there will be new opportunities for Christian witness and the strengthening of the Church in China.

22. The Missionary Freedom of the Church

The purpose of this session was to consider and discuss missionary freedom in the light of the freedom to preach the Gospel, whether by a national in his own country or by a foreign missionary. The events in India, where in a number of cases visas for missionaries from non-Commonwealth countries had been refused, lent particular point to the discussion. Dr. Manikam surveyed the situation in East Asia, commenting on the constitutions of various countries and the liberty which these permitted or the limitations they imposed.

Opposition to Christianity had grown steadily. As national consciousness had developed, so the national religions – with their unifying influences – had strengthened. Arising out of unfortunate happenings in different parts of East Asia, notably the Karen revolt in Burma, the Naga Hills dispute in India and the Ambon revolt in Indonesia, Christian missionary activity was coming to be looked upon as a denationalizing influence. This had to be counteracted by emphasis on the supra-nationality of the Church and by giving to the word "missionary" its real connotation.

Dr. Bhatty followed, describing in more detail the present restrictions in India. While the Government was not unfriendly, it placed limits to the entry of missionaries and a definite prohibition on those wishing to work among students or the labouring class. Various anti-missionary organizations had been established in recent years and Christian work as a whole suffered from opposition, based on the fear of foreign control, on the anxiety that Christians might demand a separate state, and on the various accusations levelled at the missionary movement by a hostile press. Dr. Bhatty advised that mission property should be vested in the local church and that applications for visas should be made by the church in India rather than by the sending society. Greater control by Indians would do much to counter the criticism of western domination. Above all, the Church needed unity so that it could speak with one voice.

Miss Fransz spoke on the situation in Indonesia, Mr. Appleton on Burma, Dr. Audeh on the Middle East and Prof. Baez-Camargo on Latin America. Each of these areas had its peculiar difficulties for evangelistic work.

AGREED

That the Findings Sub-Committee be requested to prepare a statement, in consultation with the speakers, on the missionary freedom of the Church, for consideration and approval at a later session.

Evening prayers were led by the Rev. G. Appleton.

Sunday, July 18, 1954, 7.30 *p.m.*

A public service of worship took place in the Chapel at Wagner College, conducted by Dr. John A. Mackay. The preacher was the Rev. P. K. Dagadu. A collection was taken for the refugee work of the Department of Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches.

Monday, July 19, 1954, *Session* 8.45 *to* 12 *noon*

23. Report of the General Secretary. Bishop Greer referred to the previous discussion (see Minute 14). He summarized the General Secretary's

proposals and in order that business might proceed he moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. S. C. Leung and unanimously adopted:

> That this Commitee approves in general the proposals outlined in the General Secretary's Report, but defers final approval until the major tasks of the IMC have been considered by the Committee in accordance with the present Agenda. The Committee now refers all matters relating to the Secretariat to the Secretariat Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

It was agreed that, in accordance with the agenda which had already been adopted, discussions should continue on succeeding days on the main tasks outlined in the General Secretary's report under the headings:

(i) Missionary Research
(ii) Missionary Policy
(iii) Ecumenical Action
(iv) Interpretation and Support

24. Missionary Research. Dr. W. Freytag introduced the subject of IMC research, speaking of its nature and its relation to the task of mission. He emphasized that, with our limited resources, only those projects should be undertaken which served the whole Church, and cited the Younger Church Study as an example of what would meet the wider need. The fruits of IMC research should not, Dr. Freytag said, be regarded too narrowly as studies which immediately passed into the realm of action. From experience we had learned that studies of a generation ago, apparently neglected at the time, were influencing the thought and action of the present day.

In the discussion which followed, the following spoke: Dr. E. C. Bhatty, Dr. A. Thakur Das, Prof. H. Kraemer, Dr. Farid Audeh, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Rev. P. K. Dagadu, Dr. D. G. Moses and the Rev. R. A. Dudley. Instances were given of situations in which the attention of the IMC Research department would be welcome.

The Rev. E. W. Nielsen followed with a report on the work in which the Research department had been engaged since Willingen.

Dr. J. W. Decker spoke on the proposed appraisal of the Christian Enterprise in China (see Appendix III), and Dr. R. B. Manikam on the proposed Studies in the Life and Growth of the Younger Churches (see Appendix IV).

The following took part in the ensuing discussion: Bishop Greer, Dr. D. G. Moses, Prof. G. Baez-Camargo, Dr. E. C. Bhatty and Prof. H. Kraemer. Dr. N. Goodall pressed for clearer guidance from the Committee

on the continuing responsibilities of the Research department, within its limited resources, for the work in which it was already engaged, particularly the survey of theological education in Africa, out of which many questions had arisen not directly relating to institutional training.

After further discussion, the Committee gave general approval to the continuation of the present studies, so far as resources permitted, and to pursuing the China study, the study in the Life and Growth of the Younger Churches, and the pamphlet series. The matter was remitted to the Findings Sub-Committee to formulate a recommendation for later adoption. (See Minute 42, page 32).

Session 4-5 *p.m.*

The Chairman called upon Dr. E. L. Smith to lead in prayer.

25. Missionary Research. The Chairman welcomed Dr. H. H. Harms of the World Council Study department, who had joined the meeting.

Dr. C. W. Ranson outlined the proposal of the Joint Committee (since approved by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches) that the Research department of the IMC should be integrated, as the department of Missionary Studies, into the Division of Studies of the WCC, which would then become the Division of Studies of the IMC as well as of the WCC. Dr. Robert Bilheimer, in answer to a question on the publication of pamphlets and other material, stated that the department of Missionary Studies would have complete freedom of action, limited only so far as it required the backing of the Division of Studies. Other speakers were: The Rev. R. A. Dudley, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Rev. E. W. Nielsen, Dr. K. S. Latourette, Dr. D. G. Moses, Dr. W. Freytag, Dr. H. H. Harms, Dr. C. W. Ranson, Mrs. A. M. Sherman, Dr. J. W. Decker and the Rev. C. de Mestral.

It was moved by Dr. D. G. Moses, seconded by the Rev. R. Kurtz, and AGREED

(1) That the scheme of integration of the Research department into the Division of Studies of the World Council of Churches be approved in principle;

(2) That a special sub-committee, consisting of Dr. W. Freytag, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Dr. D. G. Moses, Rev. E. W. Nielsen and Dr. R. Bilheimer, be asked to study the various documents, including the WCC Work Book for the Evanston Assembly, and bring in a recommendation for a reformulation from the side of the IMC of the section dealing with the scheme for integration.

Session 7-9 p.m.

The Chairman called upon the Rev. R. A. Dudley to lead in prayer.

26. World Christian Books. The Rev. A. D. and Mrs. Moore of the Committee for World Literacy and Christian Literature of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC/USA, present by invitation to take part in the discussion, were welcomed by the Chairman.

Dr. Wysner submitted the report on the World Christian Books project, which had been circulated, and added that the Canadian Boards, through their Department of Missions, were also contributing to the administrative costs of the scheme, along with the Christian Literature Council of the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the Committee for World Literacy and Christian Literature of the DFM.

Mr. Appleton expressed appreciation to the *Ad Interim* Committee for giving initial sponsorship to the scheme, which he hoped would continue. He showed proof copies of the first two books which would be published in Gt. Britain in October, 1954: *The Christians' God* by Bishop Stephen Neill, and *Christian Giving* by the late Bishop Azariah. It was expected that at regular intervals of three months a further two books would be published. Bishop Neill was serving as general editor under the direction of the Executive Committee. The aim was to have these books translated into the vernaculars, as soon as possible, by people who would adapt them to the environment and circumstances in which the books would be read. Eventually subsidies would be needed for publication in other languages, and Mr. Appleton hoped that the IMC would assist with financial grants.

Mr. Moore referred to the support which might be expected from the American Boards. Prof. Baez-Camargo, a member of the Editorial Advisory Panel, stated that plans had already been made for the first two books to be used by the Committee on Christian Literature for Latin America. He hoped, as the scheme developed, that all members of the Advisory Panel would be drawn into consultation before the manuscripts were distributed. He also pleaded for a justification of the title of the books; for a "digest" of the best thought on the particular subject to which the title was devoted; for steps to be taken to avoid publishing what, in part, had been covered by other books; and for thought to be given to the reproduction, in the series, of more expensive books. Both he and Mr. Moore emphasized the need to gauge quickly the reactions of the people who actually read the books. Dr. D. G. Moses urged that National Christian Councils should be asked to regard it as their responsibility to prepare for the immediate translation and adaptation of the books.

AGREED

(1) That the International Missionary Council continue to sponsor the scheme for the production of *World Christian Books.*

(2) That the following Executive Committee be appointed :

Professor C. E. Raven, *Chairman*
The Rev. George Appleton
Mr. E. J. Bingle
The Rev. C. de Mestral
Dr. Norman Goodall
The Rev. A. D. Moore

and that the Christian Literature Council in Gt. Britain be empowered to name an additional member, as need may arise.

(3) That the following be asked to continue to serve on the Editorial Advisory Panel:

Prof. G. Baez-Camargo (Mexico)
The Rev. H. Dehqani-Tafti (Iran)
Dr. Paul D. Devanandan (India)
The Rev. N. Ebisawa (Japan)
The Rev. C. W. Forman (USA)
The Rev. B. T. Guansing (Philippines)
The Rev. J. Tjega (West Africa)

and, subject to his approval,

Prof. B. G. M. Sundkler (Sweden)

On questions from Dr. F. Audeh and Dr. S. C. Leung, it was pointed out that people other than those above named could be consulted in the different regions, and that Secretaries of Christian Literature Councils would receive the first mailing of the books.

27. International Review of Missions. Mr. E. J. Bingle, Editor of the *International Review of Missions,* submitted his report which had been circulated. He paid tribute to the work of Miss M. Sinclair, the Associate Editor, especially in the preparation of the annual survey. Mr. Bingle referred to the increased circulation of the journal, and ways by which the Boards could help to increase it still further; and to the articles which, he said, should not only deal with the main interests and concerns of the IMC and its constituent councils, but should provide a place for comment on Roman Catholic and Orthodox missions, and seek to meet the minds, and possibly to help, the large body of people, not in formal association with us, who are doing magnificent missionary work across the world. The format of the journal, the value of news items and editorial comment, as

well as the bibliography and book reviews were touched upon. Dr. J. A. Mackay, Miss M. Sinclair, Rev. Gwenyth Hubble, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Dr. E. L. Smith and Prof. H. Kraemer spoke, and a case was made for the inclusion of commentaries and certain news items, including reports on secretarial travel. Dr. E. L. Smith hoped that serious consideration would be given to an improvement of the format.

The report was received with an expression of appreciation to the Editors.

28. Report of the Editorial Secretary. Mr. E. J. Bingle, as Editorial Secretary, submitted his report on the publications that had been handled since Willingen, which included *The Missionary Obligation of the Church*, the *World Christian Handbook*, the reports on the African theological surveys, IMC Research pamphlets and the Secretariat Report for 1953. The Rev. A. D. Moore hoped that future editions of the *World Christian Handbook* could include literacy statistics, which would be of value to the Bible Societies.

The report was received with appreciation to the IMC staff for their initiative in launching the Research Pamphlet series.

29. Committee on Christian Literature in Africa. The Rev. C. de Mestral submitted his report, which had been circulated. He spoke of his journeys to various parts of the African continent, and stressed the need for Christian periodicals and magazines, for the greater use of African authors and for closer co-operation between the Christian Councils in their literature programmes.

The report was received with appreciation and thanks to Mr. de Mestral.

30. Ecumenical Missionary Prayer Book. Dr. C. W. Ranson referred to the recommendation of Group IV at the enlarged Meeting at Willingen, that an Ecumenical Missionary Prayer Handbook should be prepared, and stated that, at the instigation of the IMC, the Rev. George Appleton of the Conference of British Missionary Societies had prepared such a book, which would be published next November under the title *In His Name – Prayers for the Church and the World*. The publication price in Gt. Britain would be 8s. 6d. and there would probably be an American edition.

31. Constitution and By-laws. Dr. J. W. Decker recalled that, by a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Committee at Willingen in 1952, the *Ad Interim* Committee was to issue a call to the first meeting of the IMC Assembly (as provided for in the new Constitution), and, in accordance with the requirements of that Constitution, when the first session of the Assembly was called to order, the new Constitution and By-laws would come into effect.

AGREED

That the following amendments be made to the draft By-laws, and that these be referred to the IMC constituent councils for their approval or objection by a given date, after which, if no objections are received, the Constitution and By-laws as amended shall be the Constitution and By-laws of the IMC, and shall come into effect at the first session of the Assembly of the Council.

Amendments

(1) That Article I, Section 1 of the new By-laws of the IMC shall provide for:

(a) Pakistan to be represented in the IMC by the All Pakistan Christian Council, with two representatives in the Assembly. (See Minute 10).

(b) The membership of the Jamaica Christian Council in the IMC, with one representative in the Assembly.

(c) The membership of the Christian Council of Sierra Leone in the IMC, with one representative in the Assembly.

(This will bring the total membership in the Assembly to 77 persons).

(2) Article IV of the By-laws to be amended as follows:

1. All officers, in the absence of specific provisions to the contrary, shall serve from their appointment through the next following meeting of the Assembly, at which meeting their successors shall be elected.
2. All officers are eligible for re-election.
3. The Vice-Chairmen of the Council shall be eight in number, of whom at least two shall be women. In making these appointments the principle of rotation between the various regions of the constituency of the Council shall be employed.
4. When the Vice-Chairmen are elected by the Assembly, two of them shall be elected by that body to act as Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Committee.
5. The officers of the Assembly and of the Administrative Committee shall be members *ex officio* of those bodies, but salaried officers shall be without vote.

(3) Article VII, Section 2 of the By-laws:
Replacement of the word "four" by the word "six."

(NOTE: This governs IMC representation on the Joint Committee of the IMC and WCC).

(The Constitution and By-laws, as amended, appear in Appendix V to these Minutes).

Evening prayers were led by the Rev. Jorgelina Lozada.

Tuesday, July 20, 1954, *Session* 8.45-12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by the Very Rev. A. Thakur Das.

32. Missionary Policy

Dr. M. A. C. Warren introduced the subject of missionary policy. He commenced by stating that while we were called upon to re-evaluate both the International

Missionary Council and the mission boards, there was a danger in the present-day tendency to assume that the latest idea was necessarily the "last word." The old machinery might be used to carry out new policies. He spoke of the need to re-mint the separate words which comprised the title of the International Missionary Council, recalling that Dr. Manikam had spoken of the day that might come when only Asians would be tolerated as missionaries in India, and that Dr. Audeh had said that in the Middle East they required not so much evangelists for Muslims as people to train the local Christians in evangelism. The word missionary had to be seen in its original connotation. There was a dangerous half-truth in the idea of the church being rooted in the soil; it could only be rooted in Christ.

Dr. Warren spoke of regional secretaryships as being more significant of the international character of the Council than a meeting which drew together people from different parts of the world. He instanced cases of interchange of personnel between Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and commented on the proposed sponsoring of international teams, working under the direction of National Christian Councils. Here the acceptance of a common standard of living was a prerequisite as a basis of fellowship, but before this could be done fact-finding studies were urgently needed regarding standards of living and relative financial resources.

Dr. Warren stated that the heart of the missionary movement had always been personal service, and those congregations in the West which had seen missionary service in that light had been the most spiritually alert to the missionary situation in their own neighbourhood. It followed that the missionary element in the local church was the most vital one, and the cessation of personal service would have a devastating effect on the spiritual life of the church in the West.

The need to draw a distinction between mission boards in America and those in Europe was stressed. Performance fell short of intention because, as a result of financial stringency, the European boards had no margin of manoeuvre. He believed whole-heartedly in the building up of the local Christian Councils by more support from mission boards, but there were other new demands, not the least being the development of world confessional bodies which introduced new problems of finance, conferences and travel.

Among the speakers who took part in the discussion

Dr. E. C. Bhatty felt that the Church in India had depended too long on foreign help and that independence, which would allow it to fulfil its own commission, was an early necessity. It would be better, he said, if funds sent to help the church could be channelled through an ecumenical body and if there could be a two-way exchange of workers in the church.

Dr. S. C. Leung of Hong Kong, thought that resources should be made available for Asians to go to other Asian countries.

Dr. Helen Kim, of Korea, spoke of unprecedented opportunities for evangelism in Korea, where teams of missionaries working with the church were greatly needed. Money given in the right spirit was no menace.

Dr. Michio Kozaki, of Japan, said that the right policy was to raise money locally for the support of the church in that country, though much of this had to be spent on rehabilitation and the church was financially weak. He mentioned the difficulties arising from support of the church by an occupying power, and from the large variety of denominations, half of which were outside the National Christian Council.

The Rev. Leck Taiyong, of Thailand, said that the door was open to missionaries who would work with the church in Thailand. Leadership training and financial help were still necessary.

Dr. Farid Audeh, of the Lebanon, said that as long as the great commission stood, missionaries would be needed in the Near East, but they should be used to train national Christian leaders in evangelistic work, and thus close the harmful gap between church and mission, which gave the impression that the church's task was confined to pastoral service. More opportunities were needed for meetings between leaders in the different countries of the Near East and the appointment of a regional secretary would be warmly welcomed. Money given for missionary work was God's money and should be a blessing to the giver and the receiver.

Miss A. L. Fransz, of Indonesia, said that after the isolation caused by the war the church had recognized both its evangelistic task and its oneness, and at the same time its need for overseas help. She welcomed the idea of Asian missionaries supported by western societies.

The Rev. P. K. Dagadu, of the Gold Coast, spoke of the need for closer identity of missionaries with the church, and the sharing of administrative responsibility with nationals. The vesting of mission property in the local church, identification with the people (particularly to avoid any suggestion that missionary policy is aligned with colonial policy), and a co-operative spirit, subordinating denominational interests, would help the situation. Mr. Dagadu mentioned the example of a sacrificial spirit on the part of the missionaries, and the effect this had on recruitment to the ministry, when educated people were tempted to earn higher incomes outside the church. The day must be hastened when men can be trained in Africa to bring constructive thinking to bear on the faith and worship of the larger Church.

Other speakers were: The Rev. R. A. Dudley, Dr. C. T. Leber, Dr. E. L. Smith, Dr. C. W. Ranson, Dr. K. S. Latourette, Dr. J. W. Decker, Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer, Dr. W. Freytag, Dr. D. G. Moses, Dr. N. Goodall, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. L. A. Gotwald and Dr. J. A. Mackay.

AGREED

To remit the matter to the Findings Sub-Committee, together with Dr. Manikam, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. D. G. Moses, Dr. H. Kim, Dr. E. L. Smith and Dr. J. W. Decker, to bring in a report and recommendations at a later session.

Session 4-5 *p.m.*

Dr. E. C. Bhatty was called upon to lead in prayer.

33. China. Dr. W. Freytag communicated to the meeting a proposal of the German Evangelical Missionary Council, which is described in greater detail in an article by Dr. W. Seufert in the July, 1954, number of the *International Review of Missions*, under the title " The End of Missionary Work in China? "

A discussion took place in which the following joined: Dr. E. L. Smith, Dr. S. C. Leung, Rev. R. Kurtz, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Rev. G. Hubble, Dr. J. W. Decker, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Miss A. L. Fransz, Dr. J. A. Mackay, Dr. Hendrik Kraemer and the Rev. G. Appleton.

The Rev. D. J. du Plessis, of the Far East Broadcasting Corporation, present by invitation, was welcomed by the Chairman and spoke of the opportunities for spreading the Christian message by radio.

The *Ad Interim* Committee received the communication of the German Missionary Council with interest, and after discussion remitted it to Dr. J. W. Decker, Dr. W. Freytag and Dr. E. L. Smith, to consider and bring back a recommendation.

At a subsequent session, on the recommendation of this sub-committee, it was

AGREED

That the *Ad Interim* Committee desires to see this proposal explored further. To this end it requests the officers to take occasion to consult with concerned persons and organizations during the coming summer.

(NOTE: Preliminary steps were taken with a view to arranging a consultation during August).

34. The Missionary Freedom of the Church. Dr. Kraemer presented the first draft of a statement which, after discussion and slight amendment, was accepted in principle and referred back to the Findings Committee for further consideration.

Session 7-9 p.m.

In the chair, Dr. D. G. Moses.

Dr. L. S. Albright was called upon to lead in prayer.

35. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Dr. Nolde spoke of the work of the Commission which was described in greater detail in its annual report and certain other documents already circulated to members. The main problems engaging the attention of the Commission continued to be the issues of war and peace, human rights and religious liberty. It had been possible, on various occasions and in different parts of the world, for the Commission to protest, to reconcile or to register the views of the churches. In the realm of human rights the Commission continued to try to win acceptance for the highest possible international standard and then, at the invitation of and in co-operation with the national church agencies, to seek to bring national legislation and practice into conformity with that standard. From time to time cases of violation of religious liberty were brought to the attention of the Commission, which had not resources adequate to deal with them all, but which, as far as possible, gave general advice and if necessary

offered its services in intervention. Reference was made to other activities; for example, representation to governments in regard to the still intractable problem of refugees, and contact with the United Nations and related agencies.

Dr. Richard Fagley, in answer to a question from Dr. L. A. Gotwald, reported on continuing investigations in regard to the situation in Colombia. Other speakers were Dr. R. B. Manikam, Dr. Farid Audeh and Dr. M. A. C. Warren. Warm appreciation of the work of the CCIA was expressed.

Dr. Nolde then submitted certain resolutions requiring the authority of the *Ad Interim* Committee:

1. *Members of the CCIA*

AGREED

That the officers of the IMC be authorized to act on behalf of the IMC in regard to the appointment of the Commissioners of the CCIA to be nominated by the CCIA Executive Committee, in accordance with the CCIA Regulations.

2. *Officers of the CCIA*

AGREED

That the officers of the IMC be authorized to act on behalf of the IMC in regard to the officers of the CCIA to be named by the Commission for the next triennium.

3. *WCC Assembly Committee on CCIA*

AGREED

That the officers of the IMC be authorized to name, in consultation with officers of the WCC, such representatives as it may be deemed expedient to appoint, to meet with the WCC Assembly Committee on the future policy and programme of the CCIA, and that these representatives be empowered to speak for the IMC on agreed recommendations for the future policy and programme of the CCIA which fall within the general framework of the approved Aims of the CCIA.

4. *International Control of Atomic Weapons*

AGREED

That the CCIA be asked to give consideration to the resolution of the NCC of Japan concerning the international control of atomic weapons, and to take such action as is deemed necessary and expedient to further the effective control and peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Evening prayers were led by Dr. L. A. Gotwald.

Wednesday, July 21, 1954, *Session* 8.45-12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by Dr. W. Freytag.

36. Ecumenical Action: Service to National Organizations

Prof. Baez-Camargo opened by emphasizing the conciliar nature of the IMC and the need for stimulating the national councils to a sense of their missionary obligation. Areas of particular weakness were ineffective participation of churches, especially as regards financial support, in the national councils; the failure to win groups at present not affiliated; and lack of appreciation of the need of the church for international co-operation. Help should be given to overcome these short-comings and, by a process of education, to awaken the national councils to their responsibility for evangelization within their regions. Assistance was needed in the developing of missionary policy and an effective programme, in sponsoring conferences of executive secretaries, and in discovering unevangelized areas. Prof. Baez-Camargo felt that national councils should be encouraged to share in the research work of the IMC.

Other speakers were: Bishop Greer, Rev. R. Kurtz, Dr. N. Goodall, Rev. R. A. Dudley, Dr. C. W. Ranson, Dr. A. Thakur Das, Dr. D. G. Moses, Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff, Rev. J. Lozada, Rev. P. K. Dagadu, Dr. E. C. Bhatty, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Dr. Farid Audeh, Dr. G. M. Wysner, Dr. E. L. Smith, Dr. R. B. Manikam and Dr. J. W. Decker. Certain suggestions were made, which included the collection and sharing of information regarding the structure and activities of national councils, and methods by which churches and missions on the field could be made aware of their responsibilities to the national councils. The need for regional secretaries was emphasized.

AGREED

To refer these matters to the Findings Sub-Committee to bring in recommendations at a later session.

37. Ecumenical Action: Practical Tasks. Dr. Moses referred to projects at present undertaken by the IMC. These were dealt with by the responsible Secretaries, as follows:

(a) *Christian Home and Family Life*

Dr. G. M. Wysner referred to the report already circulated, and to the arrangements for the Philippines Conference on Christian Home and Family Life to take place in November, 1954. Dr. Highbaugh's services had been greatly appreciated in the areas in which she had worked during the last two years, and the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church USA had offered her continued service over the next few years. Her next field would be Korea, and more requests for her services had been received than could be accepted.

AGREED

To receive the report with warm appreciation of Dr. Irma Highbaugh's

work, and with gratitude to the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church USA for its co-operation.

(b) *Carnahan Literature Fund*

Dr. G. M. Wysner referred to the use to which allocations from this fund could be put; namely: (i) special enquiries, visits and counselling in the field of literature in various parts of the world; (ii) the production of specialized literature that will serve as a stimulus for IMC committees and their work. Drawings on the fund had been limited, but this had been a deliberate policy designed to preserve it for larger projects in view.

(c) *Exchange of Christian Personnel*

Dr. N. Goodall reported on action taken in England resulting from the response of a Trust to which an appeal had been made. The Trust had undertaken to put aside £5,000 from which, over the next five years, grants could be drawn to send theological teachers from Great Britain as visiting professors to colleges in the lands of the younger churches. One such professor was now in Bangalore, South India. The same Trust was providing bursaries to enable persons from the younger churches to profit by a period in Great Britain. Four people had already received small grants from this fund to supplement those provided by their own churches, and were in Great Britain.

From other sources the IMC had drawn supplementary grants to enable journeys to be made by Dr. G. P. Charles, of Burma, to other countries in Asia, and by the Rev. Basil Jackson, of Ceylon, to Burma and Thailand.

AGREED

(1) to record appreciation of the generous gift of the Trust above referred to;

(2) that this scheme should be developed on a wider basis and that advice should be sought as to where and how to obtain the necessary financial support;

(3) that suggestions from national councils regarding possible beneficiaries under the fund would be welcome, subject to the limitations of finance being understood.

(Bishop Greer drew attention to the Paton Fund, and the Rev. E. P. Eastman to UNESCO grants, from which help might be obtained.)

Session 4-5 p.m.

The Rev. R. Kurtz was called upon to lead in prayer.

38. Ecumenical Action: New Developments. The Rev. R. A. Dudley listed the following possible lines of development: (a) broadening the base of ecumenical co-operation; (b) internationalization of the missionary force;

(c) preparation of non-professional missionaries; (d) centres for the study of non-Christian religions; (e) support of the missionary enterprise, by way of finance and personnel, detached from the denominational emphasis; (f) ecumenical teams.

Dr. Leber reported upon a proposal of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church USA, to initiate consultations with a view to constituting regional committees on ecumenical mission. He stated that his Board was prepared to co-operate with the IMC and with Boards, and to contribute personnel and funds for the development of such a project.

Matters arising from these statements, together with a document prepared on the internationalization of the missionary force, submitted by Prof. Baez-Camargo, were referred to the Findings Sub-Committee to bring in a report and recommendations at a later session.

Session 7-9 p.m.

Dr. Manikam was called to lead in prayer. He did so, returning thanks for the cessation of war in Indo-China, and praying that the churches there might be a reconciling influence in the days ahead.

39. Ecumenical Action: Africa (South of the Sahara). Dr. George Carpenter, Secretary of the Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions, NCCC/USA, and Mademoiselle Madeleine Barot of the WCC Commission on Life and Work of Women in the Church, present by invitation for this session, were welcomed by the Chairman.

Dr. Norman Goodall drew attention to the recommendation of the Joint Committee at Koenigstein, concerning Africa. (See Appendix II). He also referred to notes prepared for the guidance of the Committee and to a paper by Dr. George Carpenter, entitled *Contemporary Christian Concerns in Africa,* both of which had been circulated. There had been an acknowledgment on the part of the Joint Committee that initiative in this matter properly belonged to the IMC. In view of the many issues it was necessary to discover what must be attempted. Dr. Goodall listed five major tasks in Africa to which the IMC was already committed:

(i) Fostering and strengthening Christian Councils.
(ii) African Marriage Survey, and its follow-up.
(iii) Survey of the Training of the Ministry, and its follow-up.
(iv) Studies of specific church situations in Africa.
(v) Development of contacts with the Federal Missions Council of the Dutch Reformed Church and the Christian Council of South Africa, with special reference to the racial problem and relationships between the churches in South Africa.

With regard to the plan suggested by the Joint Committee, Dr. Goodall was not convinced that an international commission could be launched and sustained with the limited resources available, but he felt that responsibility should be located with one IMC Secretary, giving his full attention to this work in consultation with a body

of advisers on African affairs. This would involve co-ordination and general direction of the tasks to which the IMC is already committed, and in addition responsibility for deciding which of the many demands made from time to time should have priority. Dr. Goodall listed the following as urgent immediate concerns:

(i) The problem of recruiting for the ministry.
(ii) The "separatist" churches.
(iii) The African Christian and political responsibility.
(iv) Church and State in Africa, with special reference to the related but different question of relations between Missions and Governments.
(v) Christian policy in relation to Islam.
(vi) The future of Christian education in Africa.

Our primary concern, he said, must be with the Church in Africa – its prophetic capacity, its unity, its integrity, its mission and its competence to discharge it. It was in relation to those things that our uneasiness was most serious and deep. Without any kind of superior criticism of the people carrying the task, had we not to confess that despite so much that was good, noble and authentically Christian in Africa, the churches and missions as a whole did not seem to be matched with the largeness and urgency of the African crisis? Did this simply bring us back to the position in which the whole Church stands to-day in relation to its mission to the whole world – a dilemma through which there is no short cut? Or could we humbly venture to say that the African aspect of the total situation presented us with a challenge that could be particularized and handled in the manner suggested? He asked the Committee to consider the proposals in this light.

Mademoiselle Barot then reported on her visit to West Africa, mainly in French territories, and the conditions she found there which urgently called for more specialized work among women.

Dr. Carpenter referred to the various aspects of the church's life in Africa, and mentioned the following which called for investigation:

(a) The necessity to develop an African Church and to accelerate transference of leadership, control and responsibility to Africans.
(b) The need to develop work in the cities.
(c) Leadership training.
(d) The stimulation of self-appraisal on the part of the church and an awareness at all levels of the changing situations.

The Rev. P. K. Dagadu spoke appreciatively of the discussion and hoped that any studies undertaken would include that of the faith in relation to African thought and life, and the Roman Catholic attitude to Protestant churches in Africa. He also spoke of the need to bring Christian Council leaders together to discuss common problems, and of the value of a visiting commission.

The draft resolutions were then submitted, on which the following spoke: Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, Dr. C. W. Ranson, Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Dr. M. A. C. Warren, Dr. J. W. Decker, Dr. D. G. Moses, Dr. J. A. Mackay, Dr. K. S. Latourette, Dr. H. Kraemer, Dr. G. Carpenter, Dr. C. T. Leber, Rev. G. Hubble, Dr. F. Audeh, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. E. L. Smith and the Rev. C. de Mestral.

AGREED

To adopt the draft resolutions, amended as follows, and to remit No.

6 and No. 7 to the Secretariat Sub-Committee for their consideration and for specific recommendations:

1. The *Ad Interim* Committee declares its conviction that, in the use of its resources in the years immediately ahead, the IMC should give the highest possible priority to the needs of churches and missions in Africa (south of the Sahara). Amidst the great differences which characterize the territories in Africa, there are common problems, tasks and opportunities which urgently call for fresh ecumenical study and action.
2. The *Ad Interim* Committee regards it as of first importance that a new approach should be made to all Christian Councils in Africa, with a view to working out ways in which the IMC may help them in the furtherance of their task within its ecumenical setting.
3. The *Ad Interim* Committee urges that in the continuance of the Africa studies already agreed upon (see resolutions on IMC Research) there should be maximum co-ordination with undertakings in Africa sponsored by the IMC, the WCC, their associated agencies and other organizations.
4. That ways and means should be sought, in consultation with Christian Councils in Africa, with other constituent members of the IMC, and with the WCC, of initiating fresh study and action in regard to such matters as the following:
   (i) The problem of recruiting for the ministry.
   (ii) The " separatist " churches.
   (iii) The African Christian and political responsibility.
   (iv) Church and State in Africa, with special reference to the related but different question of relations between Missions and Governments.

   It is understood that whatever initiative the IMC may be able to take in these studies and actions, their achievement will depend on the delegation to other agencies of continuing responsibility. It is also understood that the IMC will continue to participate with the WCC in the study of other African problems, such as the Church amidst racial tensions and economic injustice.
5. That the results of current investigations into the position and spread of Islam in Africa (e.g. the Rev. J. S. Trimingham's surveys) should be brought to the attention of all Christian Councils in countries in which the question of the Christian approach to Islam is of special relevance.

6. That, while it is recognized that various aspects of the IMC's responsibilities towards Africa involve all the Council's secretaries, the *Ad Interim* Committee advises that responsibility for the co-ordination of these activities, with such general direction as is required, shall receive the whole-time attention of at least one secretary of the Council, who shall be expected to make frequent visits to Africa for the investigation and discussion of particular situations. The secretary will be required to report to the Joint Committee as well as to IMC committees, from time to time, on significant developments in Africa.
7. That the possibility of furthering the main purpose behind these resolutions through the establishment of a regional secretaryship of the IMC/WCC located in Africa, shall be under constant exploration with a view to action as soon as agreed plans are achieved and resources secured.
8. That for the better co-ordination and discharge of the above responsibilities and as an alternative to the recommendation of the Joint Committee there shall be appointed a panel of advisers (preferably ten in number) on African affairs, who will be special consultants of the IMC/WCC, and with whom the IMC Africa Secretary will maintain regular contact.
9. That in pursuing certain of the above undertakings, opportunities should be sought for the holding of consultations and conferences in Africa in which Africans from different areas can meet one another.
10. That the above resolutions be referred to the Joint Committee for information and with the request for guidance and assistance in implementing them.

Evening prayers were led by Dr. Farid Audeh.

Thursday, July 22, 1954, *Session* 8.45-12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by the Rev. Gwenyth Hubble.

40. Interpretation and Support

Dr. L. A. Gotwald introduced this subject and was followed by Mr. O. R. Magill, who described his work of interpretation and appeal for funds in what he called a highly competitive field. His area had been confined to the United States and Canada, and he had set about a personalized education programme covering the major cities of these countries. A North American Advisory Committee, with members drawn from widespread areas, met at intervals and received regular bulletins concerning the work of the IMC. A scheme for IMC World Associates had also been started, and it was hoped that this would be widened by the inclusion of donors of amounts as low as $5 a year.

A discussion followed, in which reference was made to the IMC's contribution to the CCIA. The inclusion of this item in the general budget rather than as a separate project was defended by Dr. J. W. Decker and other speakers, who were deeply appreciative of the Commission's work and of the fact that no charge was made for the outstanding services of Dr. O. F. Nolde. It was felt by Dr. E. L. Smith that an appeal for specific support, within the budget, for CCIA and the East Asia Secretariat might meet with success. The question of approach to Trusts was raised, and Bishop Greer hoped that some of the large business concerns would not be overlooked. He felt that not only the whole secretariat, but also the voluntary officers should be concerned in the task of interpretation and support. Dr. M. A. C. Warren described the situation of the British and European boards. In the case of his own society, support which – as recently as ten years ago – had come from donors of large gifts, now came almost entirely from givers of small amounts. The number of donors was greater and the position therefore healthier, but an entirely different promotional approach was necessary. He mentioned the value of advertising in law journals. Dr. Warren also felt compelled to say, in relation to the increased budget of the IMC, that provided the younger churches to which his society sent personnel and money were prepared to sacrifice a percentage of that support, the contribution to the IMC could be increased. Various speakers from the younger churches referred to the circumstances of their own councils. Dr. D. G. Moses mentioned the regular church collections in India for co-operative projects and the fact that many people were giving as much as seven per cent. of their incomes for church work. Nevertheless, the church remained poor because the country was poor. Dr. Farid Audeh felt that descriptive pamphlets, translated into appropriate languages, would help to interpret the IMC in the different regions, and he believed that most of the Councils in the younger church areas could increase their contributions. Other speakers were: The Rev. R. A. Dudley, Dr. C. W. Ranson, Dr. N. Goodall, Dr. S. McCrea Cavert, Dr. S. C. Leung, Rev. C. de Mestral, Rev. G. Appleton, Prof. Baez-Camargo, Dr. A. Thakur Das, and Dr. J. A. Mackay.

The matter was referred to the Findings Sub-Committee in order that recommendations could be brought to a later session.

41. Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief. Dr. Elfan Rees, of the World Council of Churches, who attended this session by invitation, was welcomed by the Chairman.

Dr. Rees referred to the report, which had been circulated, on developments in relation to emergency inter-church aid and relief outside Europe, prepared by Dr. Robert Mackie, Director of the Inter-Church Aid Department of the World Council of Churches. This report traced the development leading to the agreement between the WCC and IMC, by which the department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees undertook responsibility for co-ordinating efforts for emergency inter-church aid and relief outside Europe on behalf of both bodies. (For plan of co-operation, see Appendix VI.) The report also gave an indication of the relationships which the department had with certain areas and the services which it was at present seeking to perform. These covered projects in the Near East, Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Kenya and Latin America, upon each of which Dr. Rees gave a short oral report. He also spoke of the satisfaction which the appoint-

ment of Dr. van Beyma, as Secretary responsible for the development of this work, gave to the department.

The Chairman expressed the Committee's deep appreciation of the report and of the work of the department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, as well as thanks to Dr. Elfan Rees for his presentation.

The *Ad Interim* Committee adjourned at 12 noon. The Sub-Committees met at the times normally reserved for plenary sessions during the afternoon and evening.

Evening prayers were led by the Rt. Rev. Philipose Mar Chrysostom.

Friday, July 23, 1954, *Session* 8.45 *to* 12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by Dr. C. T. Leber.

The General Secretary read a letter from Pastor Kyung Chik Han of Korea, regretting his inability to be present.

42. Reports of the Findings Sub-Committee

(1) *WCC and IMC Relationships*

Dr. Hendrik Kraemer, Chairman of the Findings Sub-Committee, submitted a statement on the World Council of Churches and International Missionary Council relationships which, after amendment, was adopted in the following terms:

The *Ad Interim* Committee receives the Statement of the Joint Committee and accepts the Committee's brief description of the present state of opinion regarding the future organizational relationship of the WCC and IMC. The *Ad Interim* Committee would, however, express its own sense of the necessity to press on to the discovery of further ways and means by which " the inseparable oneness of mission and unity " may be more convincingly demonstrated in the life of the WCC and IMC.

The *Ad Interim* Committee accordingly recommends that the two bodies continue to think and work together in such a way as to give an ever closer and more dynamic expression to their " association " with one another. It believes that with a deep sense of urgency and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit they should strive to reach a consummation in which the churches which compose the WCC and the councils which compose the IMC would sponsor and promote unitedly the world mission of the Church.

(2) *Proposed Constitution, Functions and Secretariat of the Joint Committee*

The following resolution, arising from the proposals of the meeting of the Joint Committee at Koenigstein, was moved by the Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer and adopted by the Committee:

> The *Ad Interim* Committee approves the proposed constitution and functions of the Joint Committee (as set out in the statement of the

Koenigstein meeting, see Appendix II), accepts the recommendation that a secretariat be provided for the Joint Committee, and directs the Finance Committee to make provision in the budget for the IMC share in the cost of such a secretariat.

(3) *Department of Missionary Studies*

Dr. W. Freytag, on behalf of the special sub-committee (see Minute 25 (2)) submitted a statement on the proposed department of Missionary Studies which, after amendment, was adopted as follows:

The *Ad Interim* Committee notes with appreciation:

(i) That the World Council of Churches considers the missionary task of the Church as essential to the Council's own nature;

(ii) That the WCC is willing to consider the Research Department of the IMC as an integral part of its Division of Studies, and

(iii) That thus the opportunity for reciprocal service in the realm of studies and research is open.

It therefore approves the proposal of the Joint Committee regarding the plan for the Division of Studies.

Aim and Functions of the Department of Missionary Studies

The *Ad Interim* Committee approves the aim and functions of the department of Missionary Studies as follows, and transmits this resolution to the World Council of Churches in order that a statement may go forward to the WCC Second Assembly at Evanston in August, 1954.

NOTE: The Joint Committee of the IMC and the WCC, at its meeting in January, 1954, agreed to recommend that the Division of Studies of the World Council should include a department of Missionary Studies, of which the Research Secretary of the IMC should be Executive Secretary. This recommendation was approved by the Executive Committee of the World Council at its meeting in February, 1954, and will go forward to the meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council which will be held shortly before the second Assembly. (See Report of Joint Committee on pages 54-8 of the WCC Assembly Work Book.)

The following is the proposed statement of the Aim and Functions of the department, which has been approved by the *Ad Interim* Committee of the IMC.

The *aim* of the department shall be the furtherance of the world mission of the Church. To this end it shall seek to initiate and co-ordinate studies and enquiries regarding the missionary task of the churches.

The *functions* of the department shall be:

(i) To study the emergence and growth of the " younger churches " and the relationship of the work of the missionary societies to such churches;

(ii) Through such studies to help churches and missionary societies in the formulation of mission policy;

(iii) To undertake, within the resources available to it, such special studies as may be aproved by the IMC;

(iv) To promote and co-ordinate studies of the missionary task of the Church;

(v) Through publication of the results of special studies and by other means available, to provide the churches and missions with information regarding developments of special importance in the field of missionary thinking;

(vi) To co-operate with the other departments in the Division of Studies and to assist them in relating their work to missionary experience.

(4) *Programme for the department of Missionary Studies*

Dr. H. Kraemer, on behalf of the Findings Sub-Committee, submitted a statement on the programme of the department of Missionary Studies which, after amendment, was adopted as follows:

> The *Ad Interim* Committee, having received the report on the present work of the Research Secretary, agrees that the present lines of study on African Marriage and Family Life, and the Survey of the Training of the Ministry in Africa, should be followed up and continued as far as the limited resources in finance and personnel permit.

Further specific lines of study:

(i) *The Christian Enterprise in China*

The *Ad Interim* Committee approves the proposal for a study of the Christian Enterprise in China as outlined in general terms in the memorandum of the Research Secretary (Appendix III).

This study will draw its material mainly from a thorough analysis of the main trends and aspects of the development of the Chinese churches and the missionary movement from about the time of the Boxer Rising to the present time. It is urged that, at every stage of the study, churches and missions be seriously engaged in re-thinking the questions posed by the events in China and the implications of these questions for present work and for future action.

(ii) *The Life and Growth of the Younger Churches*

The *Ad Interim* Committee approves the proposal for a series of studies in the Life and Growth of the Younger Churches as outlined in the memorandum of the Research Secretary (Appendix IV).

These studies will focus upon the church and its *encounter* with its environment in its various aspects; special emphasis will be laid upon thorough case-studies in a limited number of selected area and church situations.

Within the context of such studies special attention will be given, for instance, to questions related to the recruiting and support of the ministry, the relationship between church and mission, and other aspects demanding attention and action in the given situation.

The *Ad Interim* Committee agrees that a group of three or four people should be set up to assume special responsibility for supervising and directing these studies and

that in so doing the co-operation of younger churches and National Christian Councils should be sought.

The *Ad Interim* Committee agrees that at every stage of these studies very careful consideration be given to the methods and the results of studies by Roman Catholic missions.

(iii) *IMC Research Pamphlets*

The *Ad Interim* Committee welcomes the pamphlet series which has been begun and approves its continuation in such form and with such modification, subject to the approval of the officers, as will best serve the purpose of the department of Missionary Studies and meet the needs of different types of readers.

(5) *The Missionary Freedom of the Church*

Dr. H. Kraemer, on behalf of the Findings Sub-Committee, presented a revised draft of the document entitled *The Missionary Freedom of the Church,* which was, after further amendment, adopted as follows:

THE MISSIONARY FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH

The IMC and the WCC in 1948 united in making a declaration of religious liberty. The IMC *Ad Interim* Committee, meeting at Staten Island, New York, in 1954, reiterates the convictions expressed in this declaration, and urges its constituent councils to study it afresh in the light of the changed situation, and to seek again the fullest expression of the freedom therein defined.

The *Ad Interim* Committee holds that an essential element in a good international order is freedom of religion. The rights which Christian discipleship demands are such as are good for all men, and no nation has suffered by reason of granting such liberties.

The liberty with which Christ has set men free can neither be given nor destroyed by any government. Christians, because of this inner liberty, seek freedom to proclaim the Gospel in their own country and to the uttermost parts of the earth.

In a world in which God's sovereignty is often not acknowledged, Christians must be prepared to suffer. To witness by suffering is one way in which the Christian uses his freedom and justifies it.

In seeking to win others to the Christian faith, the Christian must not use methods which are inconsistent with the Gospel which he proclaims.

Meanwhile, in seeking this freedom, the Christian must faithfully express the duties of his citizenship, both on earth and in heaven, while accepting the tension between the two.

We commend these considerations as basic to any approach by Christians to the issues of religious liberty.

In particular, we believe that the freedom for nationals of one country to proclaim the Gospel in another is based upon the universality of the Christian Church. To deny a church in one country the right to invite Christian workers from another is to curtail the religious freedom of that church.* Therefore it is hoped that churches faced with restrictions upon the entry of Christian evangelists to their country will make clear to those in authority that the religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution or other provision is thereby threatened.

* "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression: the right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." (Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

In the light of the above, it is AGREED that:

1. The IMC should urge mission boards to ensure that their missionaries are adequately informed about the pertinent factors in the situation with regard to religious liberty in the lands to which they are going, and that they be instructed in the necessity of their attitudes and methods of work being consistent with the Gospel they proclaim.
2. The IMC should advise the National Christian Councils:
   (a) To use every means at their disposal to encourage Christians to exercise their civil rights and responsibilities as good citizens, "that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." (Titus 2:10).
   (b) To play their part in making the governments concerned aware of the proper loyalty of Christians to the powers that be, as ordained by God, subject only to their ultimate loyalty to Him.
   (c) To study the standards adopted by such international organizations as the United Nations, and in this way to appeal to the State in the name of its own professed ideals. For example, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been accepted by the United Nations as a standard towards which all nations and peoples should strive.
3. The IMC should consider carefully, in consultation with the officers of the CCIA, such procedural techniques as will facilitate the implementation of these recommendations both by the National Christian Councils and also by the co-operating churches and mission boards.
4. The IMC should refer to the CCIA for advice the question of the limits to religious freedom arising from government restrictions for political reasons on the admission of foreigners to the country, and on the activities of non-nationals in missionary and evangelistic work in the country.
5. The IMC should offer its co-operation to the WCC in its study of the question of proselytism.

43. Freedom in Religious Education. During the foregoing discussion Dr. Thakur Das referred to the acute situation in West Pakistan arising from compulsory Islamic teaching in all schools, without exception, and the insistence that no religion other than their own should be taught to students. Due notice was taken of this matter and of the fact that the West Pakistan Christian Council was taking action and seeking advice. Dr. Thakur Das was assured that the services of the IMC were available if required.

Session 4-5 *p.m.*

Dr. C. W. Ranson was called upon to lead in prayer.

The Chairman welcomed the Rev. R. Clephane Macanna, Chairman of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

44. Report of the International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews

The Rev. G. Hedenquist, Director of the Committee, presented his report which had been circulated. The work of the Committee had continued to be twofold – the

co-ordination of work done by societies in fields outside Europe and North America, and the fostering of the "parish approach" to the Jews at home. In Israel the Church of Scotland was co-operating with Danish and Dutch Societies, and the International Committee was sponsoring a literature programme, assisted financially by the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the Literacy and Literature Committee of North America, to provide books in modern Hebrew. The volume *The Church and the Jewish People,* for the Evanston Assembly, had been published, and the Director had been invited to attend as a Consultant. Closer association with the WCC Secretariat of Evangelism gave promise of fruitful development and it was proposed that the Joint Committee of the IMC and WCC should, at its next meeting, discuss the responsibilities of both bodies for the work of the ICCAJ.

An American Secretary for the American Committee, who might also carry responsibility for the International Committee in North America, had not yet been appointed, though it was hoped that someone would shortly be found. Meanwhile, Dr. J. W. Decker was handling correspondence. To him and to those who had assisted financially with the literature programme, Pastor Hedenquist expressed thanks.

The Rev. R. Clephane Macanna was then called upon to speak. He referred to the implications of the establishment of Israel as a state and the new culture that must develop there, in which lay great opportunity for Christian work so long as the door remained open.

AGREED

(1) To receive the report with appreciation;

(2) To approve the appointment of the Rev. R. Clephane Macanna as Chairman, and Dr. C. T. Leber and the Rev. Birger Pernow as Vice-Chairmen of the ICCAJ for three years from July, 1953.

(NOTE: The Constitution of the ICCAJ requires that the apointment of officers shall be confirmed by the Committee of the IMC).

(3) That the ICCAJ be requested to prepare material on the joint responsibility of the IMC and the WCC for the ICCAJ, for discussion at the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

45. Latin America

The three representatives from Latin America, the Rev. Domingo Velez, Rev. J. Lozada and Prof. Baez-Camargo each spoke of the need for Christian advance in Latin America. This included the training of leaders and development of theological schools, a common policy for united evangelistic action which would assure the best use of resources for the purpose, and a united approach to a profound study of Roman Catholicism. The need for increased regional co-operation, related to the world Christian fellowship, was endorsed, and a conference on the lines proposed by Joint Committee was warmly welcomed. Prof. Baez-Camargo stated that this should be a conference of Christian Council executives, who should be asked to prepare in advance a survey of local opinion on the possibilities of a Regional Secretariat for Latin America. After discussion it was

AGREED

To approve the following recommendation of the Joint Committee: "That Dr. John A. Mackay and the Reverend Rodolfo Anders, as

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the IMC, be asked to consult with Christian leaders in Latin America as to the best means of achieving a comprehensive consultation in Latin America on these matters, or alternative means for achieving the ends in view."

adding that the Committee on Consultation in Latin America and the World Council of Christian Education should also be consulted.

Session 7-9 p.m.

The Rev. E. W. Nielsen was called upon to lead in prayer.

46. Reports of the Findings Sub-Committee, continued. Dr. Hendrik Kraemer submitted statements of the Findings Sub-Committee which, after discussion and amendment, were adopted in the following terms:

(1) *The Use of Resources in Men and Money*

The call of the Whitby Conference to " Partnership in Obedience " was a summons to the Christian forces of the world to advance in a new formation. It was envisaged there and later reaffirmed at Willingen that partnership, with all its implications of giving and receiving, implied an understanding of the stewardship of all resources, both of personnel and of money, which conceived of these as inhering in the Great Church itself, and as being in no true sense a private possession of the church of any one country. The Church is one: its habitations are many. Its forms of obedience are varied; its calling remains one. Believing this, the Committee declares its conviction that the giving and receiving of money is a partnership in that which God and not man provides. The use of money in this sense cannot be a menace to the well-being of the Church.

Further to this, the Committee believes that " advance in a new formation " carries with it the implication of the statement made at Whitby that final responsibiliy for making of policy and for the expenditure of funds must remain with the church of the area concerned. They recognize that considerable progress has been made in this direction by some mission boards and churches. Nevertheless, they would insist that far more rapid progress needs to be achieved towards conforming general practice to this pattern. This is necessary if the churches concerned are to be in a position effectively to meet the challenges of this hour, and to do so both by way of evangelism and by the adequate equipment of the ministry, both ordained and lay, upon which in the last resort such evangelism depends.

Finally, the Committee would desire to re-emphasize what was said at Willingen, that if the meaning of partnership is to be demonstrated in the eyes of the world, then there is need for a far more thorough-going study than has yet been made of what it means for Christians of one country to identify themselves with those of another. They would remit the initiation of such a study to the officers of the IMC. Meanwhile, they are of the opinion that every encouragement should be given to those who believe themselves called to do so to make experiments which will, in some cases at least, carry with them risks to health, and may involve very costly discipline of spirit and mind and body. The Committee believes that the summons to such a quality of partnership will find a ready echo in the minds of a generation no less ready to embrace danger than were their fathers before them. For that reason

they go on record, the more confidently, as appealing for just such an understanding of the missionary vocation to-day.

(2) *The Strengthening of National Christian Councils*

(a) *A Handbook of Christian and Missionary Councils*

The *Ad Interim* Committee asks the officers to secure the preparation of a Handbook on Christian and Missionary Councils, primarily for the use of Christian Council officers and church and mission leaders, which will:

(1) provide factual information concerning existing Councils, their structure, functioning and financing;
(2) indicate the tasks to which Christian Councils can most profitably address themselves in furtherance of the mission and unity of the Church;
(3) give illustrations of significant undertakings in which certain Councils are already engaged;
(4) provide specimen constitutions of Christian Councils;
(5) offer information and guidance concerning the relationship of Councils to one another, to the IMC, the WCC and other organizations;
(6) provide such other information as may assist a Christian Council to discharge its local task within its ecumenical setting.

(b) *Towards Regional Secretaryships*

The *Ad Interim* Committee records its sense of the necessity to extend the principle of regional secretaryships to areas other than the territories of East Asia.

The *Ad Interim* Committee is convinced that this is essential if great issues characteristic of such regions as Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, the West Indies, etc., are to receive the concentrated attention from the IMC which they demand.

The *Ad Interim* Committee recognizes the fact – as illustrated in the report of the Joint Committee respecting Africa and Latin America – that different regions may require differing arrangements in the working out of these appointments. In particular, it is essential that this development shall take place in consultation and full accord with the Christian Councils in the regions concerned.

It is also to be hoped that the pattern afforded by the East Asia Secretaryship in enabling a regional secretary to serve both the WCC and the IMC will be found applicable elsewhere.

The *Ad Interim* Committee therefore instructs its officers and its representatives on the Joint Committee to keep this matter under constant review and asks that action shall be taken as soon as agreed plans and resources permit.

(c) *Grants to National Christian Councils*

The *Ad Interim* Committee records its belief that it is desirable that Boards send grants for the general administration of National Christian Councils to such Councils through the member churches on the field.

(d) *Staffing of National Christian Councils*

The *Ad Interim* Committee asks the officers of the IMC to keep under review the possibility and the practicability of having in each National Christian Council a full-time Secretary, bearing in mind the feasibility of securing contributions to make this possible; at the same time recognizing the desirability of this officer having qualifications for pastoral as well as administrative work and of providing means to make it possible for him to exercise the pastoral function.

(e) *Regional Conferences*

The *Ad Interim* Committee records its strong conviction that one of the most important and useful ways to strengthen National Christian Councils is to hold small regional conferences of the executive officers of those Councils.

(3) *International Missionary Action*

Prof. Baez-Camargo submitted a statement which was adopted in the following terms:

The urgent need for further strengthening the international and interdenominational character of the missionary movement has been expressed at this meeting in pleas for an increase in the sending of missionaries by younger churches; and the sending of international and interdenominational teams for specific tasks in certain places. The emergence of churches in all parts of the world thus provides a God-given opportunity to broaden the base of the missionary movement, thereby demonstrating in new ways the character of the universal Church and meeting the threat to the mission of the Church posed in certain forms of contemporary nationalism.

The *Ad Interim* Committee AGREES

1. That the officers of the IMC should forthwith seek to discover what is the present experience of *international* missionary action whereby the resources of personnel and money as between older and younger churches, or within either of these, are being pooled; what particular problems such action has revealed; what solution to these problems can be advanced; and what opportunities for developing such action on a larger scale appear likely to exist in the immediate future.
2. That the officers should seek ways and means to sponsor and promote a pilot project or projects by way of experiment and demonstration.
3. That the officers seek to promote the understanding of such projects among the member organizations and bodies related to them, and to enlist their interest in and support of such action.
4. That the officers be instructed to put this matter on the agenda of the next meeting of the Assembly, with the relevant information and suitable proposals or recommendations. The Assembly might then consider ways in which such international missionary co-operation could in future be developed.

(4) *The New Call to Action*

Dr. Hendrik Kraemer submitted a draft statement of the Findings Sub-Committee which, after amendment, was adopted in the following terms:

THE NEW CALL TO ACTION

The *Ad Interim* Committee recognizes as one of the outstanding facts of our time that the present situation in the world confronts the Church with an urgent challenge to dynamic action in fresh dedication and faith. Such action will call for meeting new and often extremely difficult conditions.

The Committee believes that the situation is such that God is calling the IMC and its member bodies to give daring and energetic leadership.

In seeking to carry through the projects in question it is understood that those councils or churches to whom God in His providence has given unusual material resources shall accept special responsibility to provide the funds needed for the execution of such projects in the interests of the cause to which all the councils and churches are equally committed.

Among the objectives are:

1. Greater concentration upon certain strategic areas of Christian need and missionary opportunity, especially Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. To this end it is proposed in due course to appoint regional secretaries for these areas.
2. Deeper response to the challenge of the non-Christian religions in their present-day resurgence; ecumenical study centres in Buddhism, Hinduism, etc., are projected.
3. The internationalization of missionary activities by encouraging churches and missions to operate within a continuously growing ecumenical pattern, particularly in personnel. It is proposed that the IMC should stimulate pilot projects of this character and ensure an adequate study of the basic requirements and implications of internationally administered work.
4. The fuller co-ordination of all the resources of churches and missions in the discharge of the world mission of the church. In pursuit of this it is intended to strengthen the Joint Committee of the WCC and the IMC and to provide the Committee with a full-time secretary.
5. The further encouragement of plans for the recruiting and training of non-professional missionaries.

The Committee believes that in obtaining the requisite funds a more widely spread knowledge of the International Missionary Council and its work is imperative. It is convinced, however, that if these proposals are presented in the form of concrete projects the needed funds can be found to carry them out without indebtedness.

The Committee calls upon the officers to take the necessary steps adequately to inform its constituency and to bring this programme into effect.

47. The IMC Secretariat. The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer presented the report of the Secretariat Sub-Committee which was adopted as follows:

AGREED

1. *Dr. J. W. Decker*

That Dr. J. W. Decker be re-appointed for a further period of two years' service as a Secretary of the IMC, from January 1, 1956.

2. *Dr. R. B. Manikam*

That the recommendations of the Joint Committee regarding the East Asia Secretariat, including the nomination of Dr. R. B. Manikam for appointment as Joint East Asia Secretary for a further period of three years from January 1, 1955, be adopted.

3. *The General Secretary*

That the headquarters of the General Secretary shall be in New York, on the understanding that he shall spend a larger proportion of his time than hitherto in visitation of the London Office and of constituent councils in other areas. The General Secretary should also endeavour each year to visit one of the great regions of the world.

4. *Mr. E. J. Bingle*

(a) *Survey Application Trust*: That the generous offer of the Survey Application Trust to continue for three years, as from January, 1955, the present arrangement by which the services of Mr. E. J. Bingle are made available to the IMC be accepted, and an appropriate expression of thanks conveyed to the Trust. (Note: The Survey Application Trust will assume responsibility for Mr. Bingle's salary for this period. This offer is made on the understanding that he will " continue the editorial work of the *World Christian Handbook;* that he assist as requested with material for *World Dominion;* and that he be available for occasional help to the Executive Trustee on special matters.")

(b) *International Review of Missions*: That Mr. Bingle continue to serve as Editor of the *International Review of Missions.*

(c) *Research Secretariat*: That Mr. Bingle be added as a Secretary to the department of Missionary Studies.

(d) That the other editorial duties which Mr. Bingle has discharged since Willingen as Editorial Secretary be regarded as the responsibility of the department of Missionary Studies.

5. *Interpretation and Support*

(a) That the New York Committee on Secretarial Administration be given authority to proceed with the appointment of a successor to Mr. Magill who shall assume his duties at the beginning of 1955.

(b) That this appointment be made in the first instance until the next Assembly of the Council.

(c) That until that time it be regarded as a North American appointment, the question of making it a Council appointment bearing full secretarial status being deferred for consideration until the Assembly.

(d) That the duties of the person appointed, in relation to finance, interpretation and support, be adjusted at the discretion of the General Secretary and Dr. J. W. Decker.

6. *Africa*

(See Minute 39, especially resolutions (6) and (7).)

(a) That at the earliest possible moment, when a suitable person has been secured and the necessary funds provided, a Regional Secretary, who will serve the World Council of Churches as well as the International Missionary Council, be appointed for Africa and located in that continent.

(b) That, while it is recognized that various aspects of the IMC's responsibilities towards Africa involve all the Council's secretaries, the Committee advises that responsibility for the co-ordination of these activities, with such general direction as is required, shall receive the whole-time attention of at least one secretary of the Council, who shall be expected to make frequent visits to Africa for the investigation and discussion of particular situations. The secretary will be required to report to the Joint Committee as well as to IMC committees, from time to time, on significant developments in Africa.

(c) The *Ad Interim* Committee recognizes that this decision cannot be carried out without increased resources and a drastic readjustment of existing work. It recommends that responsibility for implementing the decision be placed upon the London Office and authorizes the officers to take such action as may be necessary to ensure that it shall receive immediate and concentrated attention.

7. *Allocation of Secretarial Tasks*

With reference to the detailed proposals made by the Findings Sub-Committee and adopted by the *Ad Interim* Committee – that the allocation of tasks and priorities be left to the General Secretary in consultation with his colleagues.

8. *Staff Conference*

That a staff conference on the lines proposed by the General Secretary be held annually in conjunction with a meeting of the Officers' Committee.

9. *Regional Secretaries' Responsibilities*

(a) Primary responsibility for IMC relationships with all Member Councils shall rest with the General Secretary.

(b) Where Regional Secretaries have been appointed, they shall have responsibility for immediate relationships with Member Councils in their areas, and shall keep the General Secretary fully informed.

(NOTE: Where the present area secretaryship plan is continued, the area secretary will operate in this matter as hitherto).

(c) This arrangement shall come into operation at once in East Asia.

48. Latin American Appreciation. The Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer in the Chair.

Prof. Baez-Camargo begged leave to read the following expression of appreciation, signed by himself, the Rev. Domingo Velez, of Puerto Rico, and the Rev. Jorgelina Lozada, of River Plate:

> "On behalf of the Association of Evangelical Churches of Puerto Rico, the Confederation of Evangelical Churches of the River Plate, and of the Evangelical Council of Mexico, we wish to express our profound gratitude for the continued concern of the International Missionary Council for the development of the life and work of the churches and national Councils in Latin America.
>
> "We feel particularly indebted to the Chairman of the International Missionary Council, Dr. John A. Mackay, whom we consider one of our own, whose deep understanding of, and pastoral solicitude for our peoples and churches have found expression in so many and helpful ways; and to Dr. John W. Decker, New York Secretary of the IMC, who has shown a deep interest in us and our work, and has endeavoured to assist our Councils with his sympathy and counsel, especially during his recent tour of Latin American countries."

AGREED

That this be recorded in the Minutes.

Evening prayers were led by Dr. R. B. Manikam.

Saturday, July 24, 1954, *Session* 9.30-12 *noon*

Morning prayers were led by Dr. M. A. C. Warren.

49. Nominations. The Nominations Sub-Committee proposed the following appointments, which were agreed to:

(a) *IMC Members on the Joint Committee*

Prof. W. Freytag	Dr. John A. Mackay
Dr. Helen Kim	Dr. David G. Moses
Dr. Charles T. Leber	Dr. M. A. C. Warren

(b) *Committee of the Department of Missionary Studies*

Prof. M. Searle Bates	Prof. W. Freytag
Dr. F. Birkeli	Rev. B. Guansing
Dr. J. H. Bavinck	Rev. Gwenyth Hubble
Mr. R. M. Chetsingh	Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez
Dr. Horton Davies	Prof. B. G. M. Sundkler

The Director of the Research Department of the Division of Foreign Missions of the NCCC/USA.

(NOTE: The Chairman of this Committee is to be appointed in consultation with the WCC.)

The remaining four places to be filled later, when consideration shall be given to the special projects of the department.

(c) *IMC Finance Committee*

New York Section	*London Section*
Dr. Dobbs Ehlman	Sir Arthur L. Dixon
Miss Margaret Forsyth	Dr. J. W. C. Dougall
Miss Henrietta Gibson	Sir Kenneth Grubb
Mr. Norwood Jones	Count van Randwijck
Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor	Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff
Rev. J. K. Mathews	Rt. Rev. B. C. Roberts
Mr. D. M. Pattison	Mr. J. Rider Smith
Dr. Virgil A. Sly	Rev. George Appleton,
Dr. Luther A. Gotwald, *ex officio*	*ex officio*

(NOTE: One additional lay member to be named later by the New York section).

50. Finance. The report of the Finance Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. D. G. Moses and explained at length by Dr. J. W. Decker. After discussion the report was accepted and resolutions adopted, as follows:

(a) 1953 *Report*

The Finance Report of the IMC for 1953, was carefully reviewed and approved. (For Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1952 and 1953, see Appendix VII to these Minutes).

(b) 1954 *Income and Expenditure*

A report on the General Account for the first six months of 1954 showed a disconcerting lag in receipts, largely due to the new plan for support from the Division of Foreign Missions in the USA. It was believed that some of the resulting deficiency could be retrieved in the second half of the year, but there would be continuing anxiety until the new plan was fully tested and operating smoothly. It should ultimately mean substantially increased support from this source.

AGREED

(1) That the attention of the Missionary Conferences be called to the percentage plan of the Division of Foreign Missions for the support of the IMC. These Conferences are asked to consider this matter with reference to their respective contributions to the IMC, and to report to the IMC on the percentage support they give to the IMC, and what they plan to do in this matter in the future;

(2) That the Christian Councils be asked to consider the proportion between their contributions to the IMC and their total (basic) general

budgets and to report to the IMC any proposals for a change in their method of assessing their contributions to the IMC in future.

(c) *Budget for Triennium* 1955-6-7

A budget calling for total expenditures of $148,370 per annum for the coming triennium, 1955-1956-1957, had been recommended to the *Ad Interim* Committee by the standing Finance Committee. Certain designated items of expenditure were to be regarded as tentative and contingent on the availability of income to cover them.

AGREED

That the budget calling for total expenditures by the International Missionary Council of $148,370 per annum for the triennium 1955-1956-1957 be adopted, subject to the provision that the designated items of expenditure totalling $17,240 per annum be regarded as contingent on the availability of income to cover them. This budget calls for an increase of 30 per cent. over 1953 in the annual contributions of all constituent organizations which have not already made such an increase. They are earnestly requested to make this advance in the support of the Council.

(For adopted Budget, 1955-1956-1957, see Appendix VIII to these Minutes.)

(d) *International Review of Missions – Banking Account*

AGREED

That the *Ad Interim* Committee of the International Missionary Council authorizes the Midland Bank Ltd., Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, to accept the signature of any one of the following persons on cheques drawn on the banking account of the *International Review of Missions* in London:

Mr. E. J. Bingle, *Editor,* Miss Margaret Sinclair, *Associate Editor,* Rev. G. Appleton, Mr. Austen Spearing.

(e) *Gifts and Legacies*

The Committee of the Council at Willingen, in connection with the approval of the new Constitution, suggested the addition of a section which would ensure that the International Missionary Council would be entitled to receive gifts and legacies. Study of this matter by legal counsel turned to a consideration of the incorporation of the Council. The standing Finance Committee has considered the resulting legal opinions, and advises against such incorporation, but has suggested that the *Ad Interim* Committee consider the incorporation in one or more countries of a subsidiary body or bodies, e.g. "The Friends of the International Missionary Council," or "The Associates of the International Missionary Council."

AGREED

That the standing Finance Committee be asked to study the advisability of incorporating in one or more countries a subsidiary body or bodies which would safeguard the receipt of gifts or legacies by the Council, and that they be empowered to take requisite action.

51. Call to Assembly. The General Secretary drew attention to the resolution in paragraph 24(c) of the Willingen Minutes, namely:

That following approval by the constituent organizations of the new Constitution, the *Ad Interim* Committee call a meeting of the Assembly as provided for in the new Constitution, and when the first session of that Assembly is duly called to order the new Constitution and By-laws shall become the Constitution and By-laws of the International Missionary Council.

The new Constitution provides for meetings of the Assembly every four years, but there was some hesitation in deciding at this time to hold a meeting in 1956 – four years after the Willingen meeting. After discussion it was

AGREED

(1) That the *Ad Interim* Committee hereby calls a meeting of the Assembly of the IMC, the date and time to be agreed upon later, by a postal vote of members, on the recommendation of the Chairman and General Secretary;

(2) That the officers be asked to suggest a subject for the Assembly, which shall also be agreed upon by a postal vote of members of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

52. Resolution of Thanks. The Very Rev. A. Thakur Das moved the following resolution of thanks, which was unanimously adopted:

The members of the *Ad Interim* Committee, with the liaison representatives, consultants and visitors invited to confer with them, desire to place on record their deep gratitude to all who have shared in making this meeting so effective and happy. We would thank Dr. David M. Delo, the President of Wagner College, for the gracious and friendly hospitality extended to us in this lovely spot; Miss H. M. Dietrich, Dean of Women, and Mrs. J. T. Hoiness, house mother of Guild Hall for their care of us during our stay; Mr. Robert Owen, the business manager of Wagner College and his staff; Mrs. A. Holler, dietician, and the students who served in the dining room; and Miss Pauline Heppe and the office staff of the IMC, New York.

Thanks are also due to those who led in worship, at morning and evening prayers, to the Rev. P. K. Dagadu who preached at the Sunday evening service, and to Mr. John Grant and the Rev. C. A. V. Rendtorff, who helped with the music.

Appreciation and gratitude are also expressed for the work of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Secretariat in the running of the Conference in which we

became increasingly aware of the guidance of the Holy Spirit leading us into growing commitment to the cause of the mission in unity of Christ's Church.

53. Minutes

AGREED

That authorization be given to the officers of the Council for the editing, printing and circulation of the Minutes of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

Closing prayers were led by Dr. John A. Mackay.

The meeting adjourned at 12.05 *p.m.*

(Appendix I)

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

(with special reference to the Tasks of the IMC and the Duties of the Secretariat)

This report does not attempt to survey the major events and activities in which the Council has been involved since the meeting of the enlarged Committee at Willingen two years ago. These matters will be dealt with under other items on the agenda and in the detailed reports which will be presented by other members of the secretarial staff.

The General Secretary's report will, on this occasion, direct attention to the future rather than to the past. It will raise some important questions regarding the immediate responsibilities which confront the Council and the methods of secretarial operation by which these responsibilities can be most effectively discharged on behalf of the Council.

The justification for presenting a report of this kind – if justification be needed – is found in a commission given to the General Secretary by responsible committees, over a year ago, to explore the possibility of achieving a more unified secretarial administration, taking full account of such prior questions as the distinctive functions of the IMC and its more urgent tasks in the present period.

I. The Mandate

1. The Committee of the IMC, at its Willingen meeting in July, 1952, provided for the appointment of two Committees on Secretarial Administration, in London and in New York. These committees were to give assistance and advice in all matters pertaining to the work of the Secretariat. In accordance with the Willingen instructions the committees were appointed in North America and Great Britain.

2. The New York Committee met at Princeton, on March 13th, 1953, under the chairmanship of Dr. John A. Mackay. Its membership was augmented, for the occasion, by available members of the *Ad Interim* Committee, including Dr. Farid Audeh of Beirut, and Canon Leonard Dixon of Toronto. Dr. Norman Goodall and the Reverend George Appleton (General Secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland) were also present.
   The General Secretary presented a memorandum embodying tentative

proposals for a unified IMC administration. After careful consideration this document was modified at certain points and " adopted as a basis for further discussion and enquiry and remitted to the London Committee on Secretarial Administration."

It was also recommended that the General Secretary should " during the second half of 1953 . . . devote primary attention to the further exploration of the question of establishing a unified IMC administration."

3. The London Committee on Secretarial Administration, together with available members of the *Ad Interim* Committee from the continent and Great Britain, met on March 30th-31st, 1953, under the chairmanship of the Right Reverend W. D. L. Greer. This committee, after lengthy consideration, approved the recommendation of the North American Committee on Secretarial Administration, on the understanding that the task assigned to the General Secretary " should involve much more than the framing of proposals for a unified administration." " It is assumed," the London Minutes continues, " that he will necessarily concern himself with such prior questions as the distinctive function of the IMC and its more urgent tasks in the present period."

4. The memorandum on a unified administration was subsequently sent, for comment and criticism, to all members of the *Ad Interim* and Finance Committees, to all Constituent Councils and (unofficially) to a number of other trusted friends and counsellors of the IMC. It was accompanied by a letter from Dr. Mackay, the Chairman of the Council, explaining its precise status. This letter concluded with the following paragraph:

" It is to be understood that the investigation does not prejudge the answer to the question whether any change is necessary, nor a decision on the location of the Secretariat. The investigation is expected to cover the tasks and functions of the IMC in the next few years, as well as the administrative arrangements best suited to the discharge of those tasks, and to prepare the way for any new methods of work and administration, should such be subsequently agreed upon."

The advisory status of the Committees on Secretarial Administration and the exploratory character of the assignment given to the General Secretary, were thus clearly recognized. It has been assumed, throughout these discussions and enquiries, that *decisions* on IMC policy and on the structure and tasks of the Secretariat can be made only by the *Ad Interim* Committee or the full Committee of the Council.

II. Travel and Consultation

1. In accordance with the directions of the two Committees on Secretarial Administration, the General Secretary spent the period between August 1st, 1953, and February 9th, 1954, in Great Britain and Europe. The enquiry regarding the tasks of the IMC and the duties of the Secretariat did not absorb all his time and energy during this period. He continued to fulfil the normal duties of his office, but used the opportunities of travel and direct consultation to discuss, with representatives of constituent Councils and other friends and advisers, the questions raised in the Princeton and London discussions. Travel plans were, unhappily, curtailed by a period of illness. Visits were paid to Switzerland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. The intervention of the doctors forced the abandonment of an original intention to visit the Christian Councils of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Near East, and also deprived the General Secretary of the advantages of direct consultations in the Netherlands, France and Belgium. Two months spent in hospital and in subsequent convalescence, however, offered an opportunity for quiet reflection which would not otherwise have been possible.

2. Throughout the entire period of the enquiry, the General Secretary has received invaluable assistance from his secretarial colleagues in London, New York and East Asia, from the other officers of the IMC and from many friends and advisers, who by correspondence and counsel have helped to clarify the questions under discussion and have contributed to such answers as are here offered.

3. The results of the travel, consultation and reflection, described above – insofar as they are related to the enquiry into the future functions and structure of the IMC Secretariat – were embodied in a report which was submitted to the Committees on Secretarial Administration in New York (on April 28th, 1954) and in London (on May 14th, 1954). These committees examined the first draft thoroughly, criticized it freely, and thus contributed substantially to its final form. In the light of their criticisms and suggestions, the report has been revised and modified at many points. An effort has been made in the rewriting of the document to give full weight to all the changes suggested. While acknowledging gratefully the constructive assistance given by the Committees on Secretarial Administration and by secretarial colleagues and officers of the IMC, the General Secretary must accept full responsibility for the form in which this report is now presented to the *Ad Interim* Committee for consideration and action.

III. The Ecumenical Situation

1. This is not the place for a comprehensive review of the present ecumenical situation or a forecast of the ecumenical future in its broadest aspects. But the tasks of the IMC and the duties of its Secretariat can only be defined within the context of the ecumenical situation as a whole. Some consideration must therefore be given at the outset to two major developments which have a direct bearing upon the work of the IMC – the formation and expansion of the World Council of Churches and the growth and consolidation of world confessional organizations.

2. The World Council of Churches and the IMC operate "in association", retaining their autonomy but recognizing their essential interdependence. Within the formula of association a wide and growing range of joint activity has developed. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the East Asia Secretariat, the plans for Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief are the most notable examples of co-operation in specific areas of common interest. Further proposals for an extension of "functional" co-operation will be before the *Ad Interim* Committee. The most far-reaching of these new proposals concerns the integration of IMC study and research with a reconstructed WCC Division of Studies. It may be assumed that within the framework of association, joint activity will be extended to other areas of common concern. All of these arrangements involve adjustments in the work of the IMC and the duties of the Secretariat.

   This at once raises a major question as to the future pattern of ecumenical organization. The meeting of the Joint Committee, held at Koenigstein in January, 1954, gave special attention to this question. After weighing carefully the arguments for and against the early integration of the WCC and the IMC in a single ecumenical organization, the Committee decided unanimously, and with conviction, that the interests of the ecumenical movement, as a whole, can be better served by the maintenance of "association" than by any attempt, at this juncture, to achieve organizational integration. The Committee was unwilling to commit itself to a declaration that such integration is the ultimate goal towards which the two bodies should move. This position was taken, not on negative, but on positive and constructive grounds. The Joint Committee was clear in its conviction that the ecumenical *task* must take precedence over questions of organization. It defined its own functions in the light of this conviction, without

closing the door to further study of " the advantages, disadvantages and implications " of the full integration of the WCC and the IMC (see Appendix II).

If the recommendations of the Joint Committee are accepted by the two bodies concerned, this will imply the continued existence of the IMC, as an autonomous body, " in association with the World Council of Churches." The widening range of functional co-operation, which the Joint Committee envisages, and which is implicit in " association," will demand of both bodies a continuing process of adaptation to the changing needs of the ecumenical situation. The recommendations made in this report are based on the assumption that the IMC will operate under its own constitution (as modified at Willingen) but that as a consequence of association with the WCC, flexibility and adaptation in its methods of operation will be necessary.

3. The implications of the growth and consolidation of world confessional organizations for the future of the IMC are important, but much less clear. Few of the great confessional bodies have, as yet, given much thought to the bearing upon the life of the younger churches and the total missionary task of their own existence and development. There is one notable exception to this generalization. The Lutheran World Federation, primarily as a result of its direct engagement in the maintenance of " orphaned missions," during and since the Second World War, has been deeply involved in the concerns of the younger churches and the problems of mission policy. This has led to the establishment by the LWF of a World Missions Department, with a full-time secretary in Geneva. There is every reason to believe that the responsible leaders of the LWF will seek to ensure that this important development shall be constructively related to the wider ecumenical community and to the work of the IMC. But it would appear to be inevitable that the existence of the LWF Department of World Missions, with considerable resources at its command, will fulfil – within the Lutheran family – some of the services which hitherto have fallen to the IMC. The frank recognition of this is essential to the development of healthy and constructive relationships. But it is no less essential that the precise nature of such relationships should be fully explored both by the IMC and the LWF. It is premature to assume that other world confessional bodies will follow a pattern of development similar to that of the LWF. But it is fairly certain that, as they continue to work out the meaning of their own existence, as *world* bodies, they will increasingly be confronted with problems of missionary policy and of ecclesiastical and

ecumenical relationships of a very complex kind. It is in relation to the life and growth of the younger churches that these problems are likely to be most acute and pressing. As the ecumenical body which bears a recognized responsibility in relation to the missionary expansion of the church and embodies in its membership a wide range of knowledge and experience of the problems of the younger churches, the IMC must take cognizance of the new situation which is emerging – or is likely to emerge – as a result of the growth of confessional organizations. As the servant of churches and missions, the Council has an obligation to adapt its services to actual needs and situations as they emerge. In this particular matter, an IMC initiative may have very important and constructive results. But the nature of such an initiative calls for very careful thought and exploration, in the closest possible collaboration with those confessional bodies most directly concerned with missionary and younger church questions.

IV. The Tasks of the IMC

1. The new constitution of the IMC will be brought into operation by the first meeting of its proposed Assembly, presumably in 1956. This constitution provides for the maintenance and extension of the traditional conciliar structure and operation of the Council. It defines the broad functions of the Council as follows :
   (a) To strengthen its member organizations throughout the world in the service of their churches and missionary organizations and in the active encouragement of evangelism.
   (b) To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions directly related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in the world; to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all.
   (c) To help to co-ordinate the activities of its member organizations; to encourage the formation, when necessary, of new national or regional Christian Councils; and to foster more effective co-operation between the various agencies working for world evangelization.
   (d) To seek to unite Christian public opinion and to act as required in support of freedom of conscience and of religion, including liberty of worship, the right to educate and persuade, and the right to change religious allegiance.
   (e) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

(f) To act in association with the World Council of Churches in the promotion of the common purposes of both.

(g) To call from time to time, as shall seem fit, conferences which will promote a deeper understanding of and inspire a greater responsibility for the task of world evangelization.

(h) To be responsible for such publications as may further the objectives of the Council.

2. The recommendations which are outlined in the following pages are an attempt to define the immediate tasks of the IMC, in their particular bearing upon the duties of the Secretariat. The qualifying clause in the last sentence is important. This report is not a dissertation on the total operation of the IMC. It does not deal – save in incidental fashion – with the vital role of constituent member bodies in the effective working of the Council. And there are other important aspects of the Council's work, which will not be discussed here. In order that the scope and the limitations of the recommendations should be clearly understood, the following points should also be noted :

(a) The definition of tasks which is here offered, while falling within the broad framework of the functions set forth in the constitution, does not exhaust them.

(b) The recommendations cover duties which are already being discharged or are at least clearly recognized as proper functions of the IMC, though certain other responsibilities are indicated.

(c) Such significance as the recommendations possess, resides in the fact that they represent a realignment of portfolios and responsibilities, which it is hoped will make possible more concentrated and effective work by individual secretaries and a more coherently unified operation by the Secretariat, as a whole.

(d) These proposals (as such) do not presuppose any immediate enlargement of the staff or the general budget of the IMC.

(e) They do, however, imply the continuance of the existing arrangement by which IMC offices are maintained in London and New York and a joint office in East Asia (shared by the WCC).

3. The arguments advanced in the original Memorandum on a Unified IMC Administration regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the established IMC office arrangements have been widely discussed and carefully weighed. The conclusion – embodied in this report – is that the weaknesses of the dual (or triple) office system and the

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problems of achieving a more unified secretarial administration can be met without the radical disruption of the traditional arrangements which would be involved in the proposal for a single IMC headquarters, established in a new centre.

When this proposal was first advanced there was an immediate readiness to consider it. But the more closely its practical implications were examined, the more evident it became that the proposal raised more intractable problems than those which it was designed to solve. The tide of opinion, everywhere, amongst those who gave most careful consideration to it, soon began to flow very strongly against the suggestion of a single IMC headquarters. The problems of " unification " remain. But this report is based on the conviction that they can be overcome more easily and constructively by other means than those suggested in the Princeton memorandum.

4. **Area Responsibilities**

One of the gravest weaknesses of the traditional dual office structure is the fact that it has been built upon a division of responsibility between London and New York, which has hitherto been primarily geographical. The London office carries primary responsibility for liaison with constituent Councils in certain areas of the world; the New York office carries a corresponding responsibility for other areas. One-half of the IMC constituency thus looks to London as the effective centre of IMC operations and the point at which counsel and assistance is sought; the other half looks in similar manner to New York. There are important variations in this arrangement, notably in the case of the Research Secretary, whose responsibility extends to the whole IMC constituency, and the General Secretary whose duties comprehend the work of both offices. The appointment of a Regional Secretary for East Asia has created a new situation. The East Asia Secretary operates in an area, part of which has been traditionally linked with the London office and part with New York. While this appointment has not, in theory, involved any abridgement of the territorial responsibilities (or the duty of liaison with NCC's) of the London and New York offices, it has inevitably involved certain adjustments.

The development of the East Asia Secretaryship also raises important questions concerning future methods of operation. There is no specific proposal for an immediate extension of the East Asia plan to other areas. But the question has been raised in the Joint Committee of the WCC and IMC, and there is a strong probability that definite

proposals will later emerge for the appointment of Joint Secretaries in other regions.

What should be the attitude of the IMC to such proposals ? Would a development of this kind effectively further the distinctive purposes for which the IMC exists ? Would it strengthen and increase the effectiveness of the Constituent Councils ? Would it foster the wholesome growing together of the WCC and the IMC ?

If the answer to these questions is in the affirmative, certain other questions arise which concern both the total pattern of IMC operations and the specific responsibilities of area or regional secretaries.

If the principle of Joint Regional Secretaryships is gradually extended, are we to envisage a future in which the IMC Secretariat shall consist of several regional secretaries, located in their respective regions, working in close liaison with colleagues in London and New York whose duties are primarily defined in terms of subjects or specific tasks ?

Assuming that regional secretaries will be joint representatives of the IMC and the WCC (on the East Asia model), what responsibilities should they be expected to carry in relation to the IMC member councils in their regions and in relation to IMC responsibilities generally?

What are the specific tasks for which " functional " or non-regional secretaries will be needed? How is the work of the " functional " secretaries to be constructively interlocked with the activities of regional secretaries?

These are questions to which the *Ad Interim* Committee must address itself, if the principle of extending Regional Secretaryships is to be seriously pursued. They demand immediate consideration in relation to the existing Joint Secretary in East Asia. A thorough discussion of the East Asian arrangements, in the light of the experience of the last few years, may serve to clarify thought upon the pattern of future developments, and to throw further light on questions which, in respect of other areas, are at present hypothetical.

The case for a reconsideration of secretarial duties does not, however, rest upon purely hypothetical considerations. The present arrangements by which secretarial responsibility is distributed primarily on a geographical basis needs re-examination. The division of responsibility on a territorial basis between London and New York is unsatisfactory. The tasks and problems with which the IMC is concerned cannot be neatly divided geographically. They are usually of universal or nearly universal significance.

In the existing situation, however, the present system of "area" responsibility cannot be simply discarded. It is suggested that it needs modification and it will be proposed later in this report that IMC secretarial duties should be defined *primarily* in terms of major functions or tasks. This implies that "functional" portfolios shall be established, without geographical limitations. Such a system must depend upon real flexibility, regular secretarial consultation, and good team work. The abandonment of a tidy territorial division of responsibility between offices, and among secretaries, will not eliminate the need for specialized secretarial knowledge of "situations" and areas. It is, indeed, of first rate importance that the Secretariat should – as at present – be composed mainly of persons who have a degree of specialized knowledge of particular areas of the world. They should be expected to keep abreast of developments in these areas and to help the IMC to fulfil its important traditional role in relation to area committees of constituent missionary councils and to National Christian Councils.

The realignment of secretarial duties can only be wisely considered within the context of a broad review of IMC responsibilities and in the light of what are clearly recognized as the *primary* tasks of the Council at the present time. Such a review is here offered under four main headings:

Missionary Research
Missionary Policy
Ecumenical Action
Interpretation and Support

This is not an attempt at exhaustive analysis. It is a summary outline which, it is hoped, will provide a basis for detailed discussion by the *Ad Interim* Committee.

5. **Missionary Research**

There is an important sense in which the main task of the IMC, as a whole, is in the field of study. Whatever functional tasks are undertaken, each will have its real spearhead in study. But the distinctive character and the strength of IMC study must lie in the fact that it is a study of *situations*. In the words of a colleague: "Our general missionary discussions are increasingly becoming theoretical and that is true not least of our discussions on what is called 'practical missionary policy' . . . We are in danger of deceiving ourselves . . . into thinking that we are discussing practical matters in a practical way when we are (really) discussing practical matters in a highly

theoretical way. What is needed here is a continuous and intimate study of actual missionary situations." This is the function of the Secretariat, as a whole; and the ability of the IMC to render distinctive service will depend upon the capacity of its staff to give a dynamic quality to the study of *situations*.

There is also a continuing need for " academic " study of the highest quality in the field of missions. It is one of the tasks of the IMC to foster and encourage such study, though it is not necessarily the business of the IMC staff to execute it. There must, therefore, be a major portfolio on research and the interchange of thought.

While studies conducted by the staff of IMC should be related primarily to situations and to action, it should in addition be the responsibility of the Research Secretariat to foster (though not necessarily to execute) those long-range substantial studies, without which missionary thinking must inevitably become shallow and opportunist. The strength of the proposed study of the younger churches (to which the Research staff is committed by the decision of the Committee at Willingen) is that it gives promise of being, at once, a study of situations and a means of stimulating scholars to undertake the fundamental research and reflection upon problems vital to the life and growth of the church everywhere.

The scope of the work of the Research Secretariat has been largely determined by the decisions of the Willingen Conference. The recommendations of the Joint Committee regarding the integration of an IMC " Department of Missionary Research " with the WCC Division of Studies have an important bearing upon its method of operation. The proposed integration may have very fruitful results, but, in the opinion of the Research Secretary, its effective working will depend upon the addition of a second Secretary to the Research Staff. The *Ad Interim* Committee will be asked to consider whether one Research Secretary (as at present) can carry alone the charge of a Department of Missionary Research, or whether, by an adjustment of work within the London Office, one of the present Secretaries can be transferred to that Department.

6. **Missionary Policy**

The task of relating the results of missionary study and research to the practical shaping of missionary policy is of sufficient importance to demand the sustained attention of at least one member of the IMC Secretariat. The phrase " missionary policy " is here employed in a broad sense, which includes both the operations of mission boards or

missionary societies, and the development of the " younger " churches as effective missionary churches.

Missionary boards and societies and younger churches are everywhere wrestling with fundamental problems of adaptation to changing conditions and needs, of missionary initiative and ecumenical responsibility. The reports and findings of IMC conferences, the results of recent specific studies such as the Survey of Theological Education in Africa, the conclusions of earlier researches such as those of Dr. Merle Davis, the continuing processes of co-operative enquiry all provide material and recommendations which are directly relevant to many of the problems which press most urgently upon those who are engaged in the shaping of missionary policy and the actual discharge of missionary tasks.

This is a field in which the IMC has an undoubted responsibility to its constituency and a distinctive task within the ecumenical movement. But the field is so broad, the needs within it so multitudinous, and the problems so diverse that the scope of a secretarial portfolio on missionary policy will have to be clearly defined and carefully limited. The problem of definition is not, perhaps, so difficult as might at first sight appear. For the work of the holder of this portfolio will only be soundly conceived if it is intimately and directly related on the one hand to the findings, recommendations and decisions of responsible committees and conferences of the IMC and the work of the Research Department, and, on the other hand, to real situations in various parts of the world.

The Secretary for such a portfolio would be responsible :

(a) For exploring in consultation with IMC constituent Councils (and their member bodies) the most effective means by which ecumenical missionary thought can be related to missionary policy and action in concrete situations; and

(b) For following up, in similar manner, with the constituencies and in the areas directly concerned, the results and recommendations of specific researches or studies undertaken by or on behalf of the IMC.

This may involve, in practice, a close concentration for a period of years on one or two specific tasks. For example, the completion of the Theological Survey in Africa may point at once to an intensive task in the field of theological education as a strategic issue which properly falls within the scope of the portfolio of missionary policy.

7. **Ecumenical Action**

Missionary research must be related to missionary policy. Both should lead to missionary action. The primary focus of missionary action must continue to be the churches and societies which together constitute the IMC. But there is a limited field within which the IMC, as such, has a recognized responsibility for ecumenical initiative in action. Such action must always be within the terms of its constitution and in the most intimate relationship with its member bodies.
There are responsibilities, actual and potential, which might be regarded as falling within a major portfolio of ecumenical action. They may be grouped in three main categories :

(a) **Constitutional responsibilities :** The constitution lays upon the Council the responsibility of strengthening and developing member organizations throughout the world. It is safe to say that most of the member bodies of the IMC need (and would welcome) more sustained counsel and guidance from the international body than it has been possible to offer them. There has been a rapid increase in the number of member councils in recent years. Many of these new councils – and indeed a number of the older member bodies – are weak and faltering, inadequately financed and insecurely established in the confidence and esteem of the churches and missions which have created them.
The weakness of some of the National Councils should not be allowed to obscure the truth that they are a vital element in the ecumenical movement, forming as they do a necessary link between world missionary thinking and local ecumenical action. The IMC has always taken seriously its responsibility to its member bodies. But it would be in a position to discharge its constitutional obligations more adequately if one member of the secretarial staff were specially charged with the duty of sustained attention to the problems of member organizations and the exploration of ways and means by which local co-operation may be made more effective.

(b) **Specific tasks :** There are several specific tasks in the realm of ecumenical action to which the IMC is committed and which might be included in this secretarial portfolio. Among these may be mentioned :

Such responsibilities in the field of literature as properly belong to the Council (including the administration of the Carnahan Fund);

The Christian Home and Family Life project;

The scheme for the exchange of personnel;

Action concerning religious liberty and in relation to governments (where this is not covered by CCIA).

(c) **New developments in ecumenical action :** The present Inter-Mission Aid Fund is an outstanding example of ecumenical action by the IMC, designed to meet a specific need. The work of this Fund will reach its term in 1955. There is, however, a fairly widespread conviction that some of the lessons learned in the period of extreme emergency and some of the tasks in ecumenical service undertaken by the IMC since 1939, point towards a more permanent operation in inter-mission service and to new forms of ecumenical action by missionary agencies. The precise nature of these developments is, as yet, far from clear. The Joint Committee of the WCC and the IMC has set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee to make a special study of the whole subject. The findings of that committee may have an important bearing on the work of the IMC. But it is highly desirable that the IMC itself should – in the light of its specialized knowledge and experience in the field – give special attention to the problems involved and continue to explore the need for and the practicability of an extension of inter-mission service and inter-church action in missionary expansion.

Within this general area of responsibility may well be included a number of other matters committed to the Secretariat for exploration by the Willingen Conference. These include :

The possibility of developing " ecumenical teams " for specific undertakings;

The question of training, etc., for " non-professional missionaries ";

The establishment of Centres for the Christian Study of Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.

8. **Interpretation and Support**

It is suggested that responsibility for interpretation and support should be combined with the administration of the finances of the Council in a single portfolio, and placed in charge of a suitably-qualified secretary of senior status in New York.

During the past few years the finances of the Council have been reorganized, and are handled by a senior secretary in New York.

At the same time, the need for raising funds from special sources, to augment the contributions made directly by constituent councils, has led to the appointment of another member of staff in the New York office, with special responsibility for this task and for the interpretation of the work of the Council to potential supporters. It is clear that this latter task will have to be continued and wisely developed on the foundations which have already been laid. It is logical that it should be combined with the general administration of the finances of the Council (thus relieving the present senior Secretary or his successor of a time-consuming task), and that the person primarily responsible for budgetary matters should also carry responsibility for the interpretation of the work and needs of the Council both to constituent Councils (and the mission boards) and to foundations and individuals from whom support may be sought.

The present general budget requires the raising of more than $45,000 a year from " special sources." While the declared aim of the Council is to seek to secure the income necessary for the general budget from constituent Councils, it would be fanciful to suppose that this goal will be achieved within the next few years. In addition to the needs of the basic budget, substantial sums must be found for special projects if the work of the Council is not to be crippled. For these project funds, the Council must look to mission boards and to " special sources." The task of interpretation must, therefore, be conducted both within our own official constituency and beyond it. And it is a major task.

The mission boards have been – and continue to be – the most consistent and substantial supporters of the IMC. But increasing demands for ecumenical support have led to a certain resistance by mission boards to the growing financial claims of missionary co-operation. This resistance is sometimes born of a feeling that denominational work must have priority over co-operative or ecumenical work. It is probable, however, that it derives much more frequently from a quite healthy feeling that " central " organizations should not be built up at the expense of work " on the field." Resistance, on the same ground, is sometimes met amongst those from whom support is sought outside official board circles.

Boards are ready to look more sympathetically at requests for the support of projects which are clearly related to their interests " on the field " than they are to consider appeals for the general budget of the IMC. There is an obvious need for a clear and convincing interpretation of the real nature of the work of the IMC – as a series

of tasks directed essentially to missionary situations and problems in the field, and not as an organization interested in building up yet another piece of centralized machinery. The whole range of duties, which fall under the general title of *Interpretation and Support,* would appear to require the full time and attention of a senior secretary.

9. The tasks briefly outlined in the preceding paragraphs have not been chosen without much consultation, correspondence and reflection. An attempt has been made, in formulating them, to give due weight to the functions of the Council, as defined in the Constitution, to the past experience and present responsibilities of the Council, and to the advice of colleagues and constituent Councils regarding the most urgent needs of the present missionary situation. The inexorable limitations of finance have also been borne in mind. There are certain specific tasks, of more limited scope, to which the IMC is already committed, or may be committed in the future, which have not been identified as falling within any of the major portfolios suggested above. These will have to be assigned, more or less arbitrarily, by the General Secretary, in consultation with his secretarial colleagues and in the light of the need to distribute, with reasonable equity, a very wide range of responsibilities among a small Secretariat.

10. Two things are at once apparent as soon as an effort is made to outline the primary tasks of the IMC Secretariat. All the subjects indicated in the preceding paragraphs (with the exception of *Interpretation and Support,* which is of a different order) are very broad and will call for closer definition and definite limitation. They are also intimately inter-related.

    The problem of limitation must be met by (a) the specific decisions – past and future – of the governing committees of the Council; and (b) by the self-discipline of the responsible secretaries. The responsibility for the definition and limitation of secretarial tasks, within a given portfolio, should be carried primarily by the statutory committees of the Council (the Assembly, the Administrative Committee and the Officers' Committee). This should have entirely wholesome results. A recurrent study of priorities within each major field of IMC responsibility will enable the committees of the Council to offer more specific guidance to the Secretariat than has been their habit in recent years. It may also help to arrest the growing tendency to pass vague resolutions on large themes, leaving the Secretariat to work out their consequences, or to give generalized instructions to "the officers" to "explore" or "implement" or "initiate" a wide

variety of new undertakings without counting the cost or making any plans to meet it.

The secretaries themselves – both individually and corporately – must exercise a wise restraint regarding the number of tasks which they attempt. Perhaps the greatest single weakness of the IMC in recent years has not been that it has been doing too little, but that it has been attempting too much. If the proposed realignment of portfolios has any merit, it lies primarily in the fact that it holds promise of enabling a small Secretariat to give concentrated attention to a limited range of activities which are of central importance to the missionary expansion of the church.

The inter-relatedness of these activities is – or should be – a very real asset. But it reinforces the argument for close secretarial consultation and planning, for more creative team-work and for an effectively unified secretarial administration.

V. Proposals for the Realignment of Secretarial Duties and the Greater Unification of IMC Administration

1. Major Secretarial Portfolios

(a) It is recommended that there be four major secretarial portfolios:

i. Missionary Research
ii. Missionary Policy
iii. Ecumenical Action
iv. Interpretation and Support.

(b) It is recommended that for the present the offices of the Council in London and New York, and (subject to the approval of the WCC) the Joint Office in East Asia be maintained.

(c) It is recommended that the distribution of portfolios be studied by a sub-committee on the Secretariat, appointed by the *Ad Interim* Committee, which shall report and make recommendations to that committee.

2. Publications

(a) It is assumed that the IMC will continue to publish the *International Review of Missions* as its official journal; and it is recommended that the sub-committee on the Secretariat (referred to in 1 (c) above) make recommendations to the *Ad Interim* Committee regarding future editorial arrangements, in the light of the proposed redistribution of secretarial responsibilities.

(b) It is also recommended that this sub-committee consider the most suitable arrangements for handling other publications – e.g., IMC Pamphlet Series, Reports, Studies, etc. – under the proposed general scheme.

3. **Sponsored and Joint Agencies**

(a) It is assumed that the IMC will continue to sponsor specialized agencies, as at present:

i. The International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

ii. The International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa; and

iii. World Christian Books (Sponsored by the IMC).

(b) It is likewise assumed:

i. That the IMC will continue to accept joint responsibility with the WCC for the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and the East Asia Secretariat; and

ii. That the arrangement with the WCC regarding Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief will be maintained.

(c) It is recommended that closer liaison between the Secretariat of the IMC and the staff of the sponsored and joint agencies be developed; and specific proposals to this end are made later in this report.

4. **The General Secretary**

(a) The new Constitution of the International Missionary Council provides for the appointment of a General Secretary. In addition to his primary responsibilities in matters of major policy, his duties shall include:

i. The preparation of all statutory meetings of the Council, and general supervision of the carrying out of the decisions of these meetings.

ii. The allocation of secretarial responsibility in the execution of the decisions of the Assembly, the Administrative Committee and the Officers' Committee.

iii. Such correspondence with constituent Councils of the IMC as properly falls within the sphere of the General Secretary.

iv. Responsibility for liaison with the World Council of Churches on policy and other major questions.

(b) It is recommended that the headquarters of the General Secretary be maintained in New York; that, in order to achieve more effective liaison between the New York and London offices, he should spend a larger proportion of his time than hitherto in Great Britain; and that his travel in other areas of the world be carefully planned to enable him to maintain a reasonable measure of direct and personal contact with Constituent Councils.

5. **Officers' Committee and Annual Staff Conference**

In order that the work of the Council and the activities of the Secretariat may be more effectively supervised, it is recommended:

(a) That there be an Annual Meeting of the Officers' Committee which is statutorily appointed under the new constitution.

(b) That there be an Annual Staff Conference, held in conjunction with the Officers' Committee, and of sufficient duration to ensure that the entire work of the staff can be thoroughly reviewed and that careful future plans can be laid.

(c) That the Annual Staff Conference be regarded as an essential part of the work of the Secretariat and that, normally, the attendance of all senior secretaries (including the Regional Secretary for East Asia) be required, together with the editors of the *International Review of Missions,* the senior executive officer of each sponsored agency and, where possible, a representative of the staff of CCIA.

(d) That the General Secretary be responsible for the planning of the Annual Staff Conference and for such oversight of the preparation for it as will help to ensure that it shall be an effective means of strengthening secretarial team-work and the general co-ordination of the operations of the IMC.

VI. The Financial Implications of these Proposals

As has been indicated elsewhere in this report, the proposals have been framed on the assumption that the staff of IMC will not be enlarged or the general budget, as at present planned, substantially increased. Some detailed adjustments, within the existing budget, will be necessary. The one major change proposed in staffing arrangements is that there shall be a senior secretary responsible for *Interpretation and Support.* This will not involve an increase in staff, since this portfolio will cover the work at present done by the Director of Promotion and Public Relations

in New York. The change will involve some adjustment in salary arrangements. But against a probable increase at this point, negotiations are in progress which, it is hoped, will result in the WCC carrying one-half, instead of one-third, of the cost of the East Asia Office. This adjustment, if effected, will help to offset the cost of the change proposed in regard to *Interpretation and Support*. (It should, however, be noted that a proposal of the WCC/IMC Joint Committee, regarding staff, will if accepted, involve some additional expenditure.)

The only other points at which the proposals are likely to prove more expensive than the existing methods of operation are in the need for greater mobility on the part of the General Secretary and the cost of the Annual Officers' Committee and Staff Conference. It should be noted that the proposal for an Annual Staff Conference will not involve increased travel costs every year. The constitution provides for a meeting of the Assembly of the Council every four years, and normally for one meeting of the Administrative Committee between meetings of the Assembly. This means that in alternate years, at least, the staff will be brought together for the statutory meetings of the Council. In these years, the Staff Conference can be combined with the regular Council meetings, with little extra cost.

The Committee of the Council has wisely provided, in the existing budget, a substantial sum for Travel for Officers and Committees. This amount, of approximately $12,000, was not fully expended in 1953, despite unusually extensive secretarial travel during the year. There is good reason to hope that the existing travel budget will cover – very largely, if not entirely – the increased travel costs implied in the new proposals. It is impossible to estimate with precision what the increased costs will be. But a detailed estimate of the financial implications of the proposals, as a whole, will be appended to the final report.

This brief note on finance should not be concluded without reference to the fact that there are deficiencies in the existing budget. The most serious of these is the failure to provide for the considerable expense of the regular meetings of the Council. This has meant that in order to meet the cost of recent meetings of the Council, and notably for the Willingen Conference and the 1954 meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee, the staff have been obliged to turn from other urgent tasks in order to raise the funds necessary to make the meetings possible.

Another point of embarrassment in our present budget is the inadequacy of the provision made for the support of CCIA. The Commission serves the IMC with wisdom and effectiveness in an area of Christian responsi-

bility in which the Council has declared itself to be vitally concerned (see: *Constitution*: *Functions of the Council* (d) and (e)). But the extent of IMC financial support bears no relation to the service rendered, and is only about one-fourth of the amount contributed to the Commission by its other parent body, the World Council of Churches. The WCC is, in fact, proposing an *increase* in its CCIA contribution, which is nearly twice the total amount provided for the Commission in the IMC budget. These problems exist, quite apart from the proposals offered in this report. They will continue to exist, even if these proposals are rejected. But it would be misleading to discuss the financial implications of the new proposals without reference to these pre-existing financial problems which call for the most serious consideration by the Finance Committee, the *Ad Interim* Committee and all constituent Councils.

VII. Suggested Procedure

This meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee will last for ten days – a much longer period than is usually necessary for the normal work of an *Ad Interim* Committee. The suggested agenda and time-table have been planned on the assumption that the Committee will wish to give prolonged and thorough consideration to the questions raised in this report. It has, therefore, been proposed by the officers that the greater part of the time available should be devoted to this task, which involves a re-examination of the entire work of the Council and the duties of the Secretariat. It is a task of considerable magnitude and of vital importance to the future of the IMC.

Much of the work can be done in plenary session. But it is proposed that the responsibility for formulating the results of the discussion and the decisions of the Committee be assigned to a Findings sub-Committee. The statements prepared by this sub-committee will be presented at later sessions of the *Ad Interim* Committee.

Some important matters will have to be dealt with, in detail, by the proposed sub-committees on the secretariat and on finance. These sub-committees will also report the results of their work and present their recommendations to the *Ad Interim* Committee for final approval.

This report is presented, as a basis for discussion, in the hope that it will be of some assistance to the Committee in its formidable undertaking. It is offered with the firm conviction that the IMC has an essential task to fulfil; but it is a task of such breadth and complexity that the Secretariat is keenly aware of the need for a clarification of priorities, a sharper definition of tasks and more detailed guidance as to the most effective

use of our limited personnel and resources. The decisions of this committee will have a vital bearing on the future work of the Council. We may well pray that the Spirit of Wisdom may save us from superficial conclusions and from " all false choices."

C. W. RANSON.

(Appendix II)

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL AND THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Koenigstein, January 29th—February 1st, 1954

STATEMENT

The Joint Committee at its last meeting in July, 1952, " saw more clearly than ever before that the inseparable oneness of Mission and Unity, as the deep meaning of the Church's existence, is basic to all the issues the Church has to face in the ecumenical movement." The Committee, therefore, put certain key questions on this subject to the conferences at Willingen and Lund. Thus, in this and other ways, the original impetus of the document on " The Calling of the Church to Mission and Unity," issued by the Central Committee of the WCC at Rolle in 1951, is passing into the thinking of a wider constituency.

Meanwhile another impetus had come from the East Asian Study Consultation which met in December, 1952, at Lucknow. That meeting called for still more serious consideration of the relationships between the WCC and the IMC. The Central Committee of the WCC, meeting immediately afterwards at Lucknow, referred this request to the Joint Committee. This was the direct origin of the present meeting at Koenigstein, Germany.

The work of the Spirit, we believe, is found in the total ecumenical movement of which the WCC and the IMC are two organized manifestations. In reflecting on this, and in the light of recent developments in the relationship of the two bodies, the Joint Committee believes that their association is also a witness to the work of the same Spirit. This association has already been worked out practically in a number of instances with signal success. It has been found possible to arrange for many common tasks to be performed through joint action. The Churches' Commission on International Affairs was established by both bodies and is dependent upon them, while at the same time enjoying considerable freedom in carrying out its functions. The East Asia Secretaryship is a significant expression of our association and an effective instrument of joint action. The responsibility for co-ordinating emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief outside Europe has been entrusted by both bodies to the department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the WCC. It has now been proposed that the Division of Studies of the WCC should also be the Division

of Studies of the IMC, and that it should include a department of Missionary Studies of which the Executive Secretary would be the Research Secretary of the IMC. Measures are being taken to ensure closer ties in public relations and information.

While welcoming these developments " in association," and the deepening conviction in many quarters that the two bodies belong together in one calling and purpose, the Joint Committee realizes that it has not yet become clear whether this association should necessarily lead to a single organization or whether it can best be furthered by the joint action of two " autonomous, but interdependent councils." The Committee is aware that within the constituencies of both bodies there are divergent views on this question. These divergencies indicate the necessity for deeper thought on the whole matter and for a willingness to be led to conclusions which cannot yet be defined.

At the same time the Committee has become increasingly conscious that there are great issues and intractable problems which vitally concern the evangelistic outreach and world mission of the Church, and which are not being adequately faced by either the IMC or the WCC. Political regionalization, the destruction of familiar patterns of life, the vitality of non-Christian faiths are problems which call for attention. The Committee is clear that such matters should not be delegated immediately to an existing department of either body or to a special committee. They require in the first instance careful study to find out how the combined resources in thinking and action of both bodies may be most effectively applied to them. Further, within the world-wide Christian fellowship itself there are new movements which must urgently occupy the attention of both bodies, for example, manifestations of Christian missionary zeal outside the life of the older denominations, and the new awareness among the denominations themselves, partly due to the influence of the ecumenical movement, of their own world-wide confessional groupings. These are matters which call for joint consideration.

The Joint Committee has increasingly become an effective instrument for dealing with matters of common concern. Consequently, it has decided to ask the parent bodies to strengthen its membership, and to provide it with a secretariat, so that it can itself undertake this new phase of joint consideration of common problems.

Proposed Constitution of the Joint Committee

(1) The IMC and the WCC shall each officially appoint six representatives to the Joint Committee. In order to secure the best possible coverage of confessions and areas, the officers of both bodies shall consult with each

other before nominations are submitted to their respective governing committees.

(2) The officers of the IMC and the WCC, in consultation, shall appoint the chairman of the Joint Committee, who shall be an additional member.

(3) The officers of the IMC and the WCC, in consultation, shall make recommendations to their respective bodies concerning the appointment of the secretariat of the Joint Committee and the methods of financing the appointment.

(4) The General Secretaries of the IMC and the WCC, and such other members of staff as may be required, shall sit with the Joint Committee.

Proposed Functions of the Joint Committee and its Secretariat

The Joint Committee shall be an advisory committee to the IMC and the WCC. It shall have no authority to act independently in its own name. Its functions shall be:

(1) To help the two bodies to keep prominently before their member churches and constituent councils their common responsibility for the evangelistic outreach and world mission of the Church.

(2) To study major aspects of the common tasks confronting the two bodies, and to make specific recommendations concerning the policies to be followed by the two bodies.

(3) To keep under review the ways by which the two bodies are co-operating, and to suggest new ways.

(4) And, in so far as may arise from the above, to continue to study the organizational implications of their developing relationships. Examples are: (a) the study of ways and means whereby the member councils of the IMC may be constructively related to the work of the WCC and the national councils of churches in countries of the older churches related to the missionary movement; (b) the study of the advantages, disadavantages and implications of a full integration of the IMC and the WCC.

Proposed Plan for the Division of Studies

Consideration was given to the best way of relating the study work of the WCC and the IMC. A plan was submitted which had been carefully studied by the staff of both bodies and after discussion and modification was passed for submission to the Executive Committee of the WCC and the *Ad Interim* Committee of the IMC, as follows:

(a) The Division of Studies of the WCC as outlined in the Report of the Committee on Structure and Functioning shall also be the Division of Studies of the IMC.

(b) In addition to the present provisions for Faith and Order, Church and Society, and Evangelism, there shall be a department of Missionary

Studies of which the Research Secretary of the IMC shall be the Executive Secretary.

(c) The Central Committee of the WCC, in appointing the members of the Working Committees for Faith and Order, Church and Society, and Evangelism, shall consult with the IMC. The Administrative Committee of the IMC, in appointing the members of the Working Committee of the department of Missionary Studies, shall consult with the WCC. The Central Committee of the WCC, in appointing the additional members of the Divisional Committee, shall consult the IMC.

(d) The Associate General Secretary of the WCC responsible for the Division, and the Executive Secretaries for Faith and Order, Church and Society, and Evangelism, shall be appointed, and their salaries and expenses paid by the WCC. The Executive Secretary of the department of Missionary Studies shall be appointed, and his salary and expenses paid by the IMC. The expenses of the Working Committee of the department of Missionary Studies shall also be met by the IMC.

(e) The members of staff of the Division shall work under the leadership of the responsible Associate General Secretary, but the location of the department of Missionary Studies shall be left for the IMC to decide.

Report on East Asia, Africa and Latin America

East Asia

(1) The decisions of the Bangkok Conference which led to the appointment of a Joint Secretary of the WCC and the IMC for East Asia have been justified by the experience of the past three years. The Secretary has rendered effective pastoral service to the churches and Christian councils of the region and has established his position as the accepted interpreter and symbol of the two bodies which he represents.

(2) The work of the East Asia Secretary in the next phase should continue the pastoral emphasis, but include the task of relating the various activities of the WCC and IMC to the life and work of the churches and councils in the region.

(3) Less continuous travel will be required than during the past three years. Such travel as is undertaken should normally be related to specific tasks or occasions.

(4) It is, therefore, desirable that an office of the East Asia Secretary be established in a suitable centre. In the present circumstances this might, for the time being, be located in India.

(5) The parent bodies should consult and decide regarding any budget adjustments which may be necessary.

(6) The Committee recommends the nomination of Dr. R. B. Manikam for appointment as Joint East Asia Secretary for a further period of three years from January 1st, 1955.

Africa

(1) In reviewing the total situation in Africa (south of the Sahara) the Committee noted the following facts:

(a) The growth of a new African self-consciousness.
(b) The acuteness of the racial problem in many parts of Africa and the need for the Christian Church to play a constructive role in relation to it.
(c) The rapid increase in industrialization and the consequent disintegration of African patterns of life.
(d) The need for education in responsible Christian citizenship.
(e) The intensity of the encounter between an advancing Islam and a growing Christian community.
(f) The necessity for a deeper understanding of what an indigenous Church should be.

(2) These facts point to the urgent need for a regional approach to Africa and closer co-operation between churches and between Christian councils in Africa.

(3) The Joint Committee recommends that the IMC be asked to take the initiative (on behalf of both WCC and IMC) in assisting councils, churches and missionary societies to discover what further co-operative action, especially on a regional basis, may be taken to meet these needs.

(4) In the judgment of this Committee it is advisable that a special Africa Committee (or Commission) be set up, administratively related to the IMC, but with adequate WCC representation, and that this committee should report from time to time to the Joint Committee.

Latin America

(1) Looking at the Christian task in the world, the Joint Committee is aware of the need in Latin America for increased regional co-operation, and for relating such co-operation to the world Christian fellowship.

(2) The Committee recognizes that this must be worked out in Latin America – possibly by a conference convened and held within the region. It is therefore recommended that Dr. John Mackay and the Rev. Rodolfo Anders, as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the IMC, be asked to consult with Christian leaders in Latin America as to the best means of achieving a comprehensive consultation in Latin America on these matters, or alternative means for achieving the ends in view.

(Appendix III)

THE CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA

An Attempt at an Appraisal

The possibility of embarking upon a study project on this theme has been discussed in considerable detail over the last twelve months.

It is clear that what has happened in China cannot be regarded as an isolated development. Events in China were the immediate result of the appearance of Communism on the Asian scene, but they were, and are, much more than this. They are inextricably bound up with a great cultural transition and an all-embracing change of life-patterns working as an undercurrent in practically the whole of Asia, and to an increasing degree in Africa.

In this larger perspective the experience of churches and missions in China acquires far-reaching significance for churches and missions elsewhere, as they are increasingly facing some of the same fundamental problems as those with which the Chinese churches have been wrestling for several decades.

Much has already been said and written on this question, but it is felt that the time has come to organize an international process of study and appraisal of the experiences of the Christian Church in China and the significance of these experiences for churches and missions in other parts of the world.

Out of the discussions the following plan has taken shape.

I. *Objectives*

(a) To get a clearer understanding of the experiences of the Chinese churches and missions during the years of transition in China: this should be attempted through a study of the development of the Chinese churches and the main course of the missionary enterprise from about the close of the Boxer Rising to the present time (presumably taking into consideration earlier periods, if felt to be relevant).

(b) Against this background, and arising out of such studies, to assess tentatively the developments of the past years with a view to (i) seeing more clearly some of the main issues and their implications for churches and missions elsewhere, and (ii) ensuring that those issues, through local discussions and studies are brought to bear upon matters of church and mission policy.

II. *Methods*

It is proposed that these studies be carried out on two levels simultaneously.

(a) *A Volume on Church and Mission in China.* Professor Searle Bates, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, has kindly accepted an invitation to write such a study. Although no detailed outline of a volume has been agreed upon, the present idea is that it should study the history of the Christian Church in China over the last four or five decades in the context of, and as part of, the whole social, cultural and political transition of these years, and, so to speak, lift out of the train of political and social events and out of the history of churches and missions the main lines of development which have formed and characterized Christianity in this period and which, among other factors, have led to the present situation.

Considerable material is already available, of which, of course, full use will be made. Although this volume is thought of as an independent study, it should be considered as an integral part of the whole study process, including the group work proposed below, feeding into and receiving material and impulses from the groups.

(b) *International Study Groups.* The purpose of such groups would be two-fold: first, to bring a wide representation of different experiences and viewpoints to bear upon the matter and to engage a fairly large number of people in discussions of the various problems, and secondly, in these discussions and group studies to wrestle with the aspect of *application and relevance* for churches and missions elsewhere.

The idea is that five or six international study-groups should be set up, each one working on a particular aspect of the main theme. Such a group should be fairly small (preferably not more than 10-15 people), but truly international, consisting of people from different countries and with different experiences. It should be composed with a view to the particular theme with which it is supposed to deal. Each group should work under a group leader who would be responsible for assigning work to the individual members of the group and for making sure that the particular theme is dealt with adequately; it would work by correspondence over a period of about two years, after which it would be expected to produce a written report or small study.

The reports (or studies) from the various groups should be published independently of the larger volume, and it would be an important part of the whole study process to make sure that these smaller aspect studies are used as bases for discussions within the various churches and missions, and their results brought to bear upon questions of policy as far as possible.

It is vital to find the right themes for these group studies.

The following themes were suggested at a study conference in London.

1. The Church and the Gospel.
2. The Church and its Mission.
3. The Church and Chinese Society.
4. The Church and Social Revolution.
5. Church and State.

Some of these themes overlap and they will obviously need considerable modification and clarification.

III. *Immediate Tasks*

(1) While the main administrative responsibility presumably would lie within the IMC Secretariat, it would seem necessary to find a man with China experience who would be willing and able to give the necessary leadership in thinking and planning to the work of the groups. This might mean asking somebody to devote considerable time to this task, particularly in the first planning stage of the study.

(2) To find the best qualified group leaders and to set up nuclei of the various working groups.

(3) To get hold of as much as possible of the material already available, and to make a preliminary survey of it.

(4) At the earliest opportunity to get together a small group to work out the more detailed plans, suggestions for group studies, composition of group membership, etc. – and to discuss with Professor Bates a tentative outline of the proposed volume.

(Appendix IV)

STUDIES IN THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF THE YOUNGER CHURCHES

Willingen, 1952, resolved that a series of studies should be made in the Life and Growth of the Younger Churches, and that these studies should be started as soon as possible after the meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee in 1954, a preliminary outline to be submitted to that Committee for approval.

Background

During the last year-and-a-half we have attempted to reach some clarification as to the most important issues within the total theme tentatively adopted at Willingen, and as to how such a study process might best be planned. There has been considerable correspondence and discussion on the matter, and two study conferences were held earlier this year (in London and New York) for this purpose. Out of such deliberations the following picture has emerged. It is generally agreed that having now completed some of our specific study projects, such as the survey of Theological Training in Africa and the study of African Marriage and Family Life, it is of vital importance to the IMC and the whole missionary concern for which the IMC stands to embark upon a series of studies which will focus upon the life and missionary task of the younger churches.

The " younger " churches are, in a very real sense, the " great new fact " in Church History. They are, largely speaking, the immediate outcome of the missionary movement of the last 150 years and yet they are something much more. They are a new stage in the history of the Christian Church, standing within the total history and tradition of the churches, being (in the words of Willingen) " the Universal Church in its local setting." They are a part of the total history of the Christian Church, and yet they are " new." They are, in the words of Merle Davis, " new buildings on old foundations," living within the structures, social, cultural, religious, economic, of Africa or Asia; within these structures, themselves a part of them, they live under and out of the Word of God, witnessing to this Word in their given situations. They are essentially not simply extensions of the church of the West, but are new churches which through their encounter with their own background and present environment make their own distinctive witness to this environment *and* to the Church Universal.

This " younger " church is a missionary church, sent to proclaim the Gospel, and there are signs that many of these churches are increasingly conceiving of themselves as being precisely that, and are wrestling with new

ways in which they can accomplish this missionary task. Living in situations of rapidly changing cultural structures, often subject to political or religious pressure, all the time wrestling with problems posed from within and without by its whole cultural and religious environment and historical background, this missionary witness of the Church is fought out through a constant encounter with the environmental structure, with specific issues (very often far from clearly defined or seen) of a social or economic, political or religious nature (although it will usually be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish sharply between those elements).

At this stage in the history of the mission of the Church, when we realize increasingly that we are entering a period where the whole pattern of missionary activity will be completely different from that to which we have been used, it is of vital importance to try to get to a deeper understanding of the nature of the "younger" churches, and to do everything that can be done to help these churches to make their witness effective in their own situation and in the whole ecumenical conversation, to try to see much more clearly what are the distinctive words which the younger churches have to speak to the Church Universal about the message of the Christian Gospel and the ways in which God acts through these churches. The point at which this distinctiveness of the younger church begins to develop is to be found in this church's *encounter* with its environment. It is also in this area that the questions of the Church's missionary task and witness must be studied, through the ways in which the church gives its answers to the questions posed by the environment (as it is found within and outside the Church). Through the way in which the church accepts and rejects its environment we shall be able to see deeper into the spiritual life pattern of that church and to see more clearly what are the major issues which characterize the life of the Church and with which it has to wrestle. Such questions will have a most important and practical bearing upon questions of missionary policy and practice.

The studies as now visualized should concentrate upon:

The Church in its Encounter with its Environment

As indicated above, we feel that it is within the areas of the Church's encounter with the various aspects of its environment that the real issues are fought out. The Church as a witnessing body is engaged in a "conversation" with its environment: as somebody has put it, there are four main aspects of this conversation: 1. The Church's defence against the environment; its task to keep the Gospel pure and free from syncretistic tendencies. 2. The Church's acceptance of the environment; its attempt to become indigenous within the environment. 3. The Church's influence upon

the environment to make it more Christian. 4. The winning of what is outside the Church and bringing it inside. In this sense these studies should concentrate upon the encounter.

Objectives

1. To seek a deeper understanding of the nature of the Church and its inner life.

2. To help the Church to strengthen its Christian witness in its local situation.

3. To further a constructive and fruitful conversation between the "younger" and "older" churches (and missions).

In trying to achieve these objectives there are certain main areas within the total life of the Church where this encounter should be studied (the following is not meant to be a definitive outline, but rather illustrative).

1. *The Way in which the Church Encounters its Environment*: with regard to religious thought and life-pattern (whether that happens to be Hinduism, Buddhism or African paganism).

Social, economic structure (the ways in which this structure is reflected directly or indirectly, within the organizational pattern of the Church, the ways in which it influences questions with regard to self-support, relationship between younger and older generations, etc., and the ways in which the Church has attempted to reach its own answer to these questions and perhaps to influence its environment).

Political structure, ideas and developments (the Church's attitude to transition in political structure, its acceptance or rejection of political responsibility and the reflection of that as seen within the life of the Church).

2. *The Area of Church Discipline.* (This is presumably one of the areas where right at the centre of the Church's life its encounter with historical background and present environment is most clearly reflected, and it would be important to study as closely as possible the ways in which the Church at this point solves the questions or finds new answers.)

3. *The Church's Life in Worship and Proclamation.* (The intention would not be just to study various forms of worship, but to try to see how far, and in what way the Church through its worship and through its preaching really lives in what we have called "the encounter", and how far on this level new problems and new answers are being found.)

Apart from these general areas of encounter there would be situations of distinctive significance, in one respect or another, where studies would be fruitful – for instance:

4. *The Encounter with Environment as reflected in specific Revival Situations and in Evangelistic Movements within the Church.*

Methods

It is not possible yet to state in detail the specific methods by which such a study process should be carried out. These should preferably be determined by the special group suggested towards the end of this paper. However, in broad outline, the following procedure is proposed.

Although this study is conceived of as a study undertaken by the IMC and, as mentioned above, is considered vital to the concern of the IMC, it is quite clear that we are moving into an area where the closest possible co-operation with the various studies carried out by the World Council of Churches will be necessary. This becomes even more important in the light of the proposal for closer integration of the studies of the IMC and the WCC, and we think that a series of studies undertaken roughly along the lines suggested above will, while having its own distinctive emphasis (and accordingly its own specific methods), have the most intimate bearing upon the work of the three departments of the proposed WCC Study Division, while at the same time their studies would provide important material and view-points for our undertaking.

With regard to specific study methods, two separate, although not unrelated, approaches might be thought advisable.

First, the younger churches themselves should be engaged as widely as possible in studies and discussions on various aspects of the main theme. This would presumably involve the setting up of study groups here and there, where possible to work on specially defined aspects, and a special attempt should be made to use, for instance, theological colleges where students under the leadership of their tutor might (perhaps as part of their curriculum) collect material, write essays and discuss specific questions within their local situation; again, an attempt should be made to engage a number of pastors in studies along these lines. Their specific tasks would be to make observations within their own local churches and congregations.

Secondly, while in this way trying to engage a wider group of people over a larger area in general studies and discussions on various main questions and aspects, it is most important that an attempt should be made within this wider area to select a few more limited situations where studies could be concentrated upon a church in its organic wholeness. In such cases an attempt should be made not only to see the different aspects of the encounter, but to see these as they affect the *whole* Church. This would at the same time involve a study of this particular church's historical background. It is in this situation not sufficient to limit ourselves to the immediate

picture. In order to see this present encounter in its true perspective and to grasp more clearly the real significance of the issues, it will be necessary to study the historical background of that church, both with regard to church history and with regard to cultural, sociological and religious background. For such studies of limited areas it would probably be necessary to get one man to take particular responsibility for such a situation study.

Although this whole study process in its intention and scope is really universal, it is quite obvious that for practical reasons (of resources and personnel) we shall have to restrict ourselves very severely, and it will be necessary to select as soon as possible, certain main areas within which we want to concentrate these studies, at least over a given period. In the course of the preliminary discussions a large number of areas has been suggested. Let us here mention only three possibilities.

There has recently been considerable correspondence with various territories in East Africa, and a great deal of interest has appeared from that area. This is particularly the case with regard to Uganda, where it has been asked that parts of this territory be selected for special studies and that an arrangement be made as soon as possible for somebody to take charge of such studies (these naturally have only been preliminary consultations, and we have not been able to give any definite reply).

In the course of the study conference in New York recently it was recommended that the main area for this series of studies over a first period (of perhaps three years) might be India, Pakistan and Ceylon, where on the one hand there would be a wide variety of situations, church traditions and stages of church development, and where at the same time we would have first-class local study facilities through the various institutions and colleges. While we would then try through study groups, through the work of theological colleges, pastors and others, to ensure a wide general discussion and study of the questions, we would at the same time try to select a few typical or representative cases for further, more comprehensive and concentrated study as suggested above.

Another suggestion has been that as one area among others where such studies should be carried out in one form or another, we should consider certain parts of South Africa, particularly perhaps considering the possibility of a study of the situation on the Rand.

While it is recognized that such studies in order to be thorough and effective must be confined to one, or at any rate a very limited number of areas, there is a real possibility of some other missionary research centres undertaking their own case studies as part of the larger IMC plan, but under their own immediate direction. (We have, for instance, had discussions with the Egede Institute in Oslo, the Missionary Research Institute in

Uppsala, and some theological colleges in Africa and India who have expressed interest in taking particular responsibility for specific area studies under the overall plan of the IMC.)

Immediate Proposals

(a) That this study plan be accepted (with modifications as thought necessary) as a preliminary outline for a three or four-year study-process concentrating upon two to three areas.

(b) That a small group of four or five people be appointed as a directing body with responsibility for defining in detail and for planning and directing the study process; this group to meet as soon as possible after the Evanston Assembly and after that to meet at certain intervals.

(Appendix V)

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

This Constitution and the By-Laws were adopted at Willingen, 1952, and have been approved by the constituent organizations. Subsequent amendments have been proposed and approved by postal vote and the following Constitution and By-Laws embody such amendments:

I Name.

The name of this organization is the International Missionary Council.

II Purpose and Functions.

1. *Purpose.*

The purpose of the International Missionary Council is to deepen the sense of missionary obligation in the Churches throughout the world and to further the effective proclamation to all men of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as Lord and Saviour. To this end the Council will direct all its activities.

2. *Functions.*

The functions of the Council shall be the following:

(a) To strengthen its member organizations throughout the world in the service of their churches and missionary organizations and in the active encouragement of evangelism.

(b) To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions directly related to the mission and expansion of Christianity in the world; to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all.

(c) To help to co-ordinate the activities of its member organizations; to encourage the formation, when necessary, of new national or regional Christian councils; and to foster more effective co-operation between the various agencies working for world evangelization.

(d) To seek to unite Christian public opinion and to act as required in support of freedom of conscience and of religion, including liberty of worship, the right to educate and persuade, and the right to change religious allegiance.
(e) To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.
(f) To act in association with the World Council of Churches in the promotion of the common purposes of both.
(g) To call from time to time, as shall seem fit, conferences which will promote a deeper understanding of and inspire a greater responsibility for the task of world evangelization.
(h) To be responsible for such publications as may further the objectives of the Council.

III Composition and Basis.

1. The International Missionary Council is composed of national or regional Christian councils, and national or regional missionary organizations, or their equivalents.

2. The Council has no mandatory authority over its member organizations, or over bodies affiliated with them. Its successful working is dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of wisdom, fellowship, mutual understanding, and the desire to co-operate.

3. Declarations made by the Council, or by its Assembly, Administrative Committee or officers are not binding on the member organizations.

IV Member Organizations.

1. The organizations which accept membership of the Council on the adoption of this constitution are listed in a separate schedule appended to this constitution.

2. Additional organizations which comply with the definition given in Article III, Section 1, shall be recognized as member organizations of the Council and entered in the schedule of membership on the approval of a regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly of the Council by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The Assembly shall have power to determine what qualifications shall be required for membership of the Council.

3. A member organization may withdraw from the Council but must give at least one year's written notice to the next regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly, and such withdrawal will become effective at the close of the said meeting of the Assembly.

V Assembly of the Council.

1. The Assembly of the Council shall consist of representatives of the member organizations, appointed by them in accordance with the schedule governing representation of member organizations incorporated in the By-laws of the Council, which schedule may be modified from time to time by the Assembly in the manner prescribed for amendments to the By-laws.

2. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen in such a manner and for such terms of service as the respective member organizations may determine. Member organizations shall in each case notify to the General Secretary the names of appointed members of the Assembly and the terms of their service.

3. The Assembly shall normally meet every four years at a time and a place determined by the Administrative Committee or proposed by the Chairman and

General Secretary and approved by a majority of the Administrative Committee in a postal vote. Special meetings may be called in the same manner. Member organizations may request special meetings, and such requests shall be referred to the Administrative Committee.

4. At least six months' advance notice of a meeting of the Assembly shall be given in writing to the member organizations by the General Secretary.

5. All acts and resolutions of the Assembly duly ordered and noted, are acts and resolutions of the Council. The minutes of the Assembly shall be promptly communicated to the member organizations.

VI Administrative Committee.

1. The Assembly at each meeting shall elect an Administrative Committee of not more than thirty persons, exclusive of the officers of the Council, drawn from at least four continents and ten member organizations, to serve until their successors are appointed. In making these appointments due regard shall be given from meeting to meeting to the principle of rotation among the regions of the Council.

2. The Administrative Committee shall normally meet once between the meetings of the Assembly. The time and place for such a meeting shall be proposed by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Council, and approved by a majority of the Administrative Committee in a postal vote. Special meetings may be called in the same manner. Member organizations may request special meetings, and such requests shall be referred to the Administrative Committee for a postal vote. At least three months' advance notice of a meeting shall be given to the members of the Administrative Committee and to the member organizations by the General Secretary in writing.

3. Between meetings of the Assembly the Administrative Committee is empowered to act for the Assembly in all matters, except as may herein be provided. Its minutes shall be circulated to the member organizations and its actions shall have the authority of actions of the Assembly.

VII Officers of the Council.

1. The officers of the Council shall be a Chairman, not more than eight Vice-Chairmen of whom at least two shall be women, a Treasurer, a General Secretary, Secretaries and such other officers as the Assembly may determine.

2. The officers shall be elected by the Assembly and their terms of office, duties and in the case of salaried officers their remuneration determined by it. Interim appointments may be made by election by the Administrative Committee and shall be subject to confirmation at the succeeding meeting of the Assembly.

3. All officers of the Council shall be the officers of the Assembly. The Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen elected by the Assembly, the Treasurer, the General Secretary and other officers shall be the officers of the Administrative Committee.

4. The Chairman, any accessible Vice-Chairmen, the Treasurer, General Secretary, and other officers shall constitute an Officers' Committee. A majority of the officers as defined just above shall constitute a quorum for the Officers' Committee. This Committee shall be competent to implement decisions made by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee. In situations where an emergency decision on matters not covered by an act of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee is required and where no meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee is scheduled or feasible, the Officers' Committee can take necessary action. Such action shall be reported in writing to the Administrative Committee, and if approved by that

Committee in a postal vote shall have the status of an action of the Administrative Committee and in accordance with Article VI, Section 3, report of such action shall be circulated to the member organizations. If such approval is withheld the question shall be reviewed at the next meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee.

VIII Finance.

1. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall prepare annual budgets for the operations of the Council at least two years in advance. The member organizations shall be invited to contribute in accordance with a schedule prepared with each budget.

2. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall elect a Finance Committee to perform the duties usual to such a committee. The members of the Finance Committee shall serve until their successors are appointed. The Finance Committee may be divided into appropriate sections to facilitate meetings, in which case the action of one section is subject to the concurrence of the other section or sections.

IX Regional or World Conferences.

1. The Council may from time to time arrange for regional or world conferences to give special attention to such subjects as it may deem appropriate.

2. The call for a regional or world conference shall be issued by the Chairman or the General Secretary on the instructions of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, and shall include a statement of the general purpose for which the conference is to be called.

X Sponsored Agencies.

1. The Council may sponsor agencies for specialized activities as it may deem necessary.

2. The Council may join with other bodies in sponsoring joint agencies for specialized activities as it may deem proper.

3. In each case of a sponsored agency the constitution and the appointment of the principal executive officer shall be subject to the approval of the Council. Each sponsored agency is expected to report to the Council from time to time on the agency's acts and programme.

XI Quorum.

One third of the voting members of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee shall constitute a quorum at any given session, provided that those present at the session come from at least three continents and represent at least five member organizations.

XII Amendments.

1. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those attending a regularly constituted meeting of the Assembly. The vote shall be taken at a session specified in advance, and later than that session at which the amendment was proposed.

2. Amendments so adopted shall be notified to the member organizations and shall be effective unless disapproved in writing within six months after notification by six or more member organizations.

NEW BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Certain amendments adopted at Wagner College (see minutes pp. 17 and 18) and subject to the approval of the constituent organizations are incorporated herewith on the assumption of the approval of the constituent organizations (see minute 24 page 45 of the Willingen minutes, New Constitution, Section (c).)

I Member Organizations.

1. The member organizations of the International Missionary Council shall be represented in the Assembly in accordance with the following schedule :

Australia	2	Korea	2
Belgium	1	Malaya	1
Brazil	2	Mexico	1
Burma	1	Near East	3
Canada	3	Netherlands	2
Ceylon	1	New Zealand	1
China	3	Norway	1
Congo	2	Pakistan	2
Cuba	1	Philippines	2
Denmark	1	Puerto Rico	1
Finland	1	River Plate	1
France	1	Sierra Leone	1
Germany	4	South Africa	2
Great Britain	8	Sweden	2
India	4	Switzerland	2
Indonesia	3	Thailand	1
Jamaica	1	U.S.A.	11
Japan	2		
		TOTAL	77

2. Among the qualifications which the Assembly shall take into account when considering the application of an organization to become a member of the Council shall be its representative character, the extent of the area it serves and its stability and programme.

II Members of the Assembly.

1. Members of the Assembly shall serve until the appointment of their successors has been communicated to the General Secretary, except as provided for in Section 2 below.

2. When the term of a member of the Assembly has expired and the General Secretary has so notified the appointing organization, if no new appointment is made within one year of such notification the position shall become vacant, until filled by the appointing organization.

III Consultants.

1. For each meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee consultants may be appointed to supply special knowledge or experience, or to represent areas not otherwise represented. In the case of an Assembly meeting the

consultants shall not number more than fifteen, and in the case of an Administrative Committee meeting not more than five.

2. The consultants shall be nominated by the Chairman and the General Secretary, subject to confirmation at the first session of the meeting in question. These appointments shall terminate at the close of the meeting at which they were confirmed.

3. Consultants shall have the privilege of the floor but without vote.

IV Officers of the Council.

1. All officers, in the absence of specific provisions to the contrary, shall serve from their apointment through the next following meeting of the Assembly, at which meeting their successors shall be elected.

2. All officers are eligible for re-election.

3. The Vice-Chairmen of the Council shall be eight in number of whom at least two shall be women. In making these appointments the principle of rotation between the various regions of the constituency of the Council shall employed.

4. When the Vice-Chairmen are elected by the Assembly two of them shall be elected by that body to act as Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Committee.

5. The officers of the Assembly and of the Administrative Committee shall be members *ex-officio* of those bodies, but salaried officers shall be without vote.

V Nominations and Elections.

1. At an early session of any meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, if nominations are required the Chairman shall propose the names of twelve persons in the case of the Assembly or of five persons in the case of the Administrative Committee to act as a Nominating Committee for the meeting in question. The list of names proposed by the Chairman is subject to amendment and final approval by the body.

2. The Nominating Committee shall report its nominations for all vacancies to be filled, including the membership of the Administrative Committee or of other standing committees. Other nominations may then be proposed from the floor.

3. The election for the various appointments shall be held in a session subsequent to the one at which nominations are made.

VI Finance.

1. A Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Assembly or by the Administrative Committee. It shall consist of at least twelve persons who shall serve until their successors are appointed.

2. For convenience of meeting the Finance Committee may be divided into two sections, one attached to the New York office of the Council, and the other to the London office. Each section is authorized to co-opt two other persons as members of the Committee, and in order to secure representation from other parts of the world each section may invite to serve for any given meeting with voting power not more than three persons who may be available.

3. The officers may from time to time solicit funds for an approved budget or for special projects or uses necessary to the work of the Council, subject always to consultation with the member organization in whose territory prospective donors reside.

4. No motion committing the Council to new expenditure can be put to final vote in the Assembly or Administrative Committee until the Finance Committee, or a specially appointed sub-committee, has had opportunity to make observations thereon.

VII Committees.

1. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee may appoint such standing committees or *ad hoc* committees as it may deem necessary for the conduct of the business of the Council. The Chairman and the General Secretary or his deputy shall be members *ex-officio* of all standing or *ad hoc* committees, with vote unless otherwise specified.

2. The Assembly or the Administrative Committee shall from time to time elect six persons to represent the International Missionary Council on the Joint Committee of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, to serve until their successors are elected.

VIII Publications.

1. The Council shall exercise both general and financial control of its periodical publications, and shall receive regular reports on the policies, plans and finance of such periodicals.

2. The Council shall publish *The International Review of Missions.* It shall appoint an Editor, with such editorial staff as is deemed necessary, to serve at the pleasure of the Council. It shall also appoint an Editorial Advisory Board to serve for such terms as the Council may determine, and to assist the Editor in the conduct of the *Review.*

3. It shall be the duty of the officers to arrange for such other publications as they deem necessary for the work of the Council, reporting from time to time to the Assembly or to the Administrative Committee.

IX Sponsored Agencies.

1. Each sponsored agency may appoint a representative to attend the meetings of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee. Such representatives shall have the privilege of the floor but without vote.

2. The Council shall not be responsible for the financing of sponsored agencies, except as the Council may in advance explicitly accept such responsibility.

X Consultative Relationships.

The Council may enter, by mutual agreement, into consultative relationships with missionary or other bodies located in the areas of its respective member organizations but not included in those organizations, provided that the relationship proposed has the approval of the member organization of the area where the body is located.

XI Amendments.

1. Amendments to these By-laws may be made by a majority of those present and voting at any session of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee, provided that the proposal to make the change has been made at a session previous to that at which it is voted on, and provided that those attending the meeting come from at least three continents and five member organizations.

2. Amendments so adopted shall be notified to the member organizations and shall be effective unless disapproved in writing within six months after notification by six or more member organizations.

(Appendix VI)

PLAN OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE IMC IN RELATION TO EMERGENCY INTER-CHURCH AID AND RELIEF

1. In accordance with the relationship of association between them, the IMC and WCC shall empower the department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the WCC to act for both bodies in relation to the co-ordination and ecumenical presentation of emergency inter-church aid and relief needs in all countries outside Europe in which both the IMC and WCC have interests and responsibilities.

2. In carrying out this task the department shall have before it the following objectives :

(a) Ecumenical presentation of emergency needs;

(b) Selection and evaluation of projects;

(c) Relation of emergency needs and action in helping refugees to ongoing work of churches and mission agencies;

(d) Relation of church initiatives to voluntary-agency, governmental and inter-governmental action in the sphere of relief.

3. In carrying out this task the department shall act upon its established policy and shall observe the following principles :

(a) It shall be vigilant in considering appeals for help and in discovering areas of need, and shall take measures to see that these needs are met.

(b) It shall at once consult the national or regional co-operative Christian agency as to the nature of the help required.

(c) It shall ensure that assistance shall be carried out wherever possible through the national or regional co-operative agency. Wherever the recognized co-operative agency is temporarily unable to undertake such tasks, the department shall co-operate in whatever appropriate measures may be taken to strengthen the co-operative agency, in preference to the setting-up of an additional independent agency.

(d) It shall ensure that in seeking to have funds available to meet approved needs there is due regard for established national or regional fund-raising plans.

(e) It shall only undertake any operation in its own name after full consultation with the national or local co-operative agency where such exists, and with the full support of the IMC and the WCC.

(f) It shall seek to make clear in any national and regional situation that the Church throughout the world, as exemplified in the IMC and the WCC, is concerned with the need, and is assisting to meet it.

(g) It shall be responsible for communicating needs to the co-operating committees and churches in the countries which are in a position to help, and shall assist in channelling funds, if necessary.

(h) It shall be prepared to give its judgment on the comparative importance of any projects or programme in relation to any governmental or inter-govern-

mental or voluntary-agency assistance available, and to needs in other parts of the world.

(i) It shall endeavour to make known any need for international staff required to meet an emergency situation, and to assist, if necessary, in selecting and making available personnel to the operating agency.

(j) It shall, in co-operation with the CCIA, support local leaders in approaches to inter-governmental agencies, and if necessary act on their behalf.

4. In order to carry out this task the department shall :

(a) Keep in the closest possible contact with the staff of the IMC, and report to the officers and governing Committees of the IMC as well as the Executive Committee of the WCC;

(b) Seek permission from the Central Committee of the WCC to enlarge its administrative committee by adding two persons with special competence for this new task;

(c) Seek to set up processes of consultation with church leaders already involved in emergency assistance outside Europe;

(d) Take steps to add a member to its staff who, along with the Director, shall give special attention to this new task (this member of staff should have experience in working with missionary bodies, and knowledge of some Asian country).

(Appendix VII)

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL GENERAL ACCOUNT

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1952

	New York	*London*	*Total*	*Budget (Adopted at Whitby, 1950)*
INCOME	$	$	$	$
Contributions:				
From Constituent Bodies ...	37,243.00	18,309.22	55,552.22	55,000.00
From North American Mission Boards	21,164.10	—	21,164.10	20,000.00
From Special Sources:				
North American	7,392.79	—	7,392.79	24,212.00
Non-North American ...	—	1,400.00	1,400.00	7,250.00
Administration of Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid Fund	3,296.33	774.57	4,070.90	4,000.00
Funds Transferred from the Study of Missionary Obligation	7,500.00	—	7,500.00	—
Funds Transferred from Research		560.00	560.00	—
Miscellaneous	68.34	112.15	180.49	1,000.00
Total Income ...	$76,664.56	$21,155.94	$97,820.50	$111,462.00
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries:	$	$	$	$
Secretaries	19,999.90	6,986.00	26,985.90	25,792.00
Office Staff	23,692.15	3,742.55	27,434.70	27,450.00
Retirement Fund Premiums ...	2,839.63	1,311.76	4,151.39	5,925.00
Accounting Services	2,832.00	1,015.93	3,847.93	3,660.00
Auditing	200.00	73.50	273.50	210.00
Office Rent	5,664.00	3,445.20	9,109.20	7,725.00
Office Expense	4,039.77	2,190.58	6,230.35	5,700.00
Office Equipment	771.40	—	771.40	
Travel of Officers and Committees	7,993.23	3,466.63	11,459.86	11,500.00
Chairman's Office Expense ...	300.00	—	300.00	300.00
Printing and Mimeographing ...	1,316.94	470.02	1,786.96	1,000.00
Ecumenical Press Subsidy ...	500.00	—	500.00	500.00
Libraries	175.87	—	175.87	200.00
Share East Asia Office (2/3) ...	4,768.73	—	4,768.73	6,000.00
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs ...	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Social Security	507.31	—	507.31*	
Contingencies and Sundry ...	1,109.79	—	1,109.79	5,500.00
Total Expenditures ...	$86,710.72	$22,702.17	$109,412.89	$111,462.00
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts for the Year ...	(10,046.16)	(1,546.23)	(11,592.39)	
GENERAL FUNDS				
Balance January 1, 1952 ...	1,517.67	(1,495.23)	22.45	
Deficit December 31, 1952 ...	($8,528.48)	($3,041.46)	($11,569.94)	

* This item budgeted under Retirement Fund Premiums

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL GENERAL ACCOUNT

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CONSTITUENT BODIES

For the Year ended December 31, 1952

New York and London Offices

	Total $
For the Years Prior to 1951	
Ceylon	63.00
Puerto Rico	25.00
For the Year 1951	
Brazil	30.00
Congo	50.00
India	500.00
Japan	400.00
Netherlands	697.37
Philippines	240.00
Puerto Rico	25.00
River Plate	50.00
For the Year 1952	
Australia	421.68
Belgium	24.74
Britain	8,748.60
Burma	150.05
Ceylon	50.00
Denmark	434.00
Ethiopia	11.20
Finland	100.00
France	299.90
Germany	1,500.02
India	500.00
Japan	400.00
Latin America	300.00
Malaya	50.00
Mexico	25.00
Near East	150.00
Netherlands	697.37
New Zealand	210.00
Norway	600.00
Pakistan, West	300.00
Philippines	240.00
Puerto Rico	25.00
River Plate	50.00
South Africa	140.00
Southern Rhodesia	8.82
Sweden	2,000.60
Switzerland	751.87
United States	35,283.00
Total	$55,552.22

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL GENERAL ACCOUNT

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1953

INCOME	*New York* $	*London* $	*Total* $	*Budget (Willingen 1952)* $
Constituent Bodies	37,787.00	17,255.00	55,042.00	55,000.00
North American Mission Boards—				
Regular	19,362.31		19,362.31	20,000.00
Special Emergency	11,550.00		11,550.00	
North American Special Sources	19,345.78		19,345.78	40,000.00
Non-North American Special Sources	—	9,927.26	9,927.26	5,230.00
Administration of Inter-Mission Aid Fund	2,287.65	680.59	2,968.24	2,700.00
Administration of Project Funds	794.71	—	794.71	—
Interest, Refunds and Sundry	1,424.80	223.45	1,648.25	500.00
Total Income	$92,552.25	$28,086.30	$120,638.55	$123,430.00

EXPENDITURES	*New York* $	*London* $	*Total* $	*Budget* $
Salaries:				
Secretaries and Executive Staff	26,983.26	7,168.00	34,151.26	35,700.00
Other Staff	19,056.03	3,602.50	22,658.53	28,430.00
Retirement Fund Premiums	3,488.77	1,307.38	4,796.15	5,410.00
Social Security Tax	484.14	—	484.14	600.00
Health Insurance	107.44	—	107.44	225.00
Accounting Services	3,033.20	1,049.02	4,082.22	4,375.00
Auditing	250.00	73.50	323.50	385.00
Office Rent	5,362.05	3,564.10	8,926.15	9,365.00
Office Expenses and Equipment	3,390.80	1,552.85	4,943.65	5,750.00
Travel of Secretaries, Officers, Committees	5,736.41	2,913.90	8,650.31	12,100.00
Chairman's Office	300.00	—	300.00	300.00
Printing: Minutes, Special Mimeographing and Promotion Materials	2,043.53	—	2,043.53	2,600.00
Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00	—	500.00	500.00
Library	176.17	—	176.17	340.00
East Asia Office (2/3 share)	5,122.73	—	5,122.73	6,000.00
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Contingencies and Sundry	1,058.87	—	1,058.87	1,350.00
Total Expenditures	$87,093.40	$21,231.25	$108,324.65	$123,430.00
Excess of receipts over expenditure	$5,458.85	$6,855.05	$12,313.90	

GENERAL FUNDS	*New York* $	*London* $	*Total* $
Balance January 1, 1953	(8,528.48)	(3,041.46)	(11,569.94)
Transferred to Secretarial Housing Fund	—	(560.00)	(560.00)
Balance December 31, 1953	($3,069.63)	$3,253.59	$183.96

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL GENERAL ACCOUNT

Contributions from Constituent Bodies for the Year ended December 31, 1953
New York and London Offices

	Requested	*Paid*
	$	$
For the Year 1952		
Brazil	50.00	50.00
Burma	50.00	50.00
Congo	100.00	56.00
For the Year 1953		
Australia	420.00	421.68
Belgium	25.00	—
Brazil	100.00	100.00
Britain	8,835.00	8,834.28
Burma	75.00	75.00
Canada	—	2,377.00
Ceylon	100.00	50.00
Congo	100.00	100.80
Cuba	100.00	100.00
Denmark	434.00	750.40
Finland	234.00	100.00
France	300.00	300.02
Germany	1,500.00	1,500.02
India	550.00	650.00
Indonesia	200.00	200.00
Japan	450.00	450.00
Korea	100.00	—
Malaya	100.00	50.00
Mexico	45.00	45.00
Near East	100.00	100.00
Netherlands	1,000.00	1,000.00
New Zealand	210.00	210.00
Norway	420.00	600.00
Pakistan, West	300.00	299.88
Philippines	340.00	240.00
Puerto Rico	50.00	50.00
River Plate	75.00	75.00
South Africa	280.00	168.00
Sweden	2,000.00	2,000.60
Switzerland	750.00	1,008.92
Thailand	100.00	—
United States	*35,283.00	†33,000.00
Other Councils	175.00	—
Nigeria	—	29.40
Undistributed	249.00	—
Total	$55,000.00	$55,042.00

* Includes Canada.

† See Canada above.

(Appendix VIII)

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Budget for the Years 1955, 1956 and 1957

INCOME

Contributions:	$
Member Organizations	87,000.00
Mission Boards and Related Organizations	7,300.00
Special Sources	52,070.00
Administration of other Funds	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Total Income	$148,370.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:	New York $	London $	Total $
Secretaries and Executive Staff	29,900.00	7,170.00	37,070.00
Other Staff	26,530.00*	5,980.00	32,510.00
Staff Welfare:			
Retirement Premiums	4,960.00	1,920.00	6,880.00
Social Security	875.00	—	875.00
Health Insurance	225.00	—	225.00
Accounting Services	3,640.00*	1,120.00	4,760.00
Audit	300.00	85.00	385.00
Rent	6,000.00*	3,560.00	9,560.00
Office Expense	4,200.00*	1,550.00	5,750.00
Office Equipment	700.00	200.00	900.00
Travel, Officers, Committees	7,500.00	4,600.00	12,100.00*
Chairman's Office	300.00	—	300.00
Printing and Mimeographing	1,805.00	910.00	2,715.00
Promotional Expense	800.00	200.00	1,000.00
Library	200.00	140.00	340.00
East Asia Office	4,500.00	—	4,500.00
Ecumenical Press Service	500.00	—	500.00
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	15,000.00*	—	15,000.00
Joint Committee	—	3,000.00	3,000.00
Reserve for Meetings	8,000.00*	—	8,000.00
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	1,200.00	800.00	2,000.00
Total Expenditure	$117,135.00	$31,235.00	$148,370.00

* The items starred are tentative to the extent of the respective amounts indicated below, being contingent on the availability of income to provide the full amount budgeted:

	$
(a) N.Y. Other Staff and/or Accounting	2,400.00
(b) N.Y. Rent	840.00
(c) N.Y. Office Expense	300.00
(d) Travel—N.Y. and/or London	700.00
(e) CCIA	5,000.00
(f) Reserve for Meetings	8,000.00

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

	Requested at Willingen '52 $	Received in 1953 for 1953 $	Requested for 1955, '56 & '57 $
Member Councils			
Australia	420.00	421.68	545.00
Belgium	25.00	—	35.00
Brazil	100.00	100.00	130.00
Britain	8,835.00	8,834.28	11,485.00
Burma	75.00	75.00	100.00
Canada	—	2,377.00	3,000.00‡
Ceylon	100.00	50.00	100.00
Congo	100.00	100.80	130.00
Cuba	100.00	100.00	130.00
Denmark	434.00	750.40	975.00
Finland	234.00	100.00	130.00
France	300.00	300.02	390.00
Germany	1,500.00	1,500.02	1,950.00
India	550.00	650.00	715.00
Indonesia	200.00	200.00	260.00
Jamaica	—	—	30.00
Japan	450.00	450.00	585.00
Korea	100.00	—	100.00
Malaya	100.00	50.00	65.00
Mexico	45.00	45.00	60.00
Near East	100.00	100.00	130.00
Netherlands	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
New Zealand	210.00	210.00	275.00
Norway	420.00	600.00	780.00
Pakistan	300.00	299.88	390.00
Philippines	340.00	240.00	340.00
Puerto Rico	50.00	50.00	65.00
River Plate	75.00	75.00	100.00
Sierra Leone	—	—	30.00
South Africa	280.00	168.00	280.00
Sweden	2,000.00	2,000.60	2,600.00
Switzerland	750.00	1,008.92	1,300.00
Thailand	100.00	—	100.00
United States	35,283.00*	33,000.00†	60,000.00§
Other Councils	175.00	—	—
Nigeria	—	29.40	—
Undistributed	249.00	—	—
	$55,000.00	$54,886.00	$88,605.00‖

* Includes Canada.

† See Canada above.

‡ The Canadian boards are being requested to give direct to the IMC an additional $2,000.

§ The new plan for support from the American member organization calls for the discontinuance of the appeal to American boards for additional direct gifts.

‖ It was deemed prudent to *budget* $87,000 as Contributions from Member Organizations.

Made and Printed in England by John Roberts Press Ltd., London

MINUTES

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

GHANA

December 28th, 1957 to January 8th, 1958

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

LONDON:
2 EATON GATE, S.W.1

NEW YORK:
156 FIFTH AVENUE

EAST ASIA:
140 HALPIN ROAD
RANGOON

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MINUTES

OF THE

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

GHANA

December 28th, 1957 to January 8th, 1958

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

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THE ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GHANA

December 28th, 1957, to January 8th, 1958

INTRODUCTION

For the sake of clarity, the following minutes are not written in strictly chronological order. Where appropriate, subjects which were discussed in several plenary sessions are grouped together; Committee Reports, as adopted by the Assembly at different sessions, are given in one section of the minutes (commencing at page 46).

The Christian Mission at This Hour: On December 28th, Dr. J. A. Mackay, Chairman of the I.M.C. and of the Assembly, delivered his opening address. The title, *The Christian Mission at This Hour*, was the theme of the Assembly.

The Groups: Early in the Assembly the members divided into Groups, and—in order to provide the maximum amount of discussion—after the first meeting each Group was divided into two sections for the succeeding three sessions. The titles of the Groups and the Chairmen were as follows:

I **The Christian Witness in Society and Nation**
Chairmen: Dr. H. P. Van Dusen and Mrs. Annie Baeta-Jiagge.

II **The Christian Church Facing its Calling to Mission**
Chairmen: Rev. S. M. Mokitimi and the Rt. Rev. Chandu Ray.

III **The Christian Church and Non-Christian Religions**
Chairmen: Dr. D. G. Moses and Rev. G. Denzil de Silva.

IV **The Place and Function of the Missionary**
Chairmen: Rev. U Ba Hmyin and Rev. C. F. Gribble.

V **What Does "Partnership in Obedience" Mean?**
Chairmen: Dr. J. W. C. Dougall and Mr. L. E. Odell.

The Groups were not required to produce reports or recommendations, though it was made clear in advance that if, during the deliberations, "concerns" arose which the Groups wished to bring to the Assembly, they would be encouraged to do so. A Group Co-ordinator was appointed (the Rev. Gwenyth Hubble), who attended each Group in turn and conferred with the Chairmen. Her report, summarizing the discussion in all the

Groups, was presented to the plenary session on January 6th, and is included as Appendix I to these minutes.

The Committees dealt with the business of the Assembly. Their recommendations were presented in plenary session and, as finally adopted by the Assembly, are recorded on pp. 46-68. The Committees and their Chairmen were as follows:

I **Study Programme of the I.M.C.**
Chairman: Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.
Section A: Younger Church Studies. Chairman: Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck.
Section B: Theology of Mission. Chairman: Dr. J. Coventry Smith.

II **The Structure of Co-operation in Mission**
Chairman: Mr. Korula Jacob.

III **The Ministry**
Chairman: Bishop Hyungki J. Lew.

IV **New Forms of Mission**
Chairman: Rev. V. E. W. Hayward.

V **Missions and Inter-Church Aid**
Chairman: Dr. Virgil Sly.

Sub-Committees were appointed to deal with administrative matters as follows:

Chairmanship Committee. Chairman: Dr. Helen Kim.
Secretariat and Nominations Committee. Chairman: Bishop W. D. L. Greer.
Finance Committee. Chairman: Dr. Eugene L. Smith.
Committee of Reference. Chairman: Bishop J. B. Bentley.
Literature Committee:
Section A. Chairman: Dr. F. Raaflaub.
Section B. Chairman: Principal C. H. Hwang.
Press Committee. Chairman: Sir Kenneth Grubb.

The Chairmanship Committee submitted its recommendations through the Secretariat and Nominations Committee. Otherwise the recommendations of the sub-Committees were presented to plenary sessions and are given, as finally approved by the Assembly, on pp. 69-84.

A Steering Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. A. Mackay. This Committee met daily to guide the course of the Assembly, and to deal with certain specific concerns.

Integration of I.M.C. and W.C.C. In the original planning of the Assembly, it had been considered that after one discussion of the proposal

in plenary session, the subject should be remitted to the separate Committees prior to further discussion in plenary session. It became evident, however, that many people wished to express their views in plenary session and the programme was accordingly adapted to provide—in addition to the introductory session—two additional plenary sessions for the discussion of this subject. The Committees, meeting separately, devoted the morning session of January 4th to this subject.

Assembly Worship:

Morning Prayers and Bible Study. The Rev. Christian Baeta, Vice-Chairman of the I.M.C. and a Professor at University College, Ghana, was the Assembly Chaplain. He conducted morning prayers in the chapel of Akuafo Hall. These were immediately followed by Bible Study, the first four studies being given by the Rev. Philip Potter of the West Indies, and the remaining four by Dr. P. D. Devanandan of India.

Evening Prayers were led by the following members of the Assembly on the invitation of the Chaplain: Rev. C. F. Gribble, Rev. U Ba Hmyin, Rev. J. Clinton Hoggard, Rev. C. G. Baeta, Mrs. Hugh D. Taylor, Pastor J. Lubikulu and the Rev. P. K. Barui.

Services of Holy Communion, to which all baptized, communicant church members were invited, were arranged by the representatives of the churches concerned who were present at the Assembly, as follows:

December 29th: According to the Anglican Order, conducted by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, assisted by members of the Assembly.

January 8th: According to the Church of Scotland Order, conducted by Dr. J. W. C. Dougall, assisted by members of the Assembly.

On December 29th at 10.00 a.m., an **Assembly Service** took place in Akuafo Hall Chapel. The Preacher was Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez of Cuba.

On the afternoon of December 29th a **Public Service of Worship and Praise** in the Stadium, Accra, arranged by the Ghana Christian Council, was attended by members of the Assembly. The Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was present, and the following took part in the service: The Rev. Christian Baeta, Bishop Proculo Rodriguez, the Rev. S. A. Tuilovoni and the Rev. C. Arrastia of Cuba. The sermon was preached by Dr. C. W. Ranson, and the benediction was given by Dr. J. A. Mackay.

On December 31st at 11.30 p.m., the members of the Assembly shared in a Methodist **Covenant Service,** followed by Holy Communion. This was led by the Rev. T. A. Beetham, assisted by members of the Assembly.

On the morning of January 5th, members of the Assembly worshipped in local and neighbouring churches, and many of them were invited to preach. On the evening of January 5th—the eve of Epiphany—an **Epiphany Service** took place at Commonwealth Hall, University College. This service had been prepared by the Rev. J. V. Taylor, who conducted it with the assistance of the Rev. Charles Bonzon, Bishop R. B. Manikam and the Rev. S. M. Mokitimi.

On January 8th, at the **Closing Service,** the Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay, preached the sermon.

News Sessions. Two plenary sessions (December 30th and 31st) were devoted to news of developments in the Christian world mission in different parts of the world. A summary of these is given in Appendix II to these minutes.

Social Occasions. A Tea Party took place on Saturday afternoon, December 28th, from 4.00 to 6.00 p.m., in the grounds of Legon Hall, University College. The Rev. Christian Baeta presided, and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Ghana Christian Council. This was followed by an address of welcome by the Principal of University College (Dr. Stoughton). The Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, then welcomed the members of the Assembly to Ghana, and gave an address. The Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay, replied on behalf of the International Missionary Council. In addition to members of the Assembly, a number of guests were present.

Greetings were received from the Otumfuo Asantehene in Kumasi and the Nene Azzu Mate Kole in Kuobo, and from the Governor of Ghana, Lord Listowel, through his Secretary. (The Chairman replied to these greetings by letter.)

Members of the Assembly were invited to watch a display of traditional African dancing at Commonwealth Hall, University College, from 5.00 to 6.30 p.m. on January 6th. Sessions were arranged to make attendance possible.

MINUTES
OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF
THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL
AT
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GHANA
December 28th, 1957, to January 8th, 1958

Saturday, December 28th, 9.30 a.m.

1. The First Plenary Session of the Assembly took place in the dining hall of Akuafo Hall, University College.

2. Opening Devotions. The Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay, opened the Assembly with prayer, and welcomed all who had come to take part in it.

3. Constitution of the International Missionary Council. The General Secretary, Dr. C. W. Ranson, stated that the Assembly met under a new Constitution, adopted by the Committee of the Council at Willingen (1952), submitted thereafter to all constituent organizations for their approval, and finally ratified by the *Ad Interim* Committee in 1954. The Committee of the Council at Willingen had authorized its *Ad Interim* Committee to call a meeting of the Assembly, and decreed that "When that Assembly is duly called to order, the new Constitution and By-laws shall become the Constitution and By-laws of the International Missionary Council." From this hour, therefore, the Assembly was operating under the new Constitution. In 1954 the *Ad Interim* Committee had formally called a meeting of the Assembly, and had authorized the officers to determine the time and place (subject to approval by postal vote), and to prepare the programme. An invitation from the Christian Council of the Gold Coast was gratefully accepted.

Dr. Ranson stated that the membership of this Assembly was governed by the provisions of the new Constitution; but the Officers' Committee had decided that it would be desirable to enlarge the number of Consultants from 15 to 40. In anticipation of approval by the Assembly at this opening session, a total of 40 Consultants had been invited.

Dr. Ranson stated that the Assembly would be asked to approve this action and pointed out that voting members of the Assembly were those appointed to represent member organizations of the I.M.C. and the non-salaried officers of the Council.

It was RESOLVED that these actions be approved.

4. Roll Call. The Roll Call was read, and the following were recorded as being present at the Assembly:

MEMBER COUNCILS

Australia	(2)	Rev. C. F. Gribble Rt. Rev. A. Stanway
Belgium	(1)	Rev. Edgard Durand
Brazil	(2)	No appointment
Burma	(1)	Dr. U Hla Bu
Canada	(3)	Dr. H. S. Hillyer Dr. E. H. Johnson Mrs. Hugh D. Taylor
Ceylon	(1)	Dr. Roy Goonewardene
China	(3)	No appointment
Congo	(2)	Pastor J. Lubikulu Rev. R. V. de Carle Thompson
Cuba	(1)	Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez
Denmark	(1)	Bishop H. Høgsbro
Finland	(1)	No appointment
France	(1)	Pastor Charles Bonzon
Germany	(4)	Dr. Walter Freytag Dr. Jan Hermelink Bishop H. J. A. Meyer Dr. Georg Vicedom
Great Britain	(8)	Rev. T. A. Beetham Mr. A. J. Dain Dr. J. W. C. Dougall Mr. L. B. Greaves Rev. V. E. W. Hayward Rev. M. O. Janes Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp Canon M. A. C. Warren
India	(4)	Dr. C. H. Hazlett Mr. Korula Jacob Mr. V. M. Koshy Dr. D. G. Moses
Indonesia	(3)	Rev. B. Probowinoto Dr. Winburn T. Thomas (One place unfilled)
Jamaica	(1)	No appointment

Japan	(2)	Rev. Kaname Tsukahara (One place unfilled)
Korea	(2)	Rev. Kyung-Chik Han Bishop Hyungki J. Lew
Malaya	(1)	Dr. Ho Seng Ong
Mexico	(1)	Rev. Gustavo Velasco
Near East	(3)	Rev. Farid Audeh Dr. Harry G. Dorman, Jr. Rev. Adle Nakhosteen
Netherlands	(2)	Dr. F. J. Blauw Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck
New Zealand	(1)	Rev. Alan Brash
Norway	(1)	Rev. Halfdan Endresen
Pakistan	(2)	Rev. P. K. Barui (*East Pakistan*) Principal Sardar Khan (*West Pakistan*)
Philippines	(2)	Bishop Proculo Rodriguez Rev. Jose Yap
Puerto Rico	(1)	Rev. Aaron F. Webber
River Plate	(1)	Mr. L. E. Odell
Sierra Leone	(1)	Rev. W. E. A. Pratt
South Africa	(2)	Dr. A. W. Blaxall Rev. Z. R. Mahabane
Sweden	(2)	Rev. Nils Dahlberg Prof. B. G. M. Sundkler
Switzerland	(2)	Dr. F. Raaflaub Bishop F. Sigg
Thailand	(1)	Rev. Leck Taiyong
U.S.A.	(11)	Rt. Rev. J. B. Bentley Dr. Alford Carleton Miss Marian Derby Dr. L. A. Gotwald Rev. J. Clinton Hoggard Dr. Irene Jones Mr. Orie O. Miller Dr. Virgil A. Sly Dr. Eugene L. Smith Dr. J. Coventry Smith Rev. James Sprigg

CONSULTANTS

Rev. James P. Alter
Rev. Cecilio Arrastia
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo
Rev. Gilbert Baker
Dr. M. Searle Bates
Dr. R. Pierce Beaver
Rev. Pierre Benignus
Dr. Fridtjov Birkeli
Dr. K. A. Busia
Dr. Kenneth Cragg
Rev. Din Dayal
Rev. G. Denzil de Silva
Rev. D. J. du Plessis
U Ba Hmyin
Dr. David N. Howell
Rev. Gwenyth Hubble
Principal C. H. Hwang
Metropolitan James of Melita
Rev. Ching Ming Lee
Rev. J. Philip Lee-Woolf
Rt. Rev. R. B. Manikam
Dr. J. K. Mathews
Rev. Simon Mbatha
Rev. S. M. Mokitimi
Miss Helen Morgan
Mr. T. V. Philip
Dr. Frank Price
Rt. Rev. Chandu Ray
Dr. Roy Ross
Rev. Antonio Sandoval
Dr. Cecil W. Scott
Dr. Floyd Shacklock
Bishop E. C. Sobrepena
Dr. Arne Sovik
Mr. M. M. Thomas
Rev. S. A. Tuilovoni
Dr. A. B. Xuma

(Note: Mr. L. B. Greaves was invited as a Consultant but was subsequently transferred to the U.K. delegation.)

SPECIALLY INVITED

Dr. Paul D. Devanandan, Rev. Philip Potter — *Leaders of Bible Studies*

NON-MEMBER COUNCIL OBSERVERS

Ghana	Rev. P. K. Dagadu
French West Africa	Rev. G. Mabille
Kenya	Mr. Ronald Dain
Madagascar	Rev. T. Rasendrahasina
Nigeria	Sir Francis Ibiam
Nyasaland	Rev. Patrick Mzembe
Northern Rhodesia	Rev. Merfyn Temple
Southern Rhodesia	Rev. F. B. Rea
Tanganyika	Rev. Daniel Lungwa

UNAFFILIATED CHURCH BODIES—OBSERVERS

Salvation Army	Lieut. Col. F. J. Adlam
Southern Baptist Convention	Dr. H. Cornell Goerner
Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa	Rev. J. Thomas Mahlangu Ds. Rev. W. A. Malherbe

REPRESENTATIVES OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Bible Societies	Rt. Rev. F. D. Coggan
World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s	Dr. Paul Limbert and Mr. Robbins Strong
World Y.W.C.A.	Mrs. Annie Baeta-Jiagge
World Council of Christian Education ...	Dr. James Kelly
World Student Christian Federation ...	Rev. J. Philip Lee-Woolf (*also a Consultant*)

LIAISON REPRESENTATIVES

World Council of Churches:	Dr. Franklin C. Fry Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft Dr. Leslie E. Cooke Dr. Raymond Dudley Dr. Roswell Barnes Dr. Ulrich Van Beyma
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs:	Sir Kenneth Grubb Dr. F. Nolde
IMC/WCC Joint Committee:	Dr. H. P. van Dusen Dr. Norman Goodall

OFFICERS

Chairman:	Dr. John A. Mackay
Vice-Chairmen:	Rev. Christian Baeta Dr. Helen Kim The Bishop of Manchester (The Rt. Rev. Dr. W. D. L. Greer) Dr. D. G. Moses (*also representative for India*)

Secretaries:	Dr. Charles W. Ranson (*General Secretary*)
	Rev. Alan Brash (*also representative for New Zealand*)
	Dr. G. W. Carpenter
	Dr. J. W. Decker
	Rev. E. W. Nielsen
	Rev. R. K. Orchard
	Miss M. Sinclair
	U Kyaw Than
	Dr. Jesse R. Wilson
	Dr. Glora M. Wysner
Secretaries of sponsored committees or projects:	Rev. Claude de Mestral (*I.C.C.L.A.*)
	Rev. Göte Hedenquist (*I.C.C.A.J.*)
	Dr. David Mace and Mrs. David Mace (*Christian Home and Family Life*)
	Bishop Stephen Neill (*World Christian Books*)
	Rev. J. V. Taylor (*Younger Church Studies*)
Administrative staff:	Miss F. M. Dearing
	Miss P. Heppe
	Miss E. M. Sheppard
Special Assembly staff:	Mr. Robert MacFarlane
	Mr. A. J. Moore
	Rev. E. H. Robertson (*Press and Information Officer*)
	Mrs. E. H. Robertson
	Rev. Theodore Tucker
	Mrs. Jesse Wilson

ACCREDITED VISITORS

Dr. Sigurd Aske
Dr. Harry R. Boer
Bishop Newell S. Booth
Mr. Charles A. Cary
Rev. H. C. L. Heywood
Daw Hnit (Mrs. U Ba Hmyin)
Dr. Don W. Holter
Rev. Ho Choon Yu
Rev. W. Illsley
Rev. Johannes P. Jacobs
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Rev. J. B. Kliewer
Miss Hazel Shank
Dr. K. M. Simon
Dr. Edward B. Willingham

5. Applications for Membership in the I.M.C. Bishop Ferdinand Sigg, Chairman of this Committee, reported that it had met to consider applications from the Ghana Christian Council, the Hong Kong Christian Council and the Northern Rhodesia Christian Council. In examining these applications, the Committee had taken into account the representative character, the area served, the programme and the financial stability of each Council, and had unanimously decided to recommend the Assembly to accept each of these three Councils into membership.

The Chairman, Dr. J. A. Mackay, then submitted each application to the Assembly, and it was unanimously

RESOLVED (1) to accept the Ghana Christian Council into full membership in the I.M.C.

(2) to accept the Hong Kong Christian Council into full membership in the I.M.C.

(3) to accept the Northern Rhodesia Christian Council into full membership in the I.M.C.

At a plenary session on December 30th, the General Secretary gave notice of a motion (which, in order to comply with Article XII of the I.M.C. Constitution, would be moved at a later plenary session by the Chairman of the Committee on Applications for Membership) that the schedule of the By-laws of the I.M.C. be amended to provide for one representative in the Assembly from each of the following Councils:

The Ghana Christian Council
The Hong Kong Christian Council
The Northern Rhodesia Christian Council.

The following motion was accordingly submitted by Bishop F. Sigg at a plenary session on December 31st, and it was

RESOLVED that the Schedule of Representation in the By-laws, Section I (1), be amended to provide for one representative in the Assembly from each of the following Councils:

The Ghana Christian Council
The Hong Kong Christian Council
The Northern Rhodesia Christian Council.

Thereupon the following representatives became full voting members of the Assembly:

The Rev. P. K. Dagadu—Ghana
The Rev. Ching Ming Lee—Hong Kong
The Rev. Merfyn Temple—Northern Rhodesia.

6. Presentation of Scroll. After the initial resolution accepting the

Hong Kong Christian Council as a member of the I.M.C., the Rev. Ching Ming Lee, on behalf of that Council from whose members he brought greetings, presented to the Assembly a pictorial, symbolic scroll, bearing the text Isaiah 65 : 25, in Chinese.

7. In Memoriam. The Chairman asked the Assembly to remember those who had served the I.M.C., who had died since the meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee in 1954. The two who had been most closely connected with the Council's work were Dr. John R. Mott and Mr. Ernest J. Bingle. The following resolutions were presented by the Chairman:

Dr. John R. Mott

No brief resolution could do justice to the range and character of John R. Mott's life work, but this Assembly of the I.M.C. would record with special thanksgiving the way in which Dr. Mott's unique gifts and energies were concentrated upon the world mission of the Church. This was the driving force of his service, in other organizations as well as in the I.M.C. It had already found fruitful expression before Edinburgh 1910, and from his chairmanship of that historic gathering to his death forty-five years later, the I.M.C. held a supreme place in his devotion. For thirty-one years he was the active and forceful Chairman of the Council, first in its form as the Edinburgh Continuation Committee, and from 1921 under its present name. After his retirement from the active Chairmanship in 1942, he continued as Chairman Emeritus for another thirteen years. Throughout this long period, while many colleagues shared in the task, the I.M.C. bore the stamp of Mott's genius. He provided the incentive for the creation of many of the National Christian Councils, stimulating and encouraging potential leadership in country after country. Through his indefatigable travel he shared his vision and inspiration with others, quickening zeal and establishing confidence wherever he went. Above all, in everything Mott touched, he could leave no one in any doubt that the beginning and the end of the world mission of the Church is the proclamation of the Name of Jesus as Lord and Saviour of the world. For the valiant service and faithful witness of his many years, the I.M.C. gives thanks to God.

Mr. Ernest J. Bingle

Ernest John Bingle, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, went to India in 1925 to join the staff of the Madras Christian College where he served, until 1945, as Professor of History and Politics and as Bursar. From 1932 he was regarded as a missionary of the Methodist Missionary Society. Soon after returning to England he entered the

service of the Survey Application Trust (World Dominion Movement) as Associate Editor of *World Dominion*. He became a Joint Editor of the *World Christian Handbook* from its inception. Seconded to the I.M.C. in 1952, he was appointed Editorial Secretary of the Council and Editor (from January 1953) of the *International Review of Missions*. From 1954 he was made a Secretary for Research. In 1955 he made a survey of the Caribbean region, published under the title *From Cuba to Surinam*. He was one of the two secretaries who arranged for and assisted in the conduct of the Caribbean Consultation, which service proved to be his last act in a lifetime devoted to the world mission. Ernest Bingle was a man of gentle spirit and quiet devotion, of persistent industry and loyalty to duty. With his friendly touch and sense of humour, he made himself beloved of all who came into contact with him. His logical and penetrating mind, and his historical sense, made him a master of the art of codifying, defining and clarifying the real issues in a complex discussion. He was, in any situation, an earnest seeker after the facts. To the end of his days he was a missionary in the highest sense, reaching out for people, to share with them the Christian faith by which he lived. His home life was a model for all. In his sudden going, the I.M.C. has lost a devoted servant, and now records its thanks to God for him. It extends to Mrs. Bingle and her two sons its sympathy in their great bereavement.

After the reading of these two resolutions, members of the Assembly stood, to signify their adoption, and the following names of other officers, members of I.M.C. Committees, and Secretaries of member bodies, who had died in the last three years, were read:

The Rt. Rev. W. Wilson Cash
Pastor Daniel Couve
The Rev. J. Whitsted Dovey
The Most Rev. C. F. Garbett, Archbishop of York
Dr. Siegfried Knak
Mr. S. A. Morrison
Mr. Carl Otto
The Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer
The Rt. Rev. Basil C. Roberts
Miss Ruth Rouse
Mr. S. F. Telleen
The Rev. C. E. Wilson
The Rev. T. Cullen Young

Dr. David Moses offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the lives and service of these faithful servants of God and His Mission, after which the Assembly sang the hymn "For All the Saints".

8. Greetings to Former Officers. On a proposal by Bishop Greer, it was unanimously

RESOLVED to send greetings from the Assembly to the following former officers of the I.M.C., now retired:

Dr. Leland S. Albright
Bishop J. C. Baker
Dr. J. Merle Davis
Miss B. D. Gibson
Dr. Conrad Hoffman
Mr. Orrin Magill
Dr. J. H. Oldham
Miss D. Standley
Dr. A. L. Warnshuis

Dr. Mackay spoke of Dr. A. J. Brown of New York, one of the organizers of the largest missionary gathering ever to be held—the 1900 Conference in New York—who had recently attained his 101st year. The Assembly warmly approved the sending of greetings to Dr. Brown.

9. Standing Orders.

RESOLVED that the Standing Orders, submitted by the Officers, be adopted for the regulation of business at this Assembly.

10. Groups and Committees. The General Secretary reported that members of the Assembly had been assigned, individually, to Groups and Committees, and that lists of the respective Groups and Committees had been placed in members' folders.

The Assembly approved the appointment of Chairmen of Groups and Committees. The full list of members of Groups and Committees is given in Appendix III to these minutes.

11. Steering Committee and Sub-Committees. Lists of members and Chairmen of these Committees had been distributed, and the Assembly approved the appointment of Chairmen. The full list of members of these Committees is given in Appendix III to these minutes.

12. Functions of the Press Committee. The Chairman of the Press Committee, Sir Kenneth Grubb, stated that meetings of Groups and Committees would not be open to the Press; but, unless the Assembly determined otherwise, the Press would be able to attend plenary sessions. Approaches to individuals by the Press, or by broadcasting interests, were to be made through the Press and Information Officer, the Rev. E. H. Robertson.

13. General Secretary's Report. Dr. C. W. Ranson delivered his report on the activities of the I.M.C. over the past few years and concluded with a statement regarding the Theological Education Fund, provided by the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and nine missionary boards in the U.S.A. The full text of this report is given in Appendix IV.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Ranson, and spoke appreciatively of the part he had played in the development of theological education in the lands of the younger churches.

Saturday, December 28th, 8.30 p.m.

The session was opened with prayer, led by Rev. Christian Baeta who presided.

14. The Chairman's Address. The Chairman delivered his address on the theme of the Assembly—*The Christian Mission at This Hour.*
(This will be printed in the forthcoming Assembly volume.)

Sunday, December 29th

15. See Introduction for details of Worship Services.

Monday, December 30th, 10.00 a.m.

The Chairman, Dr. Mackay, opened the session with prayer. Members of the Assembly who had newly arrived were welcomed.

16. The Christian Mission at This Hour: Introduction and Background to the work of the Groups. U Kyaw Than of Burma, Acting East Asia Secretary for the I.M.C. and W.C.C., addressed the Assembly on the subject: *The Christian Mission in Asia Today.*

17. Dr. Walter Freytag of Germany addressed the Assembly on the subject: *Changes in the Pattern of Western Missions.*
(The text of both these addresses will be printed in the forthcoming Assembly volume.)

18. The Rev. R. K. Orchard described the purpose and character of the Groups. (See Introduction to these minutes.)

19. *Session* 4.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Groups (1st).

20. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* News Session I (Plenary session. For summary, see Appendix II).

Tuesday, December 31st

21. *Session* 10.00 *a.m.* Meetings of Committees (1st).

22. *Session* 4.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Groups (2nd).

23. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* News Session II (Plenary session. For summary, see Appendix II).

Wednesday, January 1st, 1958

24. *Session* 10.00 *a.m.* Meetings of Committees (2nd).

25. *Session* 4.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Groups (3rd).

26. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Sub-Committees (1st).

Thursday, January 2nd

27. *Session* 10.00 *a.m.* Meetings of Committees (3rd).

28. *Session* 4.30 *p.m.* Plenary session, with business as follows:

29. The General Secretary. The Chairman stated that since the Assembly had last met in plenary session, Dr. C. W. Ranson had left for London, on receiving the tragic news that his wife had been killed and two of his children injured in a car accident. He asked Bishop Greer to make a statement.

Bishop Greer then stated that the Steering Committee had discussed how the Assembly could most appropriately show its heartfelt sympathy with Dr. Ranson and his family at this time, and had suggested that a letter be prepared, which would be signed by the Chairman and himself, in the name of the Assembly.

Members of the Assembly rose to their feet in assent, and as they stood, Bishop R. B. Manikam committed the bereaved family to God's keeping, in prayer.

30. Introduction to Proposal for Integration of I.M.C. and W.C.C. The Chairman stated that, in the absence of the General Secretary, he would introduce this subject, and would be followed by Dr. H. P. van Dusen, Chairman of the Joint Committee, and Dr. Franklin C. Fry, Chairman of the Central Committee of the W.C.C.

After the delivery of these three introductory addresses, of which note is taken in the section of these minutes dealing with Integration (see p. 123), the Steering Committee was asked to review the programme and make any necessary recommendations to provide for the maximum discussion of the matter.

31. Report of the Committee on the Ministry. The first report of the Committee on the Ministry was then presented and is included in the section of these minutes dealing with Committee Reports. (See para. 56.)

32. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Sub-Committees (2nd).

Friday, January 3rd

33. *Session* 10.00 *a.m.* Plenary session, at which the discussion on the proposed integration of I.M.C. and W.C.C. was continued. (See p. 123.)

34. *Session* 4.30 *p.m.* Plenary session, at which the above discussion continued.

35. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* Meetings of Sub-Committees (3rd).

Saturday, January 4th

36. *Session* 10.00 *a.m.* Final meetings of Committees (4th).

37. *Session* 8.30 *p.m.* Final meetings of Groups (4th).

Sunday, January 5th

38. See Introduction for details of Services of Worship.

Monday, January 6th, 10.00 *a.m.*

Bishop W. D. L. Greer was in the chair; the session was opened with prayer by Dr. F. Birkeli.

39. Integration. Sir Kenneth Grubb reported that—on instructions from the Steering Committee and in consultation with the Chairmen of Committees and the Group Co-ordinator—a draft resolution on the question of Integration had been prepared, which would be distributed at the close of the afternoon plenary session and discussed at the plenary session that evening at 8.30 p.m. (For details see the report on Integration, p. 123.)

40. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary of the W.C.C., then made a statement at his own request. It appeared, from conversation with several delegates, and especially with the officers of the I.M.C., that if sufficient time were to be given for unhurried consideration of the proposed Plan of Integration by the National Christian Councils and the I.M.C., it would be desirable that an additional year be made available. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Franklin C. Fry, and the General Secretary wished to state that if the I.M.C. should so desire it, they would be ready to propose to the Executive

and Central Committees of the W.C.C. that the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. be postponed from 1960 to 1961.

The Assembly applauded this suggestion.

41. Report of the Group Co-ordinator. The Rev. Gwenyth Hubble submitted her report on the Groups (see Introduction, and Appendix I to these minutes).

The Chairman, Bishop Greer, thanked Miss Hubble for her able report.

42. Group "Concerns". In response to the suggestion made early in the Assembly that Groups wishing to do so, should feel free to bring any "concerns" or recommendations to the Assembly, two Groups submitted the following:

43. GROUP I—THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS IN SOCIETY AND NATION—SECTION B.

Dr. Roy Goonewardene, on behalf of this Group, submitted the following recommendations:

(1) That attention be called to the Rapid Social Change Studies of the W.C.C., and the Younger Church Studies, by listing and publishing them in the *International Review of Missions*.

(2) Since the Assembly was meeting as an international body, on African soil and in the country of Ghana, a declaration should be made on the problems of Race Relations in different parts of the world. The Group requested the Assembly to reaffirm the statement made by the World Council of Churches at its Evanston meeting, so that arising from this Assembly a report may be made to the forthcoming All Africa Christian Conference.

(3) The Group requested that the report of the C.C.I.A. on the rights of minorities and religious liberty should be made available, and a statement brought to the Assembly.

(4) The Group had become acutely aware that the effectiveness of the Church and Christian witness in Society and Nation had been greatly weakened because they had not come to grips with the indigenous social structure. The Church often remained an alien institution and even an alien faith by failing to be radically incarnate in the daily life and thought of the community. Although this is a universal problem, which arises also in the lands of the older churches, it becomes extremely important in the lands of the younger churches, where many Christians are caught in a dualism of loyalties. Christian faith had often been divorced from social obligation; and thus—in lands where religion and society are one—Christianity had failed to

capture the total life of man. The Group therefore urged that if Christian witness in society is to be comprehensively effective, study and experimentation should be made by churches and member organizations of the I.M.C., of the expression of the Christian faith in indigenous cultural patterns, and in the structure of society itself. This would involve not only architecture, music, art, poetry, etc., but social institutions and thought patterns. If the Gospel is to become truly incarnate in the training of the ministry, it must take on indigenous flesh and expression. The Group urged that special attention to this should be given in the operations of the Theological Education Fund.

Bishop Greer thanked the Group for bringing these concerns to the Assembly, and stated that there was sufficient content in them to engage the whole or two meetings of an Assembly. The matter was referred to the Steering Committee to make recommendations as to how the points could best be dealt with. (For subsequent action see para. 74.)

44. GROUP III—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS—SECTION B.

(a) The Rev. G. Denzil de Silva, on behalf of this Group, stated that it felt that greater cognizance should be taken of efforts that are being made in the study of non-Christian religions. He cited, as an example, the Institute of Buddhist Studies in Ceylon, where Buddhist scholars were giving of their philosophy and teaching.

Bishop Greer understood that this recommendation might be covered by a similar recommendation from Committee IV, and that the matter might be dealt with under the report of that Committee.

45. (b) The Rev. V. E. W. Hayward, on behalf of Section B of Group III, stated that while the Group appreciated the studies that were being conducted by the Study Department, it would be of greater help in the areas from which some representatives came, if (1) the problems that the Protestant minority confronts in lands where Roman Catholicism predominates, and (2) the facing of a self-satisfied secularism, were the subject of future studies.

It was agreed that if this matter were not covered by the report of the Committee of Reference, it be referred to the Officers. (See below, paras. 48, 72.)

46. The Caribbean Consultation. The Steering Committee had considered the Report of the Caribbean Consultation, held in May 1957, which contained specific requests to the I.M.C. for action. The Rev. C. Arrastia

briefly reported upon the Consultation, and on the needs of the area. He then presented the following recommendation from the Steering Committee:

The Assembly records its gratification at the holding of the Caribbean Consultation in May of 1957. We believe that this meeting under God, can prove to be a milestone in the development of the ecumenical fellowship, both within the region and in the region's relationships to those outside. The records of the meeting have been published by the I.M.C. under the title *The Listening Isles.*

The Assembly notes four requests from the Consultation to the I.M.C., as follows:

1. The question of the possibility and desirability of carrying out a survey of the training of the ministry in the Caribbean somewhat on the lines of the surveys carried out by the I.M.C. in Africa and Madagascar was discussed. It was RESOLVED that the possibility of such a survey should be explored further by local churches, theological institutions, as well as in the I.M.C., and that such a survey might be undertaken either for particular areas or for the Caribbean as a whole.

2. The Consultation requests the International Missionary Council to consider the possibility of making Dr. David R. and Mrs. Mace available to the churches of the Caribbean for further work in the field of Home and Family Life.

3. That in the carrying out of these local and area studies, surveys and activities (*Note*—as provided for by the Consultation), the Consultation requests the International Missionary Council, in collaboration with the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association and the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America

(a) To serve as a means of inter-communication, stimulus and co-ordination.

(b) To supply expert information and persons, where necessary and as requested, in the fields of the training of the ministry, non-Christian religions, home and family life, curriculum material, and training for Sunday School and other Christian teaching.

(c) To insure that such studies, etc., are carried out in a wider ecumenical setting.

4. That there should be a consultation or conference held in the next few years in succession to the present Consultation, for the Caribbean region as a whole but with wider representation, it being understood that

(a) The preparation for this conference or consultation should

include the studies, surveys and other local, area or regional undertakings already mentioned.

(b) Such a conference or consultation should be summoned on the initiative and with the co-operation of local councils, churches, missions and other organizations.

(c) The I.M.C. is requested to act as convenor for initial planning, and to invite the help of W.C.C.E.S.S.A., C.C.L.A. and other appropriate organizations in this work.

The Assembly welcomes these requests and instructs the staff to use every possible means to respond affirmatively to them.

On a question from the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, as to whether finances were available to carry out these requests, Dr. Decker replied that the staff of the I.M.C. would only engage in work of this kind if it had the assurance that finances would be available. In the present case, much would depend on local initiative, though funds were already available for the Christian Home and Family Life programme.

It was RESOLVED to adopt the recommendation of the Steering Committee.

47. Latin American Statement. The Chairman reported that delegates and consultants from Latin America desired to submit a memorandum to the Assembly. He called upon Mr. L. E. Odell, who read the following statement:

The delegates and consultants from Latin America, representing four Christian Councils of the younger churches, conscious of the importance of this Christian fellowship and of what it represents for the Church at large, wish to present to the Assembly the following statement for consideration and information:

First, we desire to express our gratitude to the I.M.C. for its significant part along with other organizations in arranging for the Caribbean Consultation and to state that we believe the results of that meeting will be felt for good in the area.

In this connection, we would mention with gratitude the contributions to the conduct of the Consultation of Dr. C. W. Ranson, Dr. J. W. Decker, and of Mr. Ernest Bingle, whose participation there proved to be his final act of service in this life.

Second, it is a matter of satisfaction to us that Latin America is being taken into consideration by I.M.C. to the extent of sounding out the possibility of a regional secretariat for this area. We realize the value of the suggestion that a request for such service, if it is desired, should come from the councils and churches of Latin America.

We are likewise glad to inform the Assembly that plans are already under way for a general conference of all Latin America in 1959 or 1960, at which full consideration will be given to this matter.

Third, we would request that the I.M.C. co-operate with our Christian councils and other organizations in this all Latin America Conference.

Fourth, as an interim arrangement, until the matter of the regional secretariat can be resolved, we would look with favour on any arrangement within the general secretariat of the I.M.C. whereby someone, if possible with actual experience in Latin America, would serve as liaison with the churches and councils in the area; and with such organizations as the C.C.L.A. and the W.C.C.E.

Fifth, we would remind the Assembly of the importance of Latin America in the potential of the Kingdom, and call upon the Study Department to include this area in such studies as are pertinent to our needs and opportunities.

Sixth, conscious of the decisive role of Christian leadership in the outreach of the Church of Christ, we express the hope that the theological institutions of Latin America may be considered for inclusion in the plans for advance in theological education.

This statement had been considered by the Steering Committee which submitted the following recommendation to the Assembly:

That the Assembly receive with appreciation the communication from the representatives and consultants in this Assembly from Latin America. It notes the proposal to convene a Latin America Conference, and assures all concerned that the I.M.C. stands ready to co-operate with the National Councils and other organizations in the furtherance of this project.

It was RESOLVED to approve the recommendation of the Steering Committee.

48. Report of the Committee of Reference. The report was presented by the Chairman, Bishop J. B. Bentley. After a first reading, each item was the subject of separate discussion and voting, as follows:

(a) *New Study of Religious Liberty*

Professor G. Baez-Camargo stated that the "concern" raised by the Rev. V. E. W. Hayward on behalf of Group III (B), with regard to the confrontation of Roman Catholicism by Protestant minorities (see para. 45 above), did not appear to be entirely covered by this proposed new study, particularly with regard to problems of communication, general approach and religious freedom.

As, in such an event, this matter had already been referred to the Officers for attention, Professor Baez-Camargo was asked to formulate in writing a reference to the Officers.

Replying to Dr. Goodall, who was anxious that any such reference should be made responsibly by the Assembly, with a full knowledge of its implications, the Chairman (Bishop Greer) stated that the Officers would not necessarily decide that the studies should be undertaken, but would give serious consideration to the question, and if they concluded that the task was impossible, or that it should be postponed, they would frankly say so. The Assembly then reaffirmed its decision to refer this particular matter to the Officers.

It was RESOLVED to approve the section of the report of the Committee of Reference dealing with Religious Liberty.

(b) *Commission of the Churches on International Affairs*

This section of the report was presented, and copies of the C.C.I.A. Annual Report for the year 1956-57 were distributed. Warm appreciation of the work of the C.C.I.A. was expressed.

It was RESOLVED to approve this section of the report.

(c) *Situation in the Middle East*

On the reading of this section, Dr. Harry G. Dorman suggested a change in the phrasing at the end of paragraph (b); namely, that the words "interests of the parties concerned" should be changed to "human rights and needs of those concerned". Dr. Leslie E. Cooke gave the reason for the former wording, and Dr. Dorman's proposed amendment, which had been duly seconded, was put to the vote and lost.

It was RESOLVED to approve this section of the report.

(d) *Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

Dr. Blaxall, while welcoming this wholeheartedly, referred to the third paragraph and the words "National Christian Councils, in such co-operation with other agencies as may be appropriate . . ." He stated that recently an agency in America had issued a document on the situation in South Africa, without consulting the Christian Council, as a result of which embarrassment had been caused. He asked whether the C.C.I.A. could assist N.C.C.s in such situations, and Sir Kenneth Grubb made a note of this point.

It was RESOLVED to approve this section of the report.

(e) *I.M.C.'s Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews*

It was RESOLVED to approve this section of the report.

(f) *Africa Team*

A discussion took place on the future of the Africa Team, and possible developments which might replace it (i.e. a regional secretariat for Africa, or proposals that might emanate from the All Africa Christian Conference). An amendment was proposed by Bishop P. Rodriguez, seconded by Mr. Korula Jacob, that instead of the wording at the end of paragraph (b) reading ". . . looking toward an examination and possible revision of the plans for the Africa team", the last words should simply be ". . . revision of the plans for Africa". The Assembly approved this amendment.

The Rev. Christian Baeta then expressed his wish to move an amendment that a specific mandate be given to the Africa Team to assist African Christian Councils in thinking through the whole question of the Integration proposals, and to report back to the I.M.C. upon the reactions of these councils, during the period between now and the time of a final decision on Integration.

The Chairman ruled that this should be regarded, not as an amendment, but as a resolution. It was formally seconded by Dr. Raaflaub.

Sir Kenneth Grubb commented that the draft Resolutions on the procedure of Integration (which would be presented to the plenary session later) visualized this kind of activity by the I.M.C. in the whole constituency, though there was no specific reference to Africa, or to the operations of the Africa Team. In view of this assurance, the Chairman (Bishop Greer) ruled that it would be unwise to vote on Mr. Baeta's proposed resolution at this stage, but that it should be borne in mind in the further discussion on Integration.

It was RESOLVED to approve this section of the report, as amended.

(See para. 73 for further action of the Assembly on this matter.)

It was RESOLVED that the report of the Committee of Reference be adopted. (Final Report—see p. 77.)

Monday, January 6th, 3.00 p.m.

Dr. D. G. Moses was in the chair for this session, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Jose Yap.

49. Reports of the Literature Committees (Sections A and B).

Section A: Dr. F. Raaflaub, Chairman of this Section, submitted the report and asked permission to include two additional recommendations relating to the *International Review of Missions*, namely:

(1) That the Editor be asked occasionally to devote one issue, or the greater part thereof, to one particular theme.

(2) That the Editor consider the possibility of including from time to time, a review of articles, e.g. an essay giving the substance of important articles that had appeared in other journals, especially in languages other than English; such a feature to be provided preferably by one writer having a wide range of periodicals at his disposal.

It was RESOLVED that the report of the Literature Committee (Section A), together with the above recommendations, be adopted. (Final Report—see p. 81.)

Section B: Principal C. H. Hwang, Chairman of this Section, submitted the report. This was considered in two sections, each being moved, seconded and approved by the Assembly.

It was RESOLVED that the report of the Literature Committee (Section B) be adopted. (Final Report—see p. 82.)

50. Report of Committee IV—New Forms of Mission. The Rev. V. E. W. Hayward presented the report of this Committee, in the discussion of which Dr. F. Raaflaub, Bishop F. Sigg and Bishop Manikam took part. As a result of comments made, slight verbal emendations were made in the text.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Committee IV, New Forms of Mission, be adopted, subject to slight verbal emendations made during discussion. (Final Report—see p. 58.)

51. Report of Committee V—Missions and Inter-Church Aid. Dr. Virgil Sly presented the report of this Committee, which was considered item by item. Certain small emendations were made in the text.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Committee V, Missions and Inter-Church Aid, be adopted, subject to small emendations made during discussion. (Final Report—see p. 63.)

52. Integration. At the close of this session, a set of ten draft Resolutions, prepared by the Steering Committee, on the Integration proposals was given to each member of the Assembly, with a request that it be perused in preparation for discussion at the evening session.

Monday, January 6th, 8.30 p.m.

Dr. Helen Kim was in the chair for this session, which was opened with prayer by Dr. Irene Jones.

53. Integration (cont.). The whole of this session was devoted to the introduction and discussion of the report of the Steering Committee and the draft Resolutions. (For report on the discussion see Appendix VII, and for action on the plan of Integration see p. 85.)

Tuesday, January 7th, 10.00 *a.m.*

Bishop W. D. L. Greer was in the chair for this session.

54. Report of Committee I—The Study Programme of the I.M.C. Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck presented the report of this Committee. He reminded the Assembly that the Missionary Studies Department was part of the Division of Studies of the W.C.C., and that, since the Evanston Assembly in 1954, this Division had been the joint Division of Studies of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C.

Count van Randwijck gave further information as to how the Committee on the Study Programme had arrived at its conclusions; and stated that the limitations of personnel, and other factors, had been kept in mind. The Assembly resolutions on this matter should, in view of what had been stated by the Chairman in another case, be interpreted not as formal instructions to the Officers to carry out the studies at all costs, but as the wishes of the Assembly, to be carried out to the extent that means and personnel are available, and in the light of other obligations and priorities. Count van Randwijck drew attention to three main studies:

(1) The Younger Church Studies

(2) The Studies in the Theology of Mission

(3) The Studies in "The Word of God and the Living Faiths of Men".

The first study had already received formal approval. The second required the approval of the Assembly. The third was a joint study of the Department of Missionary Studies and the Department of Evangelism of the W.C.C. working in close co-operation with the various Study Centres. It had already been authorized by the W.C.C. Central Committee and approved by the I.M.C. secretariat; but it also required the formal approval of the Assembly.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Committee I, The Study Programme of the I.M.C., including the recommendations with regard to studies (2) and (3), be adopted. (Final Report—see p. 46.)

55. Report of Committee II—The Structure of Co-operation in Mission. Mr. Korula Jacob presented the report of this Committee. Part A, dealing with "Wider Co-operation", was first considered and, after a short

discussion, approved. Part B of the report, dealing with the East Asia Christian Conference, was then considered, together with an additional paragraph III, which was read by Mr. Jacob. This part of the report was also approved.

It was RESOLVED that the report of Committee II, The Structure of Co-operation in Mission, be adopted. (Final Report—see p. 49.)

56. Report of Committee III—The Ministry. The first report of this Committee was made on January 2nd (see para. 31); the second on January 7th; the following record refers to both:

First report (*January 2nd*): dealing with (a) The Standing Committee on The Ministry, and (b) the Establishment of a Theological Education Fund.

Bishop Hyungki J. Lew, Chairman, presented the report and recommendations, after which Dr. H. P. Van Dusen (in the absence of the General Secretary) read the "document" referred to in the recommendations, for the establishment of a Theological Education Fund for the training of the ministry in the lands of the "younger churches"—a fund made possible by the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and of nine mission boards in the U.S.A.. Bishop Hyungki J. Lew then moved the recommendations, which were seconded by the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane. Discussion followed, in which Dr. J. Coventry Smith, Dr. A. W. Blaxall, Bishop H. Høgsbro, Mr. M. M. Thomas, Dr. P. D. Devanandan, Bishop H. J. Meyer and Dr. J. A. Mackay took part.

Dr. Van Dusen stated that if the Assembly approved the recommendations now before it, the Nominations Committee would submit nominations for the composition of the proposed Theological Education Fund Committee, and of the proposed Standing Committee on The Ministry.

It was RESOLVED that the recommendations of Committee III, The Ministry, be adopted.

57. *Second report* (*January 7th*): dealing with the operations of the Standing Committee on The Ministry.

Bishop Hyungki J. Lew presented a supplemental report and moved the recommendations therein contained.

It was RESOLVED that the recommendations contained in the supplemental report of Committee III, The Ministry, be adopted.

(The first report, the "document" referred to therein, and the supplemental report, as approved by the Assembly, are given on pp. 52-57 of these minutes.)

[*Note:* Due to a clerical error, paragraph VIII was omitted from copies

of the "document" above referred to, which were circulated to members of the Assembly. This paragraph has been reinserted in the document now appearing in these minutes and reads as follows: VIII. The Assembly directs that all costs for the administration of the Fund, including office, travel, meetings of the T.E.F.C. or of its Executive Committee, and the salaries and costs of the executive staff, be charged to the Fund.]

58. Report of the Finance Committee. Dr. Eugene L. Smith presented the report and recommendations of the Finance Committee. The expenditure budget for the quadrennium 1958-61 showed an increase of approximately 40 per cent over the last triennial budget. The major items of increase were indicated and explained. These include the enlargement of the East Asia Secretariat, an increase for officers' travel, and a reserve for future meetings of the Assembly and Administrative Committee. To meet this increase, an income budget had been prepared, showing, among other larger items, a rise in requests to member organizations. Increases asked of National Christian Councils were approximately 20 per cent. National Missionary Councils were being asked for approximately 35 per cent more, though certain councils (because theirs appeared to be less than the average percentage contributions) were to be asked for an additional 40 per cent. A 50 per cent increase would be asked of the Division of Foreign Missions in the U.S.A.

Dr. Smith stated, on a question from Mr. Pratt of Sierra Leone, that if the increase asked of this (or any other) council was disproportionate, the matter would be re-examined. The I.M.C. was anxious to avoid placing any of its members in an embarrassing situation. Study by the I.M.C. and its appropriate Committees would continue, with the hope of progressively improving the equity of askings of the various member organizations.

It was RESOLVED (1) that the Budget, as presented, be adopted for planning purposes for the years 1958-1961.

(2) that the Finance Committee be empowered to make annual adjustments within the expenditures thus authorized.

(The expenditure budget, the income summary, and the requests to member organizations, as approved by the Assembly, are given on pp. 74-76 of these minutes.)

59. Report of the Secretariat and Nominations Committee. Bishop W. D. L. Greer, Chairman of this Committee, pointed out that in accordance with Article V of the By-laws, "the election for the various appointments shall be held in a session subsequent to the one at which nominations

are made". To comply with this, he submitted the nominations made by the Committee. (See paras. 65 and 67 for subsequent action on the nominations.)

60. In presenting the list of nominations, Bishop Greer referred to the proposal of the Committee that Dr. Mackay should be appointed Honorary Chairman, thereby retaining his wisdom and experience within the councils of the International Missionary Council; and to the nomination of Bishop Lesslie Newbigin as Chairman of the International Missionary Council. He then spoke of the pending vacancy in the General Secretaryship resulting from the nomination of Dr. Ranson as Director of the Theological Education Fund. In view of this, the Committee proposed that Dr. J. K. Mathews, of the Division of World Missions of the Methodist Church (in the U.S.A.), should be invited to accept appointment as General Secretary of the International Missionary Council. The invitation from the International Missionary Council would not be for a limited term; it was, however, understood that the Methodist Board might be willing to release Dr. Mathews for a two-year period only. The Committee considered that in the present complicated situation, every effort should be made to secure strong leadership, even if Dr. Mathews were available only for two years. (For subsequent action on the nominations, see paras. 65 and 67; and, for the list of Officers and Committees elected, p. 69.

61. Bishop Greer then stated that this was the first meeting of the I.M.C. since the completion of Bishop Rajah B. Manikam's services as East Asia Secretary of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

It was RESOLVED, with acclamation, that the following statement be adopted:

Dr. R. B. Manikam

The Ghana Assembly is the first such meeting of the I.M.C. since the completion of the services of Bishop Rajah B. Manikam as the East Asia Secretary of the I.M.C. and W.C.C. He was the first Secretary in this capacity, and served from 1950 to 1956.

The Assembly expresses profound appreciation to Bishop Manikam for his distinguished services. He has been a pastor to the churches in Asia. His understanding and his leadership have resulted in a deepening of their fellowship and in their wider participation in the mission of the Church. This has now found expression in a stronger administration and a greater commitment as a result of the Prapat Conference.

Bishop Manikam's services have been unique, and may well set a pattern for similar developments in other parts of the world. As he

takes up his duties within his own communion in India, the Assembly wishes him God-speed, and expresses the strong hope that his experience and insights may continue to be available to the ecumenical movement.

62. Bishop Greer then referred to the fact that Dr. J. W. Decker, though present at the Assembly, had reached the time of retirement.

It was RESOLVED, with acclamation, that the following statement be adopted:

Dr. J. W. Decker

The Assembly of the International Missionary Council at Accra, Ghana, records its keen regret that the dictates of the calendar force the retirement of Dr. John W. Decker. His fifteen years of service to the International Missionary Council have left us deeply indebted to him for elevated and creative service at many points in the Christian world mission. He came to the secretariat of the Council superbly prepared, through his fourteen years of missionary service in China and his eight years on the staff of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

His work has been characterized by an accurate knowledge of the Christian Church in many parts of the world, sound judgment, a generous and harmonizing spirit, warm friendliness, a depth of spiritual resource, and a creative and forward-looking vision.

His services to the Christian Church have had a variety of channels. The American Bible Society, the Board of Founders of the Nanking Theological Seminary, and the United Board for Christian Higher Education in East Asia (formerly the United Board for Christian Colleges in China) are among the organizations whose work has been enriched by Dr. Decker's service.

Special honour is due to Mrs. Decker, for the helpfulness with which she has participated in his work, the patience with which she has accepted the fact of the long absences necessitated by his extensive travels, and the depth of her Christian commitment. We rejoice with the Deckers in their justifiable pride in their children, and the Christian quality of their work in the consular service and in medical practice. We record, herewith, our grateful appreciation for Dr. Decker's service and his friendship and his steadfast Christian witness; and our prayers that the years of retirement may be for Dr. and Mrs. Decker years of abundant health, continuing opportunities for Christian witness, and an ever closer walk with Him whom they have served so faithfully and well.

63. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. Sir Kenneth Grubb, Executive Chairman of the C.C.I.A., made a short, informal statement about the work of the Commission, for the information of members of the Assembly.

64. Death of Dr. Edwin W. Smith. The Chairman, Dr. Mackay, reported the death of Dr. Edwin W. Smith. He read an account of his life and long service in the missionary cause. As members stood, Bishop Neill led the Assembly in prayer.

Tuesday, January 7th, 4.30 *p.m.*

Dr. J. A. Mackay was in the chair for this session, which was opened with prayer led by Dr. H. S. Hillyer.

65. Secretariat and Nominations Committee (cont.). The recommendations of this Committee having been submitted to the last plenary session (see para. 59), members were invited to approve the nominations, to move additional names, or—in those cases where the number of members was restricted—to submit substitute names indicating whom they would replace. Various suggestions were made from the floor, and submitted in writing. These, together with the report as submitted, were referred back to the Secretariat and Nominations Committee for consideration and further recommendations to the Assembly. (See para. 67.)

66. Integration (cont.). Discussion continued on this subject. A revised preamble to the draft Resolutions had been prepared by the Steering Committee in the light of previous discussion in plenary session; and this, together with the draft Resolutions, was put to the Assembly. Each item was moved, seconded and approved, with certain amendments in the text.

Finally, the document as a whole (i.e. the preamble and the draft Resolutions), as amended, was moved by the Chairman, seconded, and put to the vote, when 58 were in favour and 7 against. The motion was declared carried. (*Note:* Voting members recorded as present at the Assembly numbered 74, exclusive of the Chairman.)

The resolutions of the Assembly are given on pp. 85-88 of these Minutes, and a report of the discussion in plenary session in Appendix VII.

Tuesday, January 7th, 8.30 *p.m.*

Dr. J. A. Mackay was in the chair for this session, which was opened with prayer led by the Rev. R. V. de Carle Thompson.

67. Secretariat and Nominations Committee (cont.). Bishop Greer reported that the suggestions made at the afternoon session (see para. 65 above) had been considered, and taken into account in the recommendations which he would put to the Assembly. These were then considered item by item, and the action of the Assembly is recorded in the report on p. 69.

Certain points were raised during the course of the discussion and these, for the purpose of the record, are stated below:

(a) Chairmanship of the Joint Committee: An alternative name suggested by Bishop H. J. A. Meyer was put to the vote, but not carried. The original name therefore remained.

(b) With regard to the nomination of Dr. J. K. Mathews as Vice-Chairman of the Department of Missionary Studies, a question was raised as to his position if he accepted the invitation to become General Secretary of the I.M.C. The Chairman ruled that as the Committee as a whole had been approved by the Assembly, the name should remain and any necessary adjustments made later.

(c) With regard to the Standing Committee on The Ministry, in addition to four names suggested as alternates for those nominated by the Nominations Committee, twelve other names had been suggested from the floor. In the recommendation for the setting up of this Committee (which had received the approval of the Assembly) a number of "approximately 30" had been stated. Bishop Greer asked whether the Assembly wished to increase the size of this Committee, perhaps to 35. The Rev. T. A. Beetham pointed out that the Committee had at present no funds; it would in any case be faced with a problem of how to provide the costs of a meeting. The number of members was therefore relevant. Dr. Harry Dorman moved that the number remain at 30 and on this being put to the vote, the Assembly agreed to the lower number.

While this action eliminated all names but the four which were substitutes for names in the original list, additional names were suggested from the floor. After discussion, the Assembly reached a final decision on four names to be alternates for names originally suggested by the Committee. These new names were: Dr. U Hla Bu, Dr. D. T. Niles, Rev. S. A. Tuilovoni and Dr. Marcus Ward. They were individually voted on and approved, after which the full list, as amended, was approved.

(d) With regard to the Theological Education Fund Committee, Dr. C. W. Scott suggested that Bishop Newell Booth be nominated as an additional representative for Africa. Dr. Dorman suggested, as a substitute

motion, that the membership of the Committee (at present 25) be not increased, but this motion was not carried. Dr. Carleton then moved that the matter be referred back to the Secretariat and Nominations Committee and discussed at the plenary session on the following day. This was approved.

On the following morning, Bishop Greer reported that the Secretariat and Nominations Committee had had before it, in the selection of members of the Theological Education Fund Committee, a carefully prepared list of names. Though the Committee had been free to make changes, none had been considered necessary. This list contained a place for an additional Africa representative, but no name had been suggested, as it had been thought that, arising from the All Africa Christian Conference, a name would be brought forward.

Bishop Greer reminded the Assembly that Bishop Booth's name had been mentioned the previous day, and asked whether members wished to vote on this nomination, or leave the matter until after the meeting of the All Africa Christian Conference.

It was RESOLVED that the Assembly decide that there shall be one additional name from Africa on the Theological Education Fund Committee, the decision as to who it shall be to be left until after the All Africa Christian Conference in Ibadan.

Bishop Greer then presented the full list of recommendations of the Secretariat and Nominations Committee, amended in accordance with the decisions made during the course of plenary discussion.

It was RESOLVED that the recommendations of the Secretariat and Nominations Committee be adopted.

(The resolutions of the Assembly are given on pp. 69-73 of these Minutes.)

Wednesday, January 8th, 8.30 *a.m.*

Dr. D. G. Moses was in the chair for this session, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. V. E. W. Hayward.

68. Secretariat and Nominations Committee (cont.). The first item of business was the completion of discussion on the report of the Secretariat and Nominations Committee. For the sake of continuity in the record, this has been included in para. 67 above.

69. Theological Education Fund. The Rev. T. A. Beetham referred to the extra responsibilities that had been laid upon Dr. C. W. Ranson, in

his appointment as Executive Director of the Fund. It would be fitting for members of the Assembly to remember him in their prayers, as he took up this task. Mr. Beetham also expressed the gratitude which he and other members of the Assembly felt for the gifts of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the American Boards to the Theological Education Fund.

70. Assembly Statement. The Rev. R. K. Orchard, on behalf of the Steering Committee, submitted a statement (entitled *The Christian Mission at This Hour*) which attempted to gather up the thinking of the Assembly on other than administrative matters. There were several expressions of appreciation of the document, copies of which had been distributed, but in the discussion which followed, questions arose as to its status. The following spoke: Rev. J. G. H. Baker, Bishop Stephen Neill, Mr. L. B. Greaves, Dr. Norman Goodall, Bishop Chandu Ray, Dr. Jan Hermelink, Sir Kenneth Grubb and Dr. L. A. Gotwald.

It was RESOLVED that the Assembly receive the statement as a constructive interpretation of important aspects of the thought of the Assembly, and commend it to member organizations.

(The document, as slightly amended as a result of the plenary discussion, is included in these Minutes, see p. 89.)

71. Absence of Missionsdirecktor Brennecke of the Berlin Mission. The Steering Committee had considered a letter from Missionsdirecktor Gerhard Brennecke of the Berlin Mission, who, though appointed as a representative of the German Missionary Council to attend the Assembly, had been unable to secure the necessary exit permit. The Steering Committee had prepared a draft resolution.

It was RESOLVED that the following statement be adopted, with a request to the Officers that it be transmitted to the German Missionary Council in order that they might forward it to friends in Berlin:

> We deeply regret that the only delegate we expected from within the German Democratic Republic could not attend this meeting because the necessary exit permit was refused.
>
> This action of the government denies the freedom of the Church. It is impossible to recognize the Church without acknowledging at the same time her responsibility to fulfil her missionary obligation across all frontiers.
>
> We greet our Christian brethren in the German Democratic Republic and pray that they may remain steadfast, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that in the Lord their labour is not in vain.

72. "Concern" of Group III (B). The Rev. R. K. Orchard reminded

the Assembly of the "concern" of Group III (B) in regard to the problems which confront Protestant minorities in lands where Roman Catholicism predominates, with particular reference to questions of communication, general approach, and religious freedom; and the further "concern" regarding "self-satisfied secularism". (See paras. 45 and 48 (a).) The Steering Committee had considered this matter and suggested that it be passed to the Officers for their consideration, and such action as may be possible.

The Assembly gave its approval to this course.

73. Africa and the Integration of I.M.C. and W.C.C. The Rev. Christian Baeta reminded the Assembly of his earlier motion regarding the Africa Team (see para. 48 (f)). He had been assured that it would be possible to bring up this question again, and wished to submit the following resolution:

> In pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 5 of the resolution on Integration, the Assembly recommends to the Officers and Advisory Committee that the Africa Team be charged with an inquiry among—
>
> (a) Member Councils in Africa;
>
> (b) Missions and Churches in non-member councils in Africa, which are related to the I.M.C. through their parent churches; and
>
> (c) Churches in Africa which are or may soon become members of the W.C.C.
>
> This inquiry should bear especially on the relations between these bodies and those not so related to the I.M.C. or W.C.C., on means of improving these relationships, and on the effect of an eventual merger of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.
>
> The reconstitution of the Africa Team should be made with this inquiry in view. In particular, it is suggested that the Team include an Asian member.
>
> The Joint Committee should be kept informed of the results of this inquiry.

The Rev. Charles Bonzon spoke in support of the resolution, and stated that everything possible should be done, in the coming years, so that integration does not bring about separation (particularly in Africa) of those who are now in membership with the I.M.C.

It was RESOLVED that the above statement be adopted.

74. Race Relations. On a reference from the Steering Committee (presented by Rev. R. K. Orchard) the Assembly unanimously RESOLVED to adopt the following statement:

(1) This Assembly identifies itself with the declaration of the Second

Assembly of the W.C.C. in 1954, that "any form of segregation based on race, colour or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ". The Assembly recalls that the Evanston resolution urged the churches "to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society". The Assembly welcomes the reaffirmation of this statement by the W.C.C. Central Committee at New Haven in 1957.

(2) The I.M.C. has always been deeply conscious of the bearing of this issue upon the fulfilment of the Church's mission to proclaim Christ as the Saviour of all men. In line, therefore, with its earlier declarations at Jerusalem and Tambaram, this Assembly urges its member organizations to do everything within their power to keep the principle here asserted before the conscience of all their member bodies and to give convincing expression to it in their life and witness.

The Assembly then took note of the action of the W.C.C. and the assurance contained in the minutes of the Joint Committee, and desired the following to be recorded:

The Assembly further recalls that the Evanston resolutions suggested consultation with the I.M.C. and W.C.C. regarding ways and means of "giving assistance to the churches in their efforts to bring the Gospel to bear more effectively upon relations between racial and ethnic groups". It notes the recent action of the W.C.C. in this matter, as reported through Joint Committee, namely, that the Division of Ecumenical Action will, if extra-budgetary resources can be found, appoint a Consultant who would "help the churches to help one another more effectively in the field of racial and ethnic tensions".

(*Note:* In defining the functions of this Consultant, the Central Committee minute states that "The services of this consultant will be available to national church organizations and national Christian councils on a short-term basis to consult with church leaders as they seek to deal with these problems. This consultant will be essentially a field worker who will spend a large part of his time visiting a small number of areas [e.g. three to six in a two-year period] in response to invitations received and in accordance with the best available advice concerning comparative needs. His primary responsibility will be to assist the churches concerned to make their own provisions for continuing work on these problems.")

The Assembly remitted this matter to the attention of the Officers and the Administrative Committee.

75. Resolutions of Thanks. The following resolutions of thanks were moved by Mr. Korula Jacob, seconded, and unanimously approved:

(1) This Assembly wishes to place on record its gratitude to the Prime Minister of Ghana and its Government for the help which they have given by facilitating entry permits and for the personal interest of Prime Minister Nkrumah in the meetings. In particular the Assembly would express its pleasure that the Prime Minister had been able to attend the Garden Party at Legon Hall and the Stadium Service.

(2) The Assembly wishes to thank the Ghana Christian Council for inviting it to Ghana and for making provision for its meetings at the University College. In this connection, special thanks are due to the Chairman and the Secretary, Rev. Christian Baeta and Rev. Peter Dagadu.

(3) The Assembly thanks the Principal, the Masters of the Halls and the Fellows of the University College for their hospitality in allowing us to use the facilities of Legon Hall and Akuafo Hall, and, for certain meetings, of Commonwealth Hall. The delegates express their admiration for the quiet patience which they have displayed in face of the "invasions".

(4) The Assembly is indebted to many helpers among the Staff of Legon and Akuafo Halls. Porters have carried our bags, stewards have made our beds, waiters have provided us with food in the proper order of rotation, and many have worked behind the scenes. The Porter's Lodge has been to us a source of endless information. To all who have aided us and provided our creature comforts, we express our thanks.

(5) The Assembly expresses its deep appreciation to the Chairman, Dr. John Mackay, for his leadership of this Conference and his long service to the I.M.C. as its Chairman. His wisdom and kindness have led the Conference gently through difficult paths and his prophetic voice has inspired all.

(6) The Assembly wishes to place on record its thanks to the General Secretary, Dr. Charles Ranson, and to the Officers who have supported him. Especially, the Assembly is grateful to Mr. Orchard for his careful handling of the affairs of the meeting after the regretted departure of Dr. Ranson.

(7) Many have helped in this Assembly and thanks should be given to them all. We would mention especially the Chaplain and the various speakers, those who prepared papers to help guide the thinking of the Assembly, the leaders of the Bible Study and the worship, the Co-ordinators and Chairmen of Committees and Groups. Thanks should be extended to those who have worked in the Press Office and in the Assembly Office. All these have made the meeting work and given a structure to the thinking of the Assembly.

Mr. Jacob referred, in addition to those mentioned in the resolutions, to the following people who had given assistance:

Mrs. McCullion and Mr. Dunlap for the loan of loudspeaker equipment;

Mr. Forrester Paton of the Scottish Mission who had lent a car;

The Bishop of Accra and the Clerk of the Presbyterian Synod who had each lent the services of a competent secretary for the period of the Assembly;

and other voluntary helpers.

76. Statement from the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa. The Rev. W. A. Malherbe, Secretary of the Federal Missionary Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, who, with the Rev. J. T. Mahlangu, had attended the Assembly as Observers, asked permission to deliver a statement. This was received with appreciation, and it was agreed by the Assembly that it be included in the Minutes, as follows:

It has been my earnest desire to find an opportunity to express to you and to the Assembly of the I.M.C. the genuine appreciation we feel, and the cordial thanks of my Council, the Federal Missionary Council of the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, for your kind invitation to us to send two Observers to your Assembly meeting, and, moreover, to permit the Rev. J. P. Jacobs, Chairman of the Federal Council of the Dutch Reformed Mission Churches of South Africa, to attend the meetings as an Accredited Visitor.

It has been a most instructive and fruitful experience, and a real pleasure to us, not only to attend the meetings and listen to the discussions, but also to make friends with so many of your members. Our knowledge of, and interest in, the I.M.C. and its activities have been deepened considerably.

The Dutch Reformed Church, though not a member of the I.M.C., is affiliated with the World Council of Churches; the missionary leaders of our church have kept themselves informed of the good work of the I.M.C. which is being done throughout the world. Your reliable and informative publications are well known to us, and our interest in your organization is very real.

As regards the question of Integration—it has been our privilege to listen with great interest to the discussions on the matter. We, however, do not presume at this stage to form or express our opinion; rather would we endeavour to gather together for ourselves all the evidence and considerations relative to the question, and to weigh them in the light of our mission policy and methods.

The Dutch Reformed Church, in spite of what hasty or misinformed and perhaps unbrotherly opinion so often lays at our door, is an intensely missionary church. St. James in his Epistle, Ch. 3 : 18, remarks: Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works! So the Dutch Reformed Church endeavours to assure the Church Universal of her faith by her works in the not insignificant measure of the mission work she does, with its blessed results in the form of no less than ten daughter churches amongst the peoples of Africa. As far as *your* missionary love and enthusiasm are concerned, the Dutch Reformed Church shares with you a common impulse and motive.

If our attending the Assembly meeting during its present session does not lead to our church formally joining the I.M.C., may we diffidently express the hope that you will again be kind enough to honour us in future with a like invitation. We pray that the co-operation and guidance of the Holy Spirit in all your manifold and world-wide mission programme, may be your constant experience through the years to come.

77. Statement by Bishop P. Rodriguez of the Philippines. Bishop P. Rodriguez stated that he wished to bring to the Assembly a thought, which was not new and which had been heard in at least two Groups in the Assembly. Coming from South-East Asia—a region where theological thinking was starting in relation to the missionary task of the Church—he felt impelled to remind the brethren that every possible endeavour should be made to bring about autonomous churches, as the only sure way of conserving the efforts and sacrifices of missionaries, and of withstanding any storm, however it might come, in any region of the world.

78. Minutes of the Assembly. It was agreed that authority be given to the Officers of the I.M.C. to edit, print and circulate the Minutes of the Assembly.

The Rev. Christian Baeta closed the session with prayer, and announced that the Assembly stood adjourned.

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79. A **closing Service of Worship** took place at 11.00 a.m. in Akuafo Hall Chapel, when the sermon was preached by Dr. J. A. Mackay.

REPORTS OF THE ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEES

The following section contains the Reports of the Assembly's Committees and other documents, in the form in which they were finally adopted by the Assembly, viz.:

Committee I—The Study Programme of the International Missionary Council

Committee II—The Structure of Co-operation

Committee III—The Ministry

Committee IV—New Forms of Mission

Committee V—Missions and Inter-Church Aid

Secretariat and Nominations Committee: Officers, Secretariat and Committees of the I.M.C.

Finance Committee: Budget for years 1958-61

Committee of Reference

Literature Committee

Proposed Integration of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.: Preamble and Resolutions of the Assembly

Statement received by the Assembly: *The Christian Mission at This Hour*

Report of Committee I

THE STUDY PROGRAMME OF THE I.M.C.

A. Department of Missionary Studies—Its Functions

In view of the many demands made upon the Department of Missionary Studies, and the long list of requested studies, the Assembly asks the Departmental Committee

(a) to select a very limited number of studies to be undertaken by the Department;

(b) to make a statement indicating the services which may reasonably be expected from the Department with its present resources; and

(c) to select the studies which the Department considers to be most urgent and to be authorized, *if and when* additional resources can be secured, or other agencies found to undertake these.

The Department should report back to the Administrative Committee, after having given due consideration to these matters.

B. The Study Programme of the Department of Missionary Studies

I. *Studies in the Life and Growth of the Younger Churches*

The Assembly requests that the Department proceed with urgency in carrying forward the project, and that it should be carried out through a series of studies in depth of the Church in selected situations, similar in general approach to that already conducted in Uganda.

It is recommended

(a) that the methodology of each study should be freely adapted to fit the conditions of its particular situation;

(b) that nevertheless, each study should be focused upon the quality of "aliveness" in the Church as a whole, in the local congregation, and in the individual Christian, which is revealed by their responsiveness toward the call of the living God within the changes and challenges of their total environment;

(c) that the objective should be to assess the factors which promote, and those which stultify, the responsiveness;

(d) that within the next four years the Department of Missionary Studies should seek to have completed and published three such studies in Africa, three in Asia and, if possible, one or more in Latin America.

II. *Studies in the Theology of Mission*

(a) The Assembly requests that a study in the field of Theology of Mission be undertaken, having as its central focus *What does it*

mean in theological terms and in practice in this ecumenical era, for the Church to discharge its mission to the world?

(b) The Assembly requests that this study should include:
  (i) the Biblical and theological basis and goal of Mission;
  (ii) a theological evaluation of the existing structures, expressing the missionary responsibility of the churches and of those which are emerging.

(c) These studies, as at present envisaged, should be completed if possible within the next four years.

(d) The Assembly requests that the Department, as part of this study project, should promote in as many areas of the world-wide Church as possible "conversations" between Biblical and systematic theologians and those of the younger and older churches who are engaged in the missionary outreach of the Church, and should seek to correlate the results of such discussion.

(e) The Assembly notes with satisfaction that many of the questions being raised in these studies may find answers out of the parallel studies of the I.M.C. and W.C.C., and the W.S.C.F., especially the studies known as—

"The Word of God and the Living Faiths of Men";

"The Theology of Evangelism";

"The Lordship of Christ over the Church and the World", and the W.S.C.F. study and teaching programme on "The Life and Mission of the Church".

The Assembly requests that the fullest co-operation be developed with these other studies and expresses its hope that the member organizations of the I.M.C. will help and co-operate in promoting and undertaking them.

The Assembly recommends that the Department, in developing this co-operation with other studies, should seek their help in regard to the following questions:

(1) How should we understand the urgency of Mission in the terms of theology today?

(2) How should we understand the uniqueness and ultimacy of the revelation of God in Jesus Christ?

(3) How can we in the presentation of the Gospel relate it dynamically to the cultural life of a nation without compromising the essential nature of the Christian Faith?

III. The Assembly approves the undertaking by the Department of Missionary Studies, in co-operation with the Department of Evangelism,

of a study on "The Word of God and the Living Faiths of Men".

IV. The Assembly requests that the newly constituted Theological Education Fund Committee be asked to explore means of promoting the establishment of Chairs of Mission and related subjects, both at Theological Colleges and, where possible, in University faculties in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

V. The Assembly urges that serious consideration be given to the present exigencies of secretarial staff, particularly in view of the death of Mr. E. J. Bingle; and that the necessary provision be made, either by setting free existing staff to devote themselves to the full-time direction of these study projects during the period envisaged, or by introducing new men to do so.

Report of Committee II

THE STRUCTURE OF CO-OPERATION

A. Wider Co-operation

(1) The Assembly is aware of the fact that in many countries the member organizations of the I.M.C. are not fully representative of all the Christian groups engaged in the evangelistic task. The Assembly rejoices that there are present with us as visitors, observers from some of the groups that are not members of most constituent councils, and feels that the work of the Assembly has been enriched by their participation. The Assembly therefore urges all Councils to take fresh initiative in seeking to increase the range of their fellowship, and to secure the participation of such groups as are now outside its fellowship in the common task, thus fulfilling the primary purpose for which the Councils exist. The Assembly would remind all Councils of the following statement on this matter, made at the Willingen meeting, July 1952:

> We further believe that God is calling us to seek every opportunity of fellowship with those Christians who are not members of the International Missionary Council and its constituent bodies. It is our earnest prayer that God will bring us together in mutual love and understanding, and that we may serve as fellow-labourers in making Christ known as the Saviour of the world.
>
> (Willingen Minutes, p. 58)

(2) The Assembly draws the attention of member organizations to the concern for mission in unity as expressed by the I.M.C. at the Willingen meeting, July 1952. In the statement on Mission and Unity, the following paragraphs are especially relevant:

> We believe that through the ecumenical movement God is drawing His people together, in order that He may enable us to discern yet more clearly the contradictions in our message and the barriers to unity which are also hindrances to effective witness in a divided world. We can no longer be content to accept our divisions as normal. We believe that, in the ecumenical movement, God has provided a way of co-operation in witness and service, and also a means for the removal of much that mars such witness and service.
>
> We therefore recommend that National Christian Councils should consider afresh their responsibility in relation to the cause of Christian unity within their own areas. It is not the purpose of the ecumenical movement to set up an ecclesiastical superstructure, and action in matters of faith and order must remain the responsibility of the churches. Nevertheless, within the co-operative activity of such bodies as Christian Councils, the disunity of the churches continues to hinder the fulfilment of the Church's mission.
>
> (Willingen Minutes, pp. 57-8)

(3) The Assembly has a concern about the countries in which at present there are no councils to act as the agents of co-operation among churches and evangelistic agencies working in them. Councils in neighbouring countries, as well as Officers of the I.M.C., are requested to take such steps as will foster "local" initiative in the matter.

B. **East Asia Christian Conference**

I. The I.M.C. Assembly welcomes the proposal for an East Asia Christian Conference, as made at Prapat, March 18th to 27th, 1957, recognizes its great significance for the ecumenical movement, and expresses deep gratitude to all those who contributed to the plan. It records its appreciation of the general direction in which the Prapat proposal moves, and its keen desire to co-operate in working toward the goal of a permanent East Asia Christian Conference.

II. To this end, and in line with the recommendations of the I.M.C.-W.C.C. Joint Committee meeting at Yale Divinity School, August 1957, the I.M.C. Assembly adopts the following recommendations:

(1) That the East Asia Secretariat be enlarged to consist of a secretary, an associate secretary, and an Inter-Church Aid secretary.

(2) That the functions of the East Asia Secretariat be enlarged to include:

(a) Survey of the mission of the Church in East Asia, to the end that the total resources of personnel and funds may be directed to the fulfilment of this mission;

(b) consultation on issues of comity, missionary policy and other subjects of common concern among the churches in this area, and the missionary societies related to them;

(c) promotion of the participation of the Asian churches and councils in the programme and activities of the I.M.C.-W.C.C., and help to these two world bodies by keeping them constantly informed about the concerns and convictions of the Asian churches with regard to the common ecumenical task;

(d) visitation of the churches and councils in the area;

(e) encouragement of closer contact and mutual sharing of experience between the churches in Asia, and co-operation between them in functional activities through conferences, exchange of information and visits of international and interdenominational teams from within the area for specific purposes;

(f) exchange of information concerning personnel needs in East Asia which may be met by churches in other parts of the area; encouraging and facilitating the securing of such personnel; the sharing of the experience of the churches in international and interdenominational exchange of personnel. Such exchange shall be the primary responsibility of the

churches themselves, both to find personnel and support them. Where the funds of the churches concerned are found to be inadequate for this kind of programme, additional support shall be sought from outside sources;

(g) to help in interpreting and co-ordinating the programme of the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the World Council of Churches in East Asia, and to collaborate with the National Christian Councils.

(3) That the Assembly accept the Interim Committee appointed by the Prapat Conference, as the Committee which will guide the East Asia Secretariat in its appointed task until the first meeting of the E.A.C.C.

(4) That the Finance Committee be requested to provide the I.M.C. share of the increase necessary for the East Asia Secretariat (namely, an additional $4,250).

(5) That the Assembly gratefully recognize that the representatives of the churches and councils on the E.A.C.C. have indicated the likelihood that generous financial support for the activities of the E.A.C.C. will be provided by those churches and councils.

III. The Assembly recognizes that the creation of the East Asia Christian Conference raises questions regarding the place of regional conferences in the whole structure of the ecumenical movement. It is our judgment that it is too soon to appraise the implications of the E.A.C.C. for the rest of the world, since the E.A.C.C. grew out of special circumstances which are indigenous to that area.

Report of Committee III

THE MINISTRY

The Assembly received the following report and recommendations from the Committee:

1. The Committee has reviewed the pressing need for a more adequately trained and effective ministry in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania, and other areas, and recommends to the Assembly the constituting of a Standing Committee on The Ministry, of approximately thirty members, adequately representative of the various areas of the world, of the major confessions, of theological education, and of the laity.
2. In the course of its discussions of the whole range of problems connected with the training of the ministry, the Committee had presented to it the proposal for a conditional gift, outlined in the document below.
3. The Committee recommends to the Assembly the acceptance, with deep gratitude, of this gift in accordance with the terms of the document here presented to us.
4. In constituting the Standing Committee on The Ministry, it is understood that twenty of the thirty members will be selected in accordance with the terms of this plan, from the Theological Education Fund Committee.

The Assembly AGREED:

(1) That a Standing Committee on The Ministry be constituted, in accordance with recommendations 1 and 4 above.

(2) That the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of $2,000,000, for the establishment of a Theological Education Fund, be accepted in accordance with the terms of the document presented to the Assembly (see below).

(3) That the Fund shall be established as of the date of the approval of the Plan by the Assembly; probably the earliest date when operations will begin is July 1st, 1958.

(4) That in the interim, before a full meeting of the Theological Education Fund Committee can be held, the Assembly empowers the members of the Theological Education Fund Committee present in Ghana, to meet and to take any interim action required, such interim actions to have the effect of actions of the full Theological Education Fund Committee.

The document referred to in resolution (2) above is as follows:

THE THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FUND

I. The Assembly has learned with profound appreciation and with deep gratitude to God, of the conditional contribution of $2,000,000 to the Sealantic Fund Inc., by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the setting up of an I.M.C. Theological Education Fund (hereafter called the Fund, or the T.E.F.) for the advancement of theological education in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

II. The Assembly gratefully welcomes the generous action of the nine mission boards in the U.S.A., whose pledges for a total of $2,000,000 over a period of five years have made it possible to request the payment of the conditional gift received by the Sealantic Fund, and to initiate the Fund with substantial resources.

III. The Assembly recognizes the great potential importance of this undertaking for the Christian World Mission. It is convinced that such a project should be international in support and operation, and therefore urges every member body of the I.M.C. to make additional contributions to the Fund.

IV. A. The Assembly notes the following statement made by the representatives of the principal donor to the General Secretary of the I.M.C. regarding the administration of the Fund, and which was approved by the nine mission boards in agreeing to meet the offer of the Sealantic Fund:

> "It is recommended that the Council set up a 'Theological Education Fund Committee' of approximately 20 members charged with the responsibility of supervising the project. The membership of the Committee would include Protestant leaders of various denominations from both the younger and older church areas, as well as representatives of the mission boards contributing to the project. Two executives would be employed full-time by the Committee to administer the two main phases of the project, namely making grants to a few key seminaries and carrying out a Text Program.
>
> The Committee would:
>
> (1) Select for individual institutional support those seminaries which on the basis of their strategic location, the excellence of their present work, and their plans for development, offer the greatest possibilities for qualitative growth in the future. It would pursue a policy of concentration by limiting its institutional grants to approximately twenty seminaries throughout the younger church areas, thereby endeavouring to build on strength rather than weakness. The main thrust of the program would, as far as practicable, be toward improving the level of scholarship at the institutions, rather than in defraying the cost of constructing new buildings at the seminaries, although grants for the latter purpose would not be precluded. The Committee would normally give preference to institutions receiving support from several denominations, having due regard to the facts of the situation in the country concerned. The Committee would not attempt to create new seminaries, and ordinarily would not place its major emphasis on attempts to unite existing institutions, desirable as such mergers may be. On the other hand, it would not be precluded from assisting certain

new undertakings, such as the proposed Higher Theological Faculty in Asia, etc. It would also make grants only in response to carefully formulated requests carrying the full support of the governing body of the institution concerned.

(2) Spend approximately $1,000,000 in furtherance of the Text Program outlined in detail in the Survey. This Program would be designed to improve the condition of the libraries of theological schools generally which desire to participate in the project. It would also enable the translation of suitable theological texts into those foreign languages which are of major importance to the Protestant missionary enterprise."

B. The Assembly likewise notes the undertaking embodied in the letter of October 1st, 1957, from the General Secretary of the I.M.C. to the Sealantic Fund Inc., and approved by the nine initial co-operating mission boards:

"The Council will also consult with the Officers of Sealantic Fund regarding the nomination of personnel to serve as members of the Council's 'Theological Education Fund Committee' and the selection of the two full-time executive staff members for the operation of the project. . . . It is our desire that these appointments shall be made in full mutual accord and confidence."*

V. For the further guidance of the Theological Education Fund Committee (hereafter referred to as the T.E.F.C.) the Assembly adopts the following supplementary statement of policy:

(1) Grants should be designed to develop and strengthen indigenous theological education. They should stimulate local responsibility, encourage creative theological thinking and provide a higher standard of scholarship and training which is suited to the needs of the churches to be served.

(2) The present resources of the Fund shall be designed to be used over a period of five years.

(3) Grants from the Fund shall normally be made in the first instance on the basis of a five-year plan.

(4) The phrase "in Asia, Africa and Latin America" shall not be interpreted as excluding church institutions otherwise qualified in such areas as the South or Southwest Pacific Islands, the British West Indies, Madagascar, etc.

(5) Care should be taken to avoid making any institution dependent upon the Fund.

(6) Every effort should be made to maintain liaison with the Board of Founders of Nanking Theological Seminary (New York), or

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*The consultation referred to in this paragraph applies only to the period of initial negotiations regarding the establishment of an I.M.C. Theological Education Fund, and the possibility of a Sealantic Fund contribution to the I.M.C. fund. No continuing voice in the affairs of the I.M.C. fund or in future appointments to its governing committee or executive staff by the Sealantic Fund is implied or intended by this paragraph. Nor is such desired by the Officers of the Sealantic Fund Inc. This note is added, with approval of the Officers of Sealantic Fund, in view of questions which have been raised by a few persons regarding the implications of this paragraph.—C. W. R.

other bodies with a similar program, with a view to achieving reasonable co-ordination of program.

VI. The Assembly agrees to appoint a Theological Education Fund Committee of approximately twenty members, and to designate the Chairman thereof. The Assembly instructs the T.E.F.C. to administer the Fund in accordance with the principles stated. The Assembly approves the following arrangements concerning the composition and operations of the T.E.F.C.:

(1) The Chairman, Treasurer and General Secretary of the I.M.C. shall be *ex-officio* members of the T.E.F.C., with vote.

(2) The Treasurer of the I.M.C. shall be the custodian of the monies of the Fund, to be held in accordance with sound fiscal practice, and disbursed on the instructions of the T.E.F.C.

(3) The members of the T.E.F.C. shall serve until their successors are appointed by the Assembly, or by the Administrative Committee of the I.M.C.

(4) Interim vacancies shall be filled by the Administrative Committee of the I.M.C. on the nomination of the Officers of the I.M.C.

(5) The T.E.F.C. may appoint an Executive Committee and such other committees as it may deem wise, and define their responsibilities.

(6) The T.E.F.C. shall report to the Assembly and to the Administrative Committee on its operations. Subject to review by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee the T.E.F.C. shall be responsible for the administration of the Fund within the terms accepted by the principal donors and approved by the Assembly.

VII. The first Executive Director shall be appointed by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee. Future appointments as Executive Director shall be made by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee on nomination by the T.E.F.C. Other executive staff appointments shall be made by the T.E.F.C., subject to confirmation by the Assembly or the Administrative Committee. The executive staff of the Fund shall be members of the secretariat of the I.M.C., with responsibilities consonant with their special assignment.

VIII. The Assembly directs that all costs for the administration of the Fund, including office, travel, meetings of the T.E.F.C. or of its Executive Committee, and the salaries and costs of the executive staff, be charged to the Fund.

IX. The Assembly hopes that the results of the Fund's work over the

stated period of five years will justify its continuance, and that additional or renewed gifts may make this possible. The Assembly therefore undertakes to review the operations and results of the Fund at some suitable time before the end of the five-year period, with a view to decision as to its continuance.

Supplemental Report of Committee III

THE MINISTRY

The Assembly agrees that among the matters which should engage the attention of the Standing Committee on The Ministry, are the following:

(1) The development of definite plans to secure the *implementation of the recommendations* made in each of the surveys of theological education already conducted.

(2) *Completion or renewal of the task of survey* of theological education throughout the Younger Churches, including:
   (a) Plans for surveys in areas not yet covered.
   (b) Attention to types of church leadership and training not adequately covered in the surveys already conducted, including:
      (1) The part-time ministry.
      (2) Lay leadership.
      (3) Bible Schools, etc.
      (4) Provision of continuing training for ministers in active service, through:
         (i) Refresher Institutes and Courses;
         (ii) Strengthening the personal libraries of pastors, etc. etc.

(3) *Consultation between theological teachers and church leaders,* on a regional or national level, when desired.

(4) *Interchange of Personnel,* including:
   (a) Interchange between theological faculties of Younger and Older Churches.
   (b) Interchange among Younger Church theological faculties.
   Such interchanges should not be confined to theologians, but should include senior leaders of the Churches, especially "saints".

(5) Provision of adequate *theological literature* beyond that already in view through the Theological Education Fund. Enterprises already in existence, such as *The Christian Students' Library* and *World Christian Books*, should be supported, strengthened and supplemented.

(6) Continuing study of the problems of *theological communication* in the Younger Churches, including special attention to the development of "indigenous theology".

(7) *Close collaboration with the programme of the Theological Education Fund Committee*, and similar enterprises.

In order to make possible such a programme for the Standing Committee on Theological Education, the Assembly AGREES:

(1) That the Secretariat of the I.M.C. be responsible for the carrying out of the proposed programme.

(2) That the I.M.C. undertake to solicit funds from Mission Boards and other sources, in addition to the Theological Education Fund, to implement the suggested programme, and to provide staff adequate to the purposes mentioned above.

Report of Committee IV

NEW FORMS OF MISSION

The period since the Willingen Meeting has been characterized by increasing recognition on the part of both younger and older churches that nothing less than the whole of the emerging world Christian community must become the base of the Mission of the Christian Church. This vision has already begun to be matched by action, and is the truly new factor in the present situation. Such new missionary endeavour is not confined to any one region but much of it has been developed in connection with the Asia Council on Ecumenical Mission, now merged into the East Asia Christian Conference of the I.M.C. and W.C.C. Its chief expression has been through the exchange of personnel between younger churches. Similar significant exchange on an inter-continental basis has also been undertaken by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

Despite Willingen's clear statement of its new insights and concerns, few new forms of mission have as yet arisen from that stimulus. There has been a welcome advance in the sphere of union missions in the case of the United Mission to Nepal, in that it has been based in India and its membership drawn from several different nations, although it is to be hoped that the participation of Indian churches will be increased, and that other Eastern countries will be represented. Interdenominational, international, and inter-racial teams have been formed; these have been mostly for short-term survey projects, but ecumenical youth teams have done successful mission work in South America and East Asia. In West Pakistan a notable evangelistic venture calls for widespread imitation. Ecumenical work camps have, in some places, been directed towards missionary action. An evangelistic ministry to foreign students in certain universities has indicated an important field of missionary endeavour, and in various instances overseas students have been effectively enlisted in a mission to the whole university.

Training sessions have been held in Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Great Britain for Christian laymen going abroad in business and governmental undertakings, and some British Societies have developed an "Associates" scheme. Nevertheless, much has still to be achieved in implementing Willingen's vision of recruiting laymen as non-professional missionaries; although several other councils have studied the matter and issued literature disseminating the idea. This continues to be a subject of great concern and potentiality. Neither has the call for more simple, largely voluntary, and less institutionalized forms for discharging the Church's functional tasks resulted so far in any outstanding new experiments. It has,

however, put institutional work in its proper perspective in relation to the central evangelistic task. New studies already initiated, of non-Christian religions and of Christian social responsibilities, are confidently expected to stimulate new forms of Christian witness. The study centre established in the Near East minimizes, with its peripatetic method, the institutional aspect of its work and extends the range of living encounter. Christian Home and Family Life programmes have been effectively promoted in several countries, methods of visitation evangelism have been increasingly employed in West and East, significant advances have been reported in the production of Christian magazines and books in many different Asian and African vernaculars, and in Japan Christian drama and puppet-shows have been used in rural evangelism. Such projects as *World Christian Books*, and *The Christian Students' Library* produced in India, deserve special mention. It is nevertheless evident that modern media of mass-communication still afford vast and comparatively untapped resources for the missionary enterprise.

A survey of the past five years seems to indicate that the clues to many effective new forms and methods of mission are to be found in the Willingen concerns and recommendations, together with further insights already gained. Here in Ghana we feel impelled, not so much to seek new forms, but to urge further experimenting with, and far more widespread use of, the relatively new forms which are already in view.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In making the following recommendations to its member organizations, the Assembly recognizes the great differences in the various regions of the world. Some of these forms and methods may not at present be applicable to every area. Yet much of what now appears to be inapplicable, in this or that particular place, may within the near future become highly relevant.

(1) Exchange of Personnel

The following principles are commended as a guide in the exchange of personnel designed to further the mission of the Church, primarily at present between one Asian country and another, or between younger and older churches, but also from other regions to one another as this new form of mission gains ground:

(a) Exchange of personnel, on a long-term basis as well as for short periods, should be encouraged within the total world mission of the Church, provided that the younger churches are strengthened thereby rather than weakened.

(b) Where possible, national and regional Christian Councils should take responsibility for planning and co-ordinating such exchanges, so that

overall needs and opportunities may be adequately understood in the total areas concerned. Once the effective initial contacts have been made, however, all possible should be done to further direct church-to-church relationships.

(c) The sending church should make the project its very own, and keep it constantly before its constituency; but the receiving church, council or institution should assume full responsibility for the administration of work carried on by personnel from abroad.

(d) The first responsibility for financial support should lie with the sending agency, and then with the receiving agency. Assistance from the outside may be added, but this should not remove the project from the administrative responsibility and support of the churches most closely involved. Any regional committee should resist the temptation to take over the initiative, other than initial planning, since this should belong to the local churches concerned, if they are to participate fully.

(e) Even denominational exchanges should be made within the framework of the larger ecumenical task, and the door should always be left open for sharing across denominational lines.

(f) Provision should also be made for some funds to go into a pool in which national and denominational labels are lost. Plans should be devised for the use of this pool in meeting special needs and particularly strategic opportunities, irrespective of national and denominational boundaries, but without breaking existing relationships and responsibilities.

(g) Since such exchange raises difficult problems of personal relationships, teamwork, and identification, on account of differences in cultural background, salary, and standard of living, thorough study of these matters should be made, including reference to experience gained elsewhere, before final arrangements are made.

(2) **Evangelistic Teams**

Attention is drawn to the method used in West Pakistan in initiating a concentrated evangelistic approach to a new area at the most opportune moment. A team drawn from several denominations, in which national workers were matched with Western missionaries, worked under central direction in a limited area for six weeks. New converts were enlisted as missionaries to their own people. A simultaneous appeal to the nearest churches resulted in local workers being provided to take responsibility for Christian nurture and continuing evangelism after the departure of the

team. This venture proved so successful that imitation and further experiment are highly recommended wherever possible.

(3) **Christian Laymen as non-professional Missionaries**

(a) The missionary potential of laymen going abroad in business, professional, and various other capacities should be realized as multi-directional, and not simply from older church to younger church areas.

(b) When laymen thus go abroad, the local churches of which they are members should be encouraged to give them, in the presence of the congregation, letters of commendation to the Christian churches of the lands to which they go. The latter, in turn, should be encouraged to draw these men and women not only into their fellowship but equally into their ministries of evangelism and service.

(c) Member Councils of the I.M.C. are urged to provide training facilities for such persons, including emphasis upon ways and means of Christian witness in society. The interest and support of business firms which deploy personnel overseas should be enlisted, where possible, for training projects which their employees may attend.

(d) Student exchange is also multi-directional, and member Councils are urged to impress upon the churches and church members of their lands their responsibility towards Christian and non-Christian students from abroad. It is very necessary that Christian homes be constantly opened to such visitors, that they may feel drawn into real Christian community. Their importance as future leaders in their own countries should be realized.

(e) Councils should also be alerted to provide greater opportunities for Christian service for such persons when they return home.

(4) **New Study Centres**

The new institutes for the study of non-Christian religions and of Christian social responsibility, jointly sponsored by National Christian Councils and the I.M.C., are commended earnestly to the total constituency of the I.M.C. for adequate support. From their work new forms of mission may be anticipated in due course. Staff members of these centres, as a result of their actual encounters, are especially encouraged to formulate effective ways of presenting the Christian faith both to the secular-minded intelligentsia and also to the intellectual and devoted adherents of other religions; new ways of promoting Christian witness should thus be discovered.

(5) Christian Literature

Lip-service is constantly paid to the vital importance of Christian literature as an instrument of the Church's mission, yet actual use of this tremendous instrument remains wholly inadequate. The churches and councils are therefore urged to redouble their efforts to produce and distribute Christian literature of all kinds, especially original work in the vernacular, and particularly such literature as will enable the Christian to make a more effective witness, and will present the Christian faith and way of life with compelling power to those outside the Church. The Assembly also makes the following practical recommendations to its member organizations:

(a) Special endeavours should be made to supply suitable Christian literature to those who have become newly literate through governmental literacy campaigns.

(b) To increase the funds available for production of Christian literature, it is strongly recommended that profits from Christian presses and bookshops be devoted to this purpose, and not used for the financing of other missionary projects.

(c) In view of the need for much greater sharing of information and experience in this field, Christian Literature Councils and other similar agencies are recommended to develop more effective means of liaison.

Report of Committee V

MISSIONS AND INTER-CHURCH AID

The Committee on Missions and Inter-Church Aid was asked to consider several specific matters, as well as the general subject assigned to it. Dealing with the specific matters first, it presented the following report and recommendations:

I. **Collaboration between the I.M.C. and the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees (hereafter referred to as D.I.C.A.S.R.).**

A. The Committee on Missions and Inter-Church Aid was reminded of the 1953 agreement (set out at the end of this report), setting forth the plan of co-operation between the I.M.C. and W.C.C. in these matters. This was approved by the *Ad Interim* Committee of the I.M.C. at Staten Island in 1954, under the constitutional authority of that Committee.

B. The Committee on Missions and Inter-Church Aid then considered the related actions of the Joint Committee, taken at Herrenalb in 1956 and at New Haven in 1957. Herrenalb listed six categories as defining the mandate of D.I.C.A.S.R. in lands outside Europe, and added six notes upon those categories. This portion of the Herrenalb Minutes reads as follows:

"(a) Needs arising from situations which are strictly of an emergency character created by natural disaster, economic crises, political and social upheavals, etc.
(b) The needs of refugees and homeless people.
(c) The needs of churches not in regular relations with any missionary society and therefore not normally receiving help from this source.
(d) Urgent inter-church and ecumenical projects, whether designed for the strengthening of the churches' witness or the service of the community, in so far as these cannot be supported adequately either from the local sources or through mission boards.
(e) Projects in the field of social service or relief clearly demanded by the local situation but beyond the resources of the churches or the missionary societies co-operating with them.
(f) Experiments aimed at ensuring the self-support of the church or Christian community, where these have been adequately examined and duly commended.

It was noted:
(i) That these categories deliberately exclude from help by Inter-Church Aid, for their normal needs, those churches which are being encouraged by their related missionary societies to become self-supporting.
(ii) That since the W.C.C. has no funds for the foregoing kinds of needs it must seek to interest the churches in them. This will involve communicating the needs to church agencies and societies through the appropriate channels with a view to their co-operation in meeting them.
(iii) That since some of the projects envisaged would need support for a lengthy period special budgetary arrangements will be necessary.
(iv) That there were some in the group who felt that particular importance should be given to the projects mentioned in (d) as expressing the special responsibility of the ecumenical movement.
(v) That the formulation of these categories is still in progress.

(vi) It is also understood that none of these categories includes such forms of missionary work or inter-church aid as imply the establishment of long-term missionary relationships between two churches."

The Joint Committee meeting at New Haven in 1957 took up this matter again, and acted upon it as indicated in the following excerpt from the Minutes of the Joint Committee:

"The Joint Committee reviewed the developments in the work of the Division and noted with satisfaction the immense service rendered by the Division in lands outside Europe. The Committee considered certain questions and difficulties referred to it, and recognized the progress made in the resolution of problems which have arisen as a result of the expanded activity of the Division in Asia and Africa.

In particular, the Committee noted with gratification the closer collaboration which has been effected by administrative arrangements such as the following:

Revised procedure for the preparation of listings;

Arrangements by which the General Secretary of the I.M.C. circulates I.C.A. programmes, arranges missionary participation in the Annual Consultation of the Division, and facilitates staff consultation;

Enlargement of the Administrative Committee of the Division to allow for the representation of missionary interests;

Inclusion of missionary representation at the Annual Consultation;

Provision on the staff of the Division for an additional member with missionary experience;

Modification of the functions and membership of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Conference of the World Council;

Appointment of a staff member of the East Asia Joint Secretariat with special responsibility for Inter-Church Aid.

In view of the above the Joint Committee RESOLVED:

(1) That it records its satisfaction with the operation of the 1953 agreement as to work in the field of Emergency Inter-Church Aid and Relief (Minutes of Staten Island *Ad Interim* Committee, p. 89); (Central Committee, Lucknow, p. 114).

(2) That it considers the statement of categories in the Herrenalb Minutes, with the accompanying notes, to be a sufficient *basis of operations for the present.*

(3) That it recognizes these categories to be of two kinds:

A. With regard to categories (a) and (b) of the Herrenalb Minutes, D.I.C.A.S.R. has full competence to act on behalf of both bodies, in accordance with the 1953 agreement.

B. With regard to categories (c) to (f) inclusive of the Herrenalb Minutes, whether the Division or the I.M.C. deals with situations to which these categories apply, either organization shall work in consultation with the other, using such procedures and liaison arrangements as those indicated above."

As this Assembly offers the first opportunity for the I.M.C. to review the actions of the Joint Committee in this matter since the meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee in 1954, it is RESOLVED:

That the recommendations of the Joint Committee in the matter of policies and procedures in collaboration of the I.M.C. and D.I.C.A.S.R. be approved in so far as the I.M.C. is involved, and that the Joint Committee be requested to continue to study these matters and report to the I.M.C. at each meeting of the Assembly or of the Administrative Committee of the I.M.C.

C. The Committee on Missions and Inter-Church Aid considered the proposed Plan of Co-operation between I.M.C. and D.I.C.A.S.R. in relation to the Herrenalb categories (c), (d), (e), and (f). This proposal, which was prepared by members of the staff of both bodies, reads as follows:

Plan of Co-operation between I.M.C. and D.I.C.A.S.R. in relation to non-emergency Projects:

(1) It is mutually agreed that in respect to Herrenalb categories (c) to (f) either body shall work in consultation with the other. Subject to further agreement in the light of experience the following procedures shall be followed.

(2) Selection and Evaluation of Projects:

(a) Either body may receive and take under consideration any proposal for a project which appears to fall within the accepted non-emergency categories of need.

(b) The initial data regarding the project shall be shared with the staff of the other body, and the staffs of both bodies shall collaborate in making such further enquiries as may be found necessary, with particular reference to:

(i) The utility and practicability of the project.
(ii) Its sponsorship, local support and acceptability.
(iii) Its relationship to the work and plans of other agencies.
(iv) Its relative importance.
(v) Expectations as to completion or termination of the project; or in the case of a long-term undertaking, as to its continuation and growth.
(vi) Possibilities of eliciting interest and support.
(vii) Other factors which may be relevant to particular projects.

(c) In these enquiries the appropriate national and regional co-operative Christian agencies shall be consulted, together with any other agencies where they may be involved.

(d) After sharing the results of these enquiries the appropriate staff members of the two bodies shall prepare a joint statement of conclusions and recommendations which shall be subject to review by the staffs of both bodies. Recommendations on approved projects may properly indicate further procedures, such as reference to an agency or group of agencies for support, inclusion in D.I.C.A.S.R. approved project list, etc.

(3) Ecumenical Presentation of Projects:

(a) In the case of projects recommended for inclusion in the Approved Projects List of D.I.C.A.S.R., the Division shall be responsible for

providing information to the co-operating committees and churches in the countries which are in a position to help, through the regular procedures of the Division, and shall assist in channelling funds, if necessary. The list of projects shall be revised periodically with up-to-date information as to support provided, projects no longer current, etc. Each project will carry identification as to origin, initiative and date.

(b) The Division may use procedures other than the Project List to secure support for approved projects when listing would be inappropriate.

(c) The I.M.C. and the Division shall collaborate in presenting information regarding approved projects to their constituencies, in maintaining contact with related national and regional councils concerned with active projects, and in sharing information regarding them.

As this is a matter in which the I.M.C. is only one partner, it is RESOLVED:

That the I.M.C. approve in principle the proposed plan of co-operation between the I.M.C. and D.I.C.A.S.R. in relation to Herrenalb categories (c), (d), (e) and (f), and refer the plan to the Joint Committee.

II. The Committee had considered a preliminary draft of a document on the **Relations of the East Asia Christian Conference (E.A.C.C.) with the I.M.C. and W.C.C. in matters of askings for the Inter-Church Aid and the Programme Budgets of the E.A.C.C. from bodies outside the area of that Conference.**

Inasmuch as the askings for 1958 are not involved, it is RESOLVED:

That this matter of procedure be referred back to the bodies concerned with the hope that an agreed text may be presented to the next meeting of the Joint Committee for approval. The Joint Committee through its Secretary is asked to initiate discussion to this end.

III. The possibility that E.C.L.O.F. **(The Ecumenical Church Loan Fund)** might extend its activity to lands outside Europe was discussed by the Committee. No action was taken for recommendation to the Assembly,

but the Secretary of the Committee was asked to reply to earlier correspondence from E.C.L.O.F. conveying comments and suggestions which emerged in the course of this discussion.

IV. There was discussion of the **responsibilities involved in post-emergency situations,** but no action was taken by the Committee, as this was considered to be within the competence of the Joint Committee, in its continuing study of the categories as defined at Herrenalb.

V. The Committee began its deliberations by the consideration of a working paper on the topic **The Mission and the Service Program of the Church.** The subject was so phrased as to avoid the association of the term Mission with Mission Boards, and of the term Inter-Church Aid with a specific Division of the World Council, thus facilitating the discussion of this important matter in general terms. It was recognized that terminology should be as specific as possible, but will vary with circumstances. It was also recognized that Service and Mission are related aspects of the life and work of the Church, and that specialization or administrative arrangements must not separate them to the point of seeming to throw them into opposition with one another. Many questions were found to be involved, and it was earnestly recommended that continued study be given to this matter by the I.M.C. and all its related organizations.

The 1953 Agreement between the I.M.C. and W.C.C. is as follows:

(1) In accordance with the relationship of association between them the I.M.C. and W.C.C. shall empower the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the W.C.C. to act for both bodies in relation to the co-ordination and ecumenical presentation of emergency inter-church aid and relief needs in all countries outside Europe in which both the I.M.C. and W.C.C. have interests and responsibilities.

(2) In carrying out this task the Division shall have before it the following objectives:

(a) Ecumenical presentation of emergency needs;
(b) Selection and evaluation of projects;
(c) Relation of emergency needs and action in helping refugees to ongoing work of churches and mission agencies;
(d) Relation of church initiatives to voluntary-agency, governmental and inter-governmental action in the sphere of relief.

(3) In carrying out this task the Division shall act upon its established policy and shall observe the following principles:

(a) It shall be vigilant in considering appeals for help and in discovering areas of need, and shall take measures to see that these needs are met.

(b) It shall at once consult the national or regional co-operative Christian agency as to the nature of the help required.

(c) It shall ensure that assistance shall be carried out wherever possible through the national or regional co-operative agency. Wherever the recognized co-operative agency is temporarily unable to undertake such tasks, the Division shall co-operate in whatever appropriate measures may be taken to strengthen the co-operative agency, in preference to the setting up of an additional independent agency.

(d) It shall ensure that in seeking to have funds available to meet approved needs there is due regard for established national or regional fund-raising plans.

(e) It shall only undertake any operation in its own name after full consultation with the national or local co-operative agency where such exists, and with the full support of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

(f) It shall seek to make clear in any national or regional situation that the Church throughout the world, as exemplified in the I.M.C. and W.C.C., is concerned with the need, and is assisting to meet it.

(g) It shall be responsible for communicating needs to the co-operating committees and churches in the countries which are in a position to help, and shall assist in channelling funds, if necessary.

(h) It shall be prepared to give its judgement on the comparative importance of any projects or programme in relation to any governmental or inter-governmental or voluntary-agency assistance available, and to needs in other parts of the world.

(i) It shall endeavour to make known any need for international staff required to meet an emergency situation, and to assist, if necessary, in selecting and making available personnel to the operating agency.

(j) It shall, in co-operation with the C.C.I.A., support local leaders in approaches to inter-governmental agencies, and if necessary act on their behalf.

(4) In order to carry out this task the Division shall:

(a) Keep in the closest possible contact with the staff of the I.M.C., and report to the Officers and governing Committees of the I.M.C. as well as the Executive Committee of the W.C.C.

(b) Seek permission from the Central Committee of the W.C.C. to enlarge its administrative committee by adding two persons with special competence for this new task.

(c) Seek to set up processes of consultation with church leaders already involved in emergency assistance outside Europe.

(d) Take steps to add a member to its staff who, along with the Director, shall give special attention to this new task (this member of staff should have experience in working with missionary bodies, and knowledge of some Asian country).

Report of
THE SECRETARIAT AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Resolutions of the Assembly were as follows:

I. The Officers and Secretariat of the I.M.C.

(1) *Honorary Chairman.* That Dr. John A. Mackay be elected Honorary Chairman of the I.M.C., with full membership in the Officers' Committee. (See Constitution, Art. VII (4).)

(2) *Chairman.* That an invitation be extended to Bishop Lesslie Newbigin (Bishop in Madura, C.S.I.) to be Chairman of the I.M.C.

(3) *Vice-Chairmen.* That the following be elected Vice-Chairmen of the I.M.C. (See Constitution, Art. VII (1), and By-laws, Art. IV (3).)

Rev. C. G. Baeta	Dr. Helen Kim
Dr. Walter Freytag	Dr. D. G. Moses
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer	Rt. Rev. Chandu Ray
Dr. Irene Jones	Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez

That the Rev. C. G. Baeta and Dr. Walter Freytag be appointed as the Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Committee. (See By-laws, Art. IV (4).)

(4) *Treasurer.* That Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor be invited to continue to serve as Treasurer.

(5) *The Secretariat of the I.M.C.*

(a) *General Secretary.* (1) That Dr. C. W. Ranson be asked to serve as General Secretary until approximately June 30th, 1958; (2) That for the period following June 30th, 1958, Dr. J. K. Mathews of the Methodist Board, U.S.A., be invited to serve as General Secretary.

(b) *The Secretaries.* (1) That the following Secretaries be asked to continue their service with the I.M.C.:

London Office: Rev. R. K. Orchard
Rev. E. W. Nielsen (Research Secretary)
New York Office: Dr. G. W. Carpenter
Dr. Glora M. Wysner

(2) That Dr. J. R. Wilson (New York Office) be asked to continue his service until December 31st, 1959.

(3) That the Officers' Committee be authorized, subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee, to appoint a successor to the late Mr. E. J. Bingle, provided the necessary financing is available.

(4) *East Asia:* That the recommendations of the Joint Committee (already adopted by the W.C.C. in July 1957) be approved, as follows:

(a) That the recommendations of the Prapat Conference for the enlargement of the East Asia Secretariat, be accepted by the I.M.C. and W.C.C., and that the I.M.C. and W.C.C. accordingly appoint Dr. D. T. Niles as Secretary, U Kyaw Than as Associate Secretary, and the Rev. A. A. Brash as Inter-Church Aid Secretary.

(b) That until such time as the Secretary is able to assume his post on a full-time basis, U Kyaw Than be recognized as the Administrative Secretary.

(See Art. IV of the By-laws for election of Officers.)

II. **The Administrative Committee**

That the following be invited to serve on the I.M.C. Administrative Committee (see Art. VI of Constitution):

Rev. Cecilio Arrastia (*Cuba*)
Dr. Farid Audeh (*Near East*)
Rev. T. A. Beetham (*U.K.*)
Rev. Charles Bonzon (*France*)
Dr. Alford Carleton (*U.S.A.*)
Mr. A. J. Dain (*U.K.*)
Miss Marian Derby (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. David H. Gallagher (*Canada*)
Rt. Rev. W. D. L. Greer (*U.K.*)
Rev. V. E. W. Hayward (*U.K.*)
Dr. U Hla Bu (*Burma*)
Rev. Kyoshi Hirai (*Japan*)
Dr. Ho Seng Ong (*Malaya*)
Dr. J. Clinton Hoggard (*U.S.A.*)
Sir Francis Ibiam (*Nigeria*)
Mr. Korula Jacob (*India*)
Rt. Rev. R. C. Kerle (*Australia*)
Mr. Henry Makulu (*N. Rhodesia*)
Rev. S. A. Mbatha (*South Africa*)
Mr. Luis E. Odell (*River Plate*)
Rev. B. Probowinoto (*Indonesia*)
Dr. S. M. Renner (*Sierra Leone*)
Bishop Proculo Rodrieguez (*Philippines*)
Rev. Jose Borges dos Santos (*Brazil*)
Dr. Virgil A. Sly (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Eugene L. Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. J. Coventry Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Count S. C. Van Randwijck (*Netherlands*)
Professor B. G. M. Sundkler (*Sweden*)
Rev. Gustavo Velasco (*Mexico*)

III. **The International Review of Missions**

(1) That Miss Margaret Sinclair be appointed Editor of the *International Review of Missions*;

(2) That the following be invited to serve on an Advisory Editorial Board:

The Rev. C. G. Baeta
Principal J. Russell Chandran
Dr. K. S. Latourette
Dr. M. A. C. Warren
U Kyaw Than
Bishop Santo Barbieri
Dr. Walter Freytag
Rev. E. W. Nielsen
The General Secretary of the I.M.C.

(3) That an Editorial Committee of the following three persons, drawn from the Advisory Editorial Board, exercise general supervision of policy in the conduct of the *International Review of Missions*:

Rev. E. W. Nielsen — Dr. M. A. C. Warren

The General Secretary of the I.M.C.

IV. The Finance Committee

That the following be invited to serve on the Finance Committee (see Art. VI (1) and (2) of By-laws):

London Section	*New York Section*
Sir Arthur Dixon	Miss Margaret Blemker
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall	Miss Marian Derby
Sir Kenneth Grubb	Dr. Luther Gotwald
Dr. Jan Hermelink	Mr. Daniel Pattison
Count S. C. Van Randwijck	Dr. Virgil Sly
Rev. Frank Short	with the Treasurer as Chairman

V. The Joint Committee of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

(1) That the following be invited to serve on the Joint Committee as I.M.C. Members:

Rev. C. G. Baeta	Dr. Helen Kim
Prof. G. Baez-Camargo	Dr. C. T. Leber
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall	Dr. J. A. Mackay
Dr. Walter Freytag	Dr. D. G. Moses
Dr. E. H. Johnson	Dr. Eugene L. Smith

(For information, the following are the W.C.C. members of the Joint Committee:

The Bishop of Chichester	Rev. H. Hauge
Dr. Franklin C. Fry	Metropolitan James of Melita
Dr. E. A. Payne	Dr. Robert Mackie
Dr. Eeg-Olofsson	Bishop R. B. Manikam
Miss Tina Fransz	Dr. Roy G. Ross)

(2) *Chairman of the Joint Committee.* That (subject to the continuing assent of the W.C.C.) Dr. H. P. Van Dusen serve as Chairman of the Joint Committee.

(3) *Secretary of the Joint Committee.* That (subject to the continuing assent of the W.C.C.) Dr. Norman Goodall serve as Secretary of the Joint Committee.

VI. **Other Committees of the I.M.C.**

That the following be asked to serve on the **Department of Missionary Studies Committee**:

Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck (Chairman)
Dr. J. K. Mathews (Vice-Chairman)
Dr. J. Blauw
Dr. F. Birkeli
Rev. G. Denzil de Silva
Dr. Charles Forman
Rev. Gwenyth Hubble
Dr. E. H. Johnson
Prof. P. B. Latuihamallo
Rt. Rev. Lesslie Newbigin
Rev. F. W. Price
Rt. Rev. J. W. Sadiq
Dr. Arne B. Sovik
Dr. G. F. Vicedom
Dr. M. A. C. Warren

That the following be asked to serve on the **Executive Committee of World Christian Books**:

Rev. John Huxtable (Chairman)
Rev. T. A. Beetham
Dr. Keith Bridston
Rev. Claude de Mestral
Prof. H. W. Gensichen
Rev. V. E. W. Hayward
Rev. J. A. Lovejoy
Rev. R. K. Orchard
Dr. Floyd Shacklock
Rev. F. A. Smalley

The Africa Team. That the choice of the members of the Africa Team be committed to the Officers' Committee, with power.

VII. **Standing Committee on The Ministry**

That the following be invited to serve on this Committee:

Rev. David Anderson (*Nigeria*)
Rev. C. G. Baeta (*Ghana*)
Rt. Rev. John B. Bentley (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Alford Carleton (*U.S.A.*)
Principal J. Russell Chandran (*India*)
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall (*U.K.*)
Dr. Walter Freytag (*Germany*)
Dr. Franklin C. Fry (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. Carlos Gattinoni (*Argentina*)
Dr. U Hla Bu (*Burma*)
Prof. David Hay (*Canada*)
Mrs. Douglas Horton (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. C. H. Hwang (*Taiwan*)
Dr. Helen Kim (*Korea*)
Dr. J. A. Mackay (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Ben Marais (*South Africa*)
Rev. Benjamin Moraes (*Brazil*)
Dr. D. G. Moses (*India*)
Dr. D. T. Niles (*Ceylon*)
Bishop Proculo Rodriguez (*Philippines*)
Rev. K. Sitompul (*Indonesia*)
Dr. Virgil Sly (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Eugene L. Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. J. Coventry Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Dean James Thomson (*Canada*)
Canon Oliver S. Tomkins (*U.K.*)
Rev. S. A. Tuilovoni (*Fiji*)
Dr. H. P. Van Dusen (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. Marcus Ward (*U.K.*)
Dr. Hachiro Yuasa (*Japan*)

That the General Secretary of the I.M.C. act as convener of this Committee, the Committee to elect its own Chairman in due course.

VIII. **The Theological Education Fund**

(a) *The Executive Director*

(i) That Dr. C. W. Ranson be appointed as Executive Director of the Theological Education Fund;

(ii) That the term of service of the Executive Director be normally five years, but that the appointment be subject to review at the next Assembly of the I.M.C. following Ghana. (It is understood that Dr. Ranson cannot assume his new duties until about July 1st, 1958.)

(b) **The Theological Education Fund Committee**

That the following be invited to serve on this Committee:

Rev. C. G. Baeta (*Ghana*)
Rt. Rev. J. B. Bentley (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Alford Carleton (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. J. W. C. Dougall (*U.K.*)
Dr. Clara French (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Walter Freytag (*Germany*)
Dr. Franklin C. Fry (*U.S.A.*)
Mrs. Douglas Horton (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Helen Kim (*Korea*)
Dr. John A. Mackay (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. Benjamin Moraes (*Brazil*)
Dr. D. G. Moses (*India*)
Dr. Liston Pope (*U.S.A.*)
Bishop Proculo Rodriguez (*Philippines*)
Rev. K. Sitompul (*Indonesia*)
Dr. Virgil Sly (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Eugene L. Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. J. Coventry Smith (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. James S. Thomson (*Canada*)
Canon O. S. Tomkins (*U.K.*)
Dr. H. P. Van Dusen (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. E. B. Willingham (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Hachiro Yuasa (*Japan*)

A name from Africa, the actual appointment to be made after the All Africa Christian Conference, Ibadan, January 1958.

That the Chairman of the Theological Education Fund Committee be nominated by the Officers' Committee for appointment by the Administrative Committee.

Report of
FINANCE COMMITTEE

BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 1958-61
(See Minutes, para. 58, p. 32)

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

	1956 *Actual*	*Approved* 1957 *Budget*	*Proposed Future Budget* 1958-61
SALARIES	$	$	$
(1) Secretaries and Executive Staff ...	37,775.42	37,070.00	44,250.00
(2) Secretarial Rent Allowance ...	4,625.00	—	4,500.00
(3) Other Staff	26,929.27	32,510.00	32,000.00
	$69,329.69	$69,580.00	$80,750.00
STAFF WELFARE	$	$	$
(4) Retirement Fund Premiums ...	5,385.52	6,880.00	8,000.00
(5) Social Security	785.31	875.00	1,000.00
(6) Health Insurance	158.76	225.00	300.00
(7) Accident and Liability Insurance ...	267.75	—	500.00
	$6,597.34	$7,980.00	$9,800.00
OTHER OFFICE EXPENSES	$	$	$
(8) Accounting Service	4,840.60	4,760.00	6,000.00
(9) Audit	373.50	385.00	400.00
(10) Rent	9,796.86	9,560.00	15,500.00
(11) Office Expense	8,410.20	5,750.00	10,000.00
(12) Office Equipment	863.92	900.00	2,500.00
(13) Travel	11,799.73	12,100.00	18,000.00
(14) Chairman's Office	300.00	300.00	300.00
(15) Printing and Offset	2,708.60	2,715.00	3,500.00
(16) Promotional Expenses	818.09	1,000.00	1,500.00
(17) Library	161.00	340.00	300.00
	$40,072.50	$37,810.00	$58,000.00
OTHER COMMITMENTS	$	$	$
(18) East Asia Office	1,783.84	4,500.00	8,750.00
(19) Ecumenical Press Subsidy	500.00	500.00	500.00
(20) C.C.I.A.	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
(21) Joint Committee	4,344.00	3,000.00	5,500.00
(22) I.R.M.	186.00	—	500.00
(23) Reserve for Assembly	1,500.00	8,000.00	10,000.00
(24) Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	436.83	2.000.00	1.550.00
Total Expenditure	$139,750.20	$148,370.00	$190,350.00

INCOME SUMMARY

	1956	*Agreed Estimate* 1957	*Proposed Estimate* 1958-61
	$	$	$
(1) Contributions from Constituent Bodies	90,940.24	87,000.00	128,550.00
(2) Contributions from Canadian Boards	2,313.15	7,300.00	3,000.00
(3) Non-recurring Gifts	7,941.75	—	—
(4) Contributions from Special Sources	35,902.19	52,070.00	50,000.00
(5) Payment from Theological Education Fund for Expenses	—	—	5,000.00
(6) Administration of other Funds ...	411.18	1,000.00	500.00
(7) Miscellaneous	3,603.64	1,000.00	3,300.00
Total Income	$141,112.15	$148,370.00	$190,350.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Council	1956 *Actual Income* $	1957 *Approved Askings* $	*Proposed* 1958-61 *Askings* $
(1) Australia	544.50	545.00	720.00
(2) Belgium	34.80	35.00	70.00
(3) Brazil	100.00	130.00	130.00
(4) Burma	75.00	100.00	100.00
(5) Canada	3,605.15	3,000.00	5,000.00
(6) Ceylon	50.00	100.00	100.00
(7) China	—	—	—
(8) Congo	100.00	130.00	120.00
(9) Cuba	—	130.00	130.00
(10) Denmark	1,008.00	975.00	1,300.00
(11) Finland	129.90	130.00	170.00
(12) France	499.10	390.00	660.00
(13) Germany	1,950.00	1,950.00	2,600.00
(14) Ghana	—	—	140.00
(15) Great Britain	11,696.00	11,485.00	15,000.00
(16) Hong Kong	—	—	70.00
(17) India	652.60	715.00	780.00
(18) Indonesia	200.00	260.00	240.00
(19) Japan	585.00	585.00	700.00
(20) Jamaica	28.00	30.00	70.00
(21) Korea	100.00	100.00	120.00
(22) Malaya	65.35	65.00	80.00
(23) Mexico	65.00	60.00	80.00
(24) Near East	130.15	130.00	150.00
(25) Netherlands	1,500.00	1,300.00	2,000.00
(26) New Zealand	280.00	275.00	390.00
(27) N. Rhodesia	—	—	70.00
(28) Norway	780.05	780.00	1,050.00
(29) Pakistan:			
(a) West	312.00	312.00	370.00
(b) East	78.00	78.00	100.00
(30) Philippines	340.00	340.00	410.00
(31) Puerto Rico	65.00	65.00	80.00
(32) River Plate	100.00	100.00	120.00
(33) Sierra Leone	29.40	30.00	70.00
(34) South Africa	168.00	280.00	280.00
(35) Sweden	2,611.00	2,600.00	3,500.00
(36) Switzerland	1,099.90	1,300.00	1,460.00
(37) Thailand	100.00	100.00	120.00
(38) United States	61,728.34	60,000.00	90,000.00
(Near East—1955)	130.00		
	$90,940.24	$88,605.00	$128,550.00

Report of
THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE

The Committee of Reference had considered all matters referred to it. It had been greatly helped by the presence of Dr. O. F. Nolde, Director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, and by a paper entitled *Notes on Religious Liberty*, prepared by Dr. Nolde, which is appended to these minutes (see Appendix V). The Assembly adopted the report, as follows:

(1) New Study of Religious Liberty

The Assembly recognizes that the claims of religious liberty must be asserted in the face of changing conditions throughout the world. Its attention has been drawn to the proposal adopted by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in August 1957 that a new study in this field be undertaken. It believes that there is urgent need for wide understanding and agreement on the principles of religious liberty in the ecumenical fellowship.

The Assembly therefore

(a) Welcomes the initiative of the W.C.C. in undertaking a new study of Religious Liberty.

(b) Records its conviction that this study can help to elucidate relevant and difficult situations in which the interests of members of the I.M.C. are involved.

(c) Authorizes its Officers to participate in the study under such forms as may be mutually agreed upon.

(2) Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

The Assembly notes with appreciation the continuing and extremely significant work of the C.C.I.A. on behalf of peace with justice and freedom, human and minority rights, and Christian responsibilities in international relations. It commends the activities of the Commission to member Councils for their support and co-operation.

(3) The Situation in the Middle East

The Assembly receives with appreciation the Report of the Second Beirut Conference. It notes with satisfaction that church agencies in various countries have undertaken activities in pursuit of the objectives set forth in the Report. It commends the arrangements which enabled emergency action to be taken through the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees at the time of the Suez crisis and subsequently. The continuation of critical conditions in the Near and Middle East prompts the

Assembly to call to the attention of its member Councils the following considerations:

(a) With respect to the refugee problem, the basic programme must be maintained and every effort should be made to secure support for the supplementary programme as outlined in the Report. The response of governments to the financial requirements of U.N.R.W.A. has been tragically inadequate, and member Councils should seize every opportunity to impress upon governments their responsibility in this respect. Meanwhile Christians must anticipate the possibility of a greater demand upon their resources.

(b) The real solution of the problem of the refugees depends, as it must do, upon a political settlement. While the problem in many respects appears intractable, Christians can make an important contribution by letting governments know their concern that an advance towards a solution is urgently needed, by helping to create a climate favourable to a settlement, and by supporting such plans as will most fully meet the interests of parties concerned.

(c) Christians can make their most effective contribution in relation both to the solution of the problem of the refugees and to an advance towards political settlements by preserving their unity in Christ despite political and racial separations. This applies equally to Christians in the Near and Middle East and to Christians in other lands. Yet when all is said and done, the continuing effort to meet the critical needs in this area must be motivated by the spirit of reconciliation and sustained by the power of the redeeming love of God in Christ.

(4) Tenth Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Assembly notes with interest that the United Nations has urged all States to join in celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which falls on December 10th, 1958, and has further invited non-governmental organizations to co-operate in this celebration.

The Assembly records its appreciation of the contribution made by C.C.I.A. to the formulation and adoption of the Universal Declaration in 1948. At the same time it recognizes the considerable work which needs to be done in order that the standard set forth in the Declaration may be established in domestic constitutions and laws, and be carried out in practice.

The Assembly therefore urges National Christian Councils, in such co-operation with other agencies as may be appropriate, to participate in

the observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A favourable opportunity will thus be afforded to reaffirm interest in the broad field of human rights and to express concern that the fundamental right of religious liberty be respected and observed.

(5) **International Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews**

The Assembly notes with gratitude the completion of twenty-five years of service by the I.M.C.'s Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews. Founded by Dr. John R. Mott in 1930, the Committee held its first full meeting in 1932 under the guidance of Dr. Conrad Hoffman, whose devoted and effective service continued until his retirement in 1951. The present Director, the Rev. Göte Hedenquist, has carried forward the Committee's work with a profound understanding of the changing world conditions to which adjustment must be made.

The Assembly recognizes the great value of the services of this Committee through the years, and expresses the hope that its work may, in the providence of God, be even more fruitful in the future.

(6) **Africa Team**

(The Africa Team, established in pursuance of decisions taken at the Staten Island, 1954, meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee, consists of the Secretarial group most directly concerned with All-Africa matters and African members. Its most recent meeting, at Legon Hall in March 1957, was concerned largely with preparations for the forthcoming All Africa Church Conference. The work of the Team was reviewed by Joint Committee in July 1957.)

(a) The Assembly takes note of the work of the Africa Team, and approves the recommendations of Joint Committee regarding it, as follows:

(i) That the Africa Team be continued with such modifications of structure and membership as may be necessary and preferably with the inclusion of from three to five African members.

(ii) That the Team should endeavour to meet at intervals not greatly exceeding one year, and preferably, when possible, in different parts of Africa.

(iii) That the basic concerns of the churches and the ecumenical movement in relation to Africa as outlined at Königstein and Wagner College be regarded as the basic terms of reference of the Team's action, subject to constant review in the light of changing conditions.

(iv) That the Team continue to serve as the basic reference group in respect to all the Africa interests and concerns of the W.C.C. and I.M.C.

(b) The Assembly instructs the Officers to confer with the Officers of W.C.C. following the All Africa Church Conference in January 1958, looking towards a re-examination and possible revision of the plans for Africa.

Matters reported for information

The following matters were reported for information:

(1) *United Nations Study on Discrimination in Matters of Religious Rights and Practices.*

The Committee of Reference received with appreciation the following memorandum summarizing the procedures of C.C.I.A. in this matter:

Memorandum submitted to Committee of Reference—Ghana Assembly of The International Missionary Council

(a) The decision as to the form and extent of participation rests with the C.C.I.A.

(b) The C.C.I.A. has already formally submitted two documents —a compilation of statements on religious liberty by ecumenical bodies and a general analysis of discriminations which appear under various domestic conditions.

(c) The difficulties which the C.C.I.A. has encountered in compiling and submitting specific data on discriminations in particular countries may make further formal submissions inadvisable.

(d) It is recognized that any National Christian Council or Church has the right to request or to authorize the C.C.I.A. to submit in connection with this study specific information about discrimination in its own country.

(e) If in the judgement of C.C.I.A. officers no further material should be formally submitted, consideration will be given to a procedure whereby documents on discrimination compiled for varying purposes may be informally placed at the disposal of the Special Rapporteur.

(2) *Consultation on "Christian Convictions and Attitudes in relation to the Jewish People", held at Bossey in September* 1956.

The Committee of Reference received with appreciation a report on this Consultation and on subsequent consideration of related issues, and plans now in hand for further consultations. This report is given in Appendix VI.

(3) *Islam in Africa.*

The Committee of Reference took note of plans now being formulated for more intensive study and action in respect to the presentation of the Gospel to Moslems in Africa. The matter is remitted to the Officers and Administrative Committee for continued attention.

Report of
LITERATURE COMMITTEE

SECTION (A)

A. **The International Review of Missions**

The Assembly records its very great appreciation of the I.R.M. as the organ of the International Missionary Council and desires to pay tribute to the value of the annual surveys; it hopes that the present general level of articles in the magazine will be maintained.

The Assembly urges upon member Councils of the I.M.C. the importance of a more widespread sharing of the thinking and planning represented by articles in the I.R.M., and their responsibility for making it known and available to theological colleges, church leaders and missionaries.

The Assembly recommends to member Councils the provision of an item in their budgets, and also the raising of a small central fund, to enable subscriptions in younger church areas to be subsidized where necessary, and urges the Editor of the I.R.M. to explore ways by which this can be achieved.

The Assembly requests the Editor

(a) occasionally to devote one issue, or the greater part thereof, to one particular theme;

(b) to consider the possibility of including, from time to time, a review of articles, e.g. an essay giving the substance of important articles that had appeared in other journals, especially in languages other than English—such a feature to be provided preferably by one writer having a wide range of periodicals at his disposal.

B. **I.M.C. Research Pamphlets**

The Assembly expresses its appreciation of this series and approves its continuance.

C. **Prayer Leaflet**

The attention of the Assembly was called to the need for the publication by the I.M.C. of a prayer leaflet calling to prayer for the World Mission of the Church, focused upon particular needs; such a leaflet might appear quarterly or twice a year. The Assembly requests the Secretariat to explore what can be done in this direction.

D. **Assembly Publication**

The Assembly agreed that in addition to the normal minutes of the Assembly a volume be prepared containing a selection of the major addresses delivered at the Assembly and of the preparatory papers, and

a major essay on the nature and task of the I.M.C. in this present situation; this essay should among other things contain material from the Assembly discussion of Integration with the W.C.C.

SECTION (B)

A. International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa (I.C.C.L.A.)

I.C.C.L.A. was formed in 1929—as an I.M.C. agency—by the joint action of British and North American Boards, with its separate organization and funds. Its aim was to help churches and missions, in Africa south of the Sahara, to develop a more adequate and effective Christian Literature programme. As no continental Christian Council existed in Africa, I.C.C.L.A. was given the task of increasing the exchange of information concerning literature throughout the various territorial Christian Councils, or their equivalent. From the beginning I.C.C.L.A. has functioned with an executive in London, under the auspices of the British Section (in consultation with continental Europe). The D.F.M.'s Africa Committee has functioned as the North American section, being assisted later on by the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature (Lit-Lit) in New York.

The first Secretary was the late Miss Margaret Wrong, who died in Africa in 1948 after rendering outstanding services in the field of literacy and literature. Following the death of Miss Wrong, until August 1952 Mrs. Una Snow faithfully served I.C.C.L.A. as the *ad interim* Secretary. When the Rev. Claude de Mestral became the second Secretary for I.C.C.L.A. in 1952, he was asked to work for the transfer of I.C.C.L.A.'s functions to Africa as speedily as possible.

In addition to plans made in Africa, in co-operation with the various territorial literature committees, the two sections of I.C.C.L.A. have gradually evolved a plan for devolution which requires the final approval of this Assembly. The main provisions are as follows:

1. I.C.C.L.A. as such will cease to exist by June 30th, 1958.
2. The Conference of British Missionary Societies has agreed to carry the work that must still be done outside Africa, namely:
   (a) Preparation and production of the quarterly *Books for Africa*.
   (b) The service of articles and illustrations known as *African Features*.
   (c) Since assurance has been given that grants will continue to be made for literature by the societies now making grants to I.C.C.L.A., this new plan will in no way slow down the production of Christian literature in Africa.

(d) The Secretary of I.C.C.L.A. has been asked to remain in London until the end of July 1959, to facilitate a smooth transfer of the work as well as to ensure the growing co-operation from the Missionary Councils and Boards in continental Europe.

The Assembly:

(1) Approves the plan recommended by both sections of I.C.C.L.A.

(2) Requests both sections of I.C.C.L.A. to submit after June 30th, 1958, a full financial report concerning its activities as well as a report regarding the provisions made for the continuation of the work to be done under the Conference of British Missionary Societies in consultation and co-operation with North America and the Continent of Europe.

(3) Authorizes the Staff and Officers of the I.M.C. to dissolve both sections of I.C.C.L.A. as soon as they are satisfied that I.C.C.L.A. has discharged all its responsibilities.

(4) Expresses its thanks to the Conference of British Missionary Societies for its willingness to assume responsibility for *Books for Africa* and *African Features*.

(5) Adopts the following resolution in appreciation of the work of the Rev. Claude de Mestral:

The Rev. Claude de Mestral became Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa in August 1952 in succession to Miss Margaret Wrong, whose death in 1948 had left a great gap in the field of African literature. Extensive travelling by the new Secretary was immediately necessary and it led to a deepening knowledge of the Church in Africa, which has been wisely used to stimulate both the production and distribution of Christian literature. Mr. de Mestral has a gift for friendship and understanding which has enabled the concerns of literature to reach over from one African country to another, especially where in the past there has been isolation as a result of linguistic and political reasons. A wide sympathy of theological thought has achieved the same result among churches and missions of widely differing traditions. The most significant of his achievements, however, has been in the personal encouragement he has brought to African authors, particularly through his ability to recognize the gift of authorship at an early stage.

The debt which the Church in Africa owes to Mr. de Mestral is seen in that it is now possible to transfer much of the work of the

Committee to Christian Councils in Africa. In placing on record its appreciation of this much valued service the Assembly remembers the debt it also owes to Mr. de Mestral's wife and family for making possible the long periods he has spent in Africa.

B. **World Christian Books**

The Assembly resolves:

(1) That the Executive Committee be enlarged to nine and that the Christian Literature Council in Great Britain be empowered to fill vacancies when they occur.

(2) That in place of the advisory panel, the Executive Committee and General Editor be empowered to prepare a representative list of seminaries in Asia, Africa and Latin America whose professors and students will be invited to review the manuscripts being prepared for publication.

PROPOSED INTEGRATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Preamble

The Assembly of the International Missionary Council meeting in Ghana (in plenary sessions and in committees) discussed the proposal to integrate the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. The resolutions appended below for transmission to the Member Organizations are an attempt to interpret the mind of the Assembly.

A considerable majority of the Assembly accepts integration in principle. There is strong support for integration from Councils of Asia and North America and from at least one Council in Latin America, while there is a favourable attitude towards it in such areas as Australia and in several of the European Councils. Serious reservations are held, mainly in parts of Africa and Latin America, and by certain Councils in Northern Europe and by individual delegates.

The Assembly has had before it a Draft Plan of Integration prepared by the Joint Committee of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. Some member Councils, having studied this Plan, have reported favourably upon it. Others have reported serious questions and reservations. Some Councils have not yet studied the Plan itself.

The missionary movement has resulted in a new world Christian community; this has within itself the possibility of becoming a world-wide missionary community.

This can be achieved particularly because the two world organizations operating in this field belong together. They have been growing together. But serious questions, misunderstandings and fears abound. Time must be given for a thorough study of the issues by all concerned. The Assembly would refer its member Councils to the record of the debate in the *Minutes of the Ghana Assembly*, for the full statements of those who favour and oppose integration. (See Appendix VII.)

The Assembly is convinced that the Christian fellowship in mission must be conserved. To this end we must make the widest possible provision for those who with us would make Jesus Christ known, loved and obeyed, but who cannot go with us the whole way organizationally.

The Assembly believes that in times such as these it must move forward. The Assembly is also convinced that in every possible way it must seek to reconcile the views and convictions of all concerned in order that we may advance together in putting the world mission of the Church at the heart of the Christian community.

In full recognition of the above considerations the Assembly approves the following resolutions:

Resolutions

RESOLVED that:

(1) The Ghana Assembly of the International Missionary Council, having reviewed the steady growth of the relationship of association between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. and having considered with care the opinions of delegates, and those of the Christian Councils whose views have been presented, accepts in principle the integration of the two Councils, and desires further steps to be taken towards this goal.

(2) The Assembly is of the opinion that such integration requires not only an instrument to define and establish the nature of the new organization, which, as the Assembly believes, will result, but also a much wider growth of understanding, mutual confidence and co-operation at local levels.

(3) The draft Plan of Integration, prepared by the Joint Committee of both organizations, is a generally suitable instrument for integration. The Assembly accordingly commends it to member organizations. It welcomes the opportunity for further study, comment and criticism for amendment and further improvement of the Plan. The Assembly believes that the purposes of mission, promoted and furthered across the years by the I.M.C., are safeguarded and can be advanced through the proposed Commission on, and the Division of, World Mission and Evangelism.

(4) The Assembly recognizes at the same time the sincere and deep concern of some of those, now closely associated with member organizations, and others who, although not so associated, have contributed notably to the advancement of world mission and evangelism, lest integration should mean the loss of missionary vision and thrust, and a relinquishment of the purposes for which the I.M.C. was founded.

(5) The Assembly believes that the criticism of integration which has arisen from this concern, derives in part from a misunderstanding of the W.C.C. and ignorance of the already existing relations between the two organizations. Accordingly, and also for the reasons given in Resolution (2), the Assembly directs the I.M.C. secretariat to give special attention to the instruction of its own constituency and of all Christians, by literature or other means

and by visits of I.M.C. secretaries, particularly in Africa and Latin America.

(6) Since there is much evidence that time is needed to allow further unhurried consideration, the Assembly invites the W.C.C. to consider if it can by any means defer its proposed World Assembly of 1960 to 1961.

(7) Meanwhile, the Ghana Assembly directs the Finance Committee to endeavour to provide in the quadrennium budget an increased allocation for secretarial travel, so that the purposes cited in Resolution (5) may be actively pursued. Such travel should also aim at enabling the I.M.C. to serve the needs of all who are devoted to world Mission.

(8) In commending the draft Plan to member organizations for further study, the Assembly draws their attention to suggestions which have been voiced in the Assembly itself, and which, at the same time, it transmits to the attention of the Joint Committee. Among these suggestions are the following:

(a) The draft Plan provides for affiliation of member Councils to the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism. It should also provide for other links with the Commission by some other form of mutually satisfactory relationship.

(b) The preamble to the draft Plan recognizes that "churches and councils in differing regions are in different stages of development and have differing perspectives in regard to the ecumenical ideal". The Plan further states that "the needs and developments within the regions themselves must determine the pattern of the ecumenical service given and received". The Assembly asks the Joint Committee to give further attention to this aspect and to study ways in which regional variations could find a place in the Plan.

(c) A re-examination should be made of the manner of the composition of the Central Committee to assure adequate representation of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism.

(d) The Commission on World Mission and Evangelism should be adequately represented in the Nominations Committee.

(*Note:* It will be appreciated that at the Assembly and in its Committees, suggestions for amendment in detail were made, which are not listed in these Resolutions, but which, under them, will be considered in due course.)

(9) In pursuit of the objectives of the above Resolutions, the Assembly gives general approval to the following process for I.M.C. action, with power to the Administrative Committee to make the necessary adjustments:

(a) The draft Plan to be again communicated, as soon as possible, to member organizations, with the following documents: a report on the relevant discussions of the Ghana Assembly, a copy of these Resolutions, full information on the present divisional organization of the W.C.C. and a request, in terms of Resolution (3) above, for further comment and criticism.

(b) Comment from member organizations to be in the hands of the I.M.C. secretariat by April 30th, 1959, and communicated by it to the secretary of the Joint Committee and to the Administrative Committee.

(c) The final Plan, as prepared by the Joint Committee, to be sent early in 1960 to member organizations, this Plan to take the form of a draft Constitution of the new unified body, with a full explanatory memorandum.

(d) The Administrative Committee or an Assembly of the I.M.C. to consider the Plan (Constitution) in 1960 or possibly in the early part of 1961 and, if approved,

(e) to send it to member Councils following the provisions of Cap. XII (2) of the I.M.C. Constitution.

(f) On the expiry of six months the official action of the I.M.C. is to be signified to the Joint Committee and to the W.C.C.

(*Note:* (i) Professional advice should be sought by the I.M.C. at an early stage, on the legality of these procedures, and on such matters as the handling of properties and trust funds.

(ii) The above procedure is based on the assumption that the W.C.C. Assembly will be deferred until 1961.)

(10) Since it can only be determined in the light of further comment from member organizations whether another Assembly will be required, this Assembly agrees that the Administrative Committee be given power to decide whether to call such an Assembly which would then assume the powers otherwise allocated to the Administrative Committee in Resolution (9) (d) above.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION AT THIS HOUR

(Statement received by the Assembly and commended to the member organizations of the International Missionary Council; see Minutes, para. 70, p. 38.)

The following statement seeks to share with those in whose name the Assembly of the International Missionary Council met at Ghana some thoughts on the central subject which underlay its discussions, *The Christian Mission at This Hour*. It is not a statement formally adopted by the Assembly, but an interpretation of certain aspects of its thought, and particularly of certain convictions which came home to those who shared in it with great insistence or in a new form.

I

The Christian world mission is Christ's, not ours. Prior to all our efforts and activities, prior to all our gifts of service and devotion, God sent His Son into the world. And He came in the form of a servant—a servant who suffered even to the death of the Cross.

This conviction was emphasized by the Chairman in his opening address. We have seen it to be the only true motive of Christian mission and the only standard by which the spirit, method and modes of Christian missionary organization must be judged. We believe it is urgent that this word of judgement and mercy should be given full freedom to cleanse and redeem our present activities, lest our human pride in our activities hinder the free course of God's mission in the world.

II

But we are none the less fellow-workers with Christ in His mission. That is ground for humility, not for pride. For He trusts *us* with *His* mission. "All power is given to *Me* in heaven and on earth. Go *ye* therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit"—not into your own name, nor the name of your church or culture. Christ trusts us to discharge His mission in His form, the form of a servant, a servant whose characteristics are humility and suffering.

III

So we are responsible. Each of us in his own place, each local company of Christ's people, each church in its organized life cannot be Christ's without being His missionary servant. A vague and generalized acceptance of the world mission is no substitute for responsible action in the discharge of missionary obedience.

But we are responsible to one another in Christ. We are called in Him to recognize with gladness that our fellow-Christians, our neighbouring

congregations, our sister denominations in our own and other lands are called by the same missionary Lord, and need the same freedom as we ourselves do to respond to His calling.

There is a tension which can easily become a contradiction—the tension between missionary passion and a due regard for the claims of the Christian fellowship. It has shown itself at many points in our discussions, as we have talked together about the place and function of the missionary, the structure and tasks of the Christian Councils, and especially in our discussion of the proposal that the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. should become one body. We have not seen how the contradiction can be removed. It may well be that the tension is one that is inherent in the Christian life. We have, however, we believe, discerned some points at which the tension can be creative within the fellowship.

IV

The essential precondition is that we all remember constantly that the mission is Christ's, not ours. For that reason it transcends our organizations. They all stand alike under His judgement and mercy, and none can claim finality or perfection.

We have been given some glimpses of what this means. Our discussions have repeatedly shown us that the distinction between "older" and "younger" churches, whatever may have been its usefulness in earlier years, is no longer valid or helpful. It obscures the status of churches before God, and so obscures the truth that precisely in the fact of being churches they are all equally called to obedience to their one missionary Lord. Churches differ in resources and in opportunity for mission; but those differences are not in principle differences between "older" and "younger" churches. Within their fellowship in Christ, churches give and receive from one another in their missionary task; but such giving and receiving no longer takes place solely between "older" and "younger" churches. If they *are* churches, they are all alike called to mission.

But the mission to which they are called is not *their* mission: it is Christ's mission. The interests of the individual churches and of individual missionary organizations are therein also transcended. To seek first to safeguard the interests, the activities, the sphere of influence of our church, our mission, our confessional body is in the end a denial of mission, a refusal to be a servant. As the General Secretary reminded us in his report, we must ask of any proposal for new work, new developments, new patterns of co-operation, not "How will this affect us?" but "What is God's will in this situation?" Since the mission is not ours but Christ's, any kind of claim to the sole control of any area in the interests of one ecclesiastical body, whether an "older" or a "younger" church, seems to

us incompatible with a recognition of our common calling in Christ as missionary servants. Equally incompatible with that calling is a determination to preach the Gospel in some particular area in one particular way, without regard to fellow-Christians in the area concerned. We do not commend the Gospel by ignoring the existence of those who also name the name of Christ. Freedom in obedience to the mission of the Gospel is freedom to serve the fellowship, not to deny it.

V

That Christ be proclaimed has been the purpose which has held us together beneath many divergences. For we are convinced of the centrality and the urgency of the continuing missionary task. That urgency has received many different expressions amongst us. For some, it is focused in the fact that there are more non-Christians in the world today than when the modern missionary movement began. For others the spectacle of a technological age which is in danger of deserving the judgement that it has "exchanged the truth of God for a lie and worshipped and served the creature rather than the Creator, who is blessed for ever" arouses the sense of the desperate need to point men to the already present Lord of all life. Still others find the renascence of the ancient religions and the encounter with the Christian faith at a new depth and with a new directness the point at which the need for Christian proclamation throughout the world becomes most insistent. But we are all agreed that this is an hour in which Christians must go out into the world in the name of *Christus Victor*.

VI

We do not yet see with full clearness what that going out must mean in terms of the new forms which the proclaiming of Christ may need to fashion or the new patterns of relationship it may demand. But two things are clear to us. First, that we have enough knowledge for present obedience. There are tasks lying to our hands, new relationships into which we are being called, methods of work which we know we should reform or abandon. Some of these immediate tasks are indicated in the actions of the Assembly. Many of them have been familiar for many years. In regard to them, it is not knowledge that we lack; it is the will to do them. That, we believe, is why we still grope for fuller understanding of the nature and form of Christian mission in our day. The condition of receiving further insight is to act upon what we have. Ideas are no substitute for decisions; the exchange of thought is no substitute for action in common obedience.

We believe that at this Assembly we have taken some small steps in obedience in the matters committed to us. We have tried to respond to

the missionary God whose words and acts are one. Therefore we believe we have the right to say to you who sent us here, that the mission is Christ's, not ours. Beyond the complexities of inter-church relationships, beyond the safeguarding of organizations, beyond any mistrust of one another, beyond any pride in numbers and size, in devotion and piety, He is calling us out—out beyond the frontiers of the churches, out beyond the sphere of inter-church relationships, out beyond the traditional patterns of missionary activities, out into a new exposure to Him, out into a new and more real commitment to one another, out into the world where He is the Hidden King, out towards the day of His open Reign—to which the Christian mission moves.

APPENDICES

This section contains the following documents, to which reference is made in the course of the minutes:

I Report on the discussion in the Groups

II Summary of News Sessions

III List of members of Groups and Committees

IV Report of the General Secretary

V "Notes on Religious Liberty" by O. Frederick Nolde
(Paper submitted to the Committee of Reference)

VI Report on the Consultation on "Christian Convictions and Attitudes in relation to the Jewish People" (December 1957) by Göte Hedenquist
(Paper submitted to the Committee of Reference)

VII Record of the discussion in plenary sessions on the proposed Integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.

Appendix I

REPORT ON THE DISCUSSION IN THE GROUPS

by The Rev. Gwenyth Hubble

(Presented to plenary session for information—see p. 22)

None of the Groups, it appears, discovered any new and exciting lines of approach to their subjects, though they explored faithfully the subjects assigned to them and did some very worth-while thinking. I hope I am bringing to you the best of that thinking, but I ask your indulgence if I have not included what you personally or your Group thought was a prize pearl of wisdom.

In his report to this Assembly our General Secretary referred to a new phenomenon in East Asia in the ecumenical movement whose real "significance lies in the fact that it promises to give wider and more practical expression to the truth that the mission of the Church must be the task of the whole Church". Here, he said, was "a challenge to new ventures in partnership which will involve radical changes in traditional methods and attitudes. The opportunity is to be sharers in what, please God, may prove to be a movement of the Spirit by which the whole concept of mission will find a new birth and make a more compelling claim upon the Church in *every* land".

The exploration of those new ventures in partnership involves radical changes in traditional methods and attitudes. These were wrestled with in the Groups which had the subject "What does partnership in obedience mean?" But some of the other Groups also found themselves confronted with that question. It was clear that that phrase from Whitby 1947 is not liked by some. Objection is, it seems, based on a kind of commercial view of partnership, older and younger partners, one who puts in the capital and one who does the work, and especially the thought that the partnership can be entered into and dissolved by the decision of the two partners which, it is urged, is impossible for those who are in partnership because Christ has placed them there, partners in obedience to His great command. But the thought behind the phrase is more fundamentally Christian than commercial and, if given its biblical content, can be acceptable to all. It is, however, generally agreed that our understanding of it and its implications for us are different from those of Whitby 1947, because all that has happened in the last ten years, happened in the growth of the newly independent nations, in the new life in the old religions and in all that led up to and found expression in the Prapat Conference. The latter can perhaps be best summarized as the recognition that Church and Mission belong together. The Church, because it is Christ's, is one Church and from Him has received one mission to go into all the world to preach His Gospel, to fulfil with Him His mission to the world.

That may sound obvious as I say it, yet the Groups have seen that it is *not* a basic principle in much of our thinking and speaking nor in our practice. One report says: "The Church called to Mission is a community of sinners whose sins have been forgiven." (Here I interrupt the quotation to point out, as that same report does, that that forgiveness is of our past sins as churches, in the West and in Africa and Asia; so there is for us all the possibility of a new beginning. I continue the quotation.) "The recognition of our common forgiveness is the basis of our partnership in obedience. Within this relationship each branch of the Church is sending and receiving." That is, one part of the Church sending in obedience to Christ for the sake of another part, and at the same time receiving from Christ in and through other parts of His Church. There was clearly in the Groups a desire that we determine here at this Assembly to accept this fact of the one Church sent to the world in obedience to Christ, and prove our acceptance in our thinking and speech by refusing to use the terms "sending and receiving countries", "older and younger churches", and to school ourselves to accept the thought of the one mission of Christ's Church. Let the Ghana Assembly mark the end of the usage of those terms which make distinctions between the churches. We all live and work together in obedience to Christ in partnership, and that means supplementing each other, not duplicating each other's work, not necessarily carrying the same load of responsibility in all areas. One Group asked: "Does partnership have to have a quantitative basis?" Obviously not, if it be partnership in obedience to Christ, for He must decide the area and weight of responsibility of each.

It was in the effort to think about that in practical terms that the Groups faced some big problems and implications. For example, how are decisions to be made about the sending and receiving of missionaries? It was agreed that the Church everywhere has the right to be obedient to Christ, to share responsibility for His universal mission; it was agreed that that mission always has a geographical dimension. But what if the church to which the missionary is to be sent (be it a church in Africa or Asia or the West) does not want that missionary, does not judge that it needs him, considers that its mission may be hindered by his coming? Who decides? Obviously the church of the missionary cannot override the will of the other and force the missionary upon it against its will, but the church at the other end must accept the right of the church of the missionary to be obedient to Christ's command. As D. T. Niles has said somewhere, "We cannot decide for each other what our obedience means but we must decide together", and the Groups recognized that that has very great practical difficulties.

It was seen, too, that other factors may be decisive, as, for example, the refusal of a visa. The preparatory paper on this subject contained some study of II Cor. 1-9 in relation to this problem of partnership in obedience. I quote from the passage making use of chapter 1 : 17, where there is the phrase, "YES, YES and NO, NO": "What now is our situation? Would it be too much to say that we have outlived a period in which the older church was expected to say NO, and the younger church, YES, and are in a period in which the older church says, YES, and the younger church says, NO? But have we reached that stage of maturity where YES and NO may be used freely by both parties, so that true Christian conversation and true Christian community may be realized, because all have heard the YES of God to Jesus Christ? . . . Can the younger church accept the older church with all its pride, its shortcomings, its heritage, its guilt by association? Can the older church accept the younger church in spite of its smallness, its weakness, its spirit of independence? By 'accept' conformity is not implied, but mutual respect for selfhood." One Group made a practical proposal for working out this partnership. It proposes "an ecumenical operational body . . . to the budget of which the churches would contribute a proportion of their missionary budget, which ecumenical fund would be administered ecumenically rather than denominationally. This approach would not be *instead of*, but *in addition to* the particular missionary programmes of the churches. It would at least mark a first step in the realization of the world mission of the Church and constitute a witness to our commitment to this ideal."

So the Church faces its calling to mission to the world, but one Group made itself face the fact of sin inside the Church and saw that the inner life of the fellowship of the Church needs to be revived that it may become more conscious of, and more fit to tackle, its evangelistic task. That Group took considerable time in discussing the renewal of the Church's life and how some parts of the Church which lack it can be stirred to a sense of mission. The other Group on that subject talked together of the danger to mission of extreme nationalism, a nationalism which desires no foreign aid and says, in effect, "leave the task of evangelism in our country to us". This the Group recognized as opposed to our fundamental faith in the mission of the whole Church to the whole world, and it spoke of the danger of national churches.

But the church in any given country is in the main composed of citizens of that country, who because of their citizenship, their membership of the society of that country, must seek to be loyal to the life of the nation *and* to the church. One report speaks of Christians being caught in "a dualism of loyalties". The African convert, for example, who has never distinguished between the sacred and the secular, in the community of the Church lives with people opposed to animism and at the same time in his village is in the midst of animistic practice, with the fear of ostracism if he refuses to participate. So he becomes, the Group said, a dual personality, which is highly dangerous. The Groups discussed the Church's attitude to indigenous social customs, and while recognizing the danger feel that there is a great need for "expressing the Christian faith in indigenous cultural patterns, and in the very structure of society itself". It was said that often the missionary could here be of more help to the church than the older church leaders, for many of them were conditioned by the wholesale opposition to indigenous social customs

of the missionaries under whom they were trained in their youth. This was therefore seen to be an important point for the training given in theological colleges.

From the reports which I received, it did not appear that the Groups found that they could formulate criteria for distinguishing between acceptable and non-acceptable social customs, but wished to encourage inquiry and experiment. It was said by an African in one Group, "We want to be Africans, not black Europeans", and an Indonesian said, "We want to show that we also are nationalists and revolutionaries, good Indonesians". There was, as you would expect, difference of opinion over the advisability of forming a Christian party, and reasons were given on both sides. In countries where the whole concept of "society" is new and where newly independent governments are taking over social institutions, what is the place and contribution of the Church? So often it was said it is the government that "calls the tune" for the Church. One of the Groups which got into a discussion of some of the problems of South Africa made two useful comments arising out of that discussion:

(a) It is very easy for us all to become concerned about things in other places and neglect the problems and responsibilities that are on our own doorstep;

(b) It is to be noted that when the Christian Church makes pronouncements against injustice, "those pronouncements are repeated loud and long by the non-Christian world".

The church which thus strives to take its place in society and nation has its mission to men and women of other faiths. One Group noted that nowadays Christians are more in touch with their non-Christian fellow-countrymen than they used to be, and for many there is, as we have already seen, a tension between their solidarity with their fellow-countrymen and their loyalty to Christ, which results in a new kind of "co-existence" which may be dangerous. The same Group made the important distinction between the classical faiths and the living faiths of men and women, who are to be confronted by the Church not with a comparison of Christianity and their own faith, but with the Gospel, not with a message but with a Person. Christ, it was said, is Christianity's "unique and unassailable element. We must always preach Him". It was pointed out that in the thinking and experience of most ordinary people, religious systems are not normally opposed to one another in theological categories, but religion provides answers to personal needs in the crises of human life. It was added that such answers are often spontaneously syncretistic.

There is considerable evidence that non-Christians are nowadays taking Christian ideas and practices into their religious system. This is not to be regarded as a help to the Christian mission, for those ideas and practices are transformed in the process, and the non-Christian feels that he already has Christian values in his own system and is thus immunized against the proclamation of the Gospel.

The Groups did not have as long a time as they could have used on the problem of communication, but one Group made the important comment that "communication is not only what we are saying but also what is heard by the other". The other Group addressed itself to problems of communication, noting the lack of preparation of Christians to meet men and women of other faiths, and their use of Christian terms and concepts which are not understood by non-Christians.

In this situation, as the Church faces her calling to mission, what is the place and function of the missionary—the missionary whether his country of origin be the West or Asia, Africa or Latin America, and whether he be financed by that part of the Church from which he comes, or by another part? In neither Group was there apparently any suggestion that members felt that foreign missionaries had *no* place or function in their parts of the Church. There was no plea for the "limitation" of which Dr. Freytag spoke, the absence of missionaries which ensures that the development of the Church be not impeded, though there was a clear feeling that in some places certain categories of missionaries were not required and would not be welcomed. One Group said that there was a place for the missionary who did not have too clearly a defined job but had time for friendship with his colleagues and ordinary folk in the church.

It was recognized that today power is not in the missionary's hands. In the type of missionary who wishes to dominate, that fact may lead to frustration; but, it was said, "If authority is replaced by true fellowship with national colleagues there

need be no frustration". A number of the Groups seem to have spent time on this frustration of the missionary, but we need to remember that there are a number of missionaries even in their first term of service who are not frustrated or who, if they are, allow God to use that frustration and bring them through it to greater usefulness in His Church. It was pointed out that the missionary's frustration arises in part out of a situation for which we have prayed. Reasons given for frustration were many. Missionaries in India are questioning whether the church there really wants them and whether their presence is for the good of the Church. For some it arises from uncertainty of the future due to political causes—"How long shall we be able to stay?" For others it arises from the fact that their job is not as clearly defined by the church under which they work as it was under the missionary society, for the church sometimes does not seem to know how best to use them and there is often for the missionary what Dr. Freytag called "lost directness". The responsibility for frustration was in one Group attributed partly to the mission boards, who do not sufficiently prepare the new missionaries for the "unromantic" situations and jobs to which they come and who do not lay upon them the obligation to understand the culture, the religion, the language and thought-concepts of the people. All that for me adds up to the fact that some mission boards must still be giving insufficient preliminary training to their candidates, and perhaps for all of us underlines the Willingen insistence that the training period must include not only preliminary training but also the first term overseas and the first furlough. May I remind you of one sentence in Dr. Freytag's address: "If we would take seriously our own insight that the 'younger' churches cannot answer the Word of God in foreign forms of thinking and expression, we would cease to send missionaries and teachers and theologians almost untrained for understanding the spiritual tradition of the special area in which they serve". Another reason for frustration, it was suggested, was the economic factor, housing, stipends, cars, etc. And one Group seriously urged that there be honest reconsideration of the problem of the differences in standards of living not only as between the missionary and his national colleague but also American missionaries and others.

All this discussion seems to have lessons for the missionary, the mission boards and the church to which the missionary goes. To the missionary it says he will be welcomed if he does not wish to dominate, if he is able to be truly Christian in his relationship, even if he is not given so much opportunity for activism as his predecessors. He must be ready, as far as it is wise and possible, to become one with the church to which he goes, and ready for a period of frustration which, if offered to Him, God will use. To the mission boards it says: "Choose people who can fit into this kind of situation, and be ready to find the people with special qualifications when they are asked for, and then prepare and train them for the situation to which they go and for being the kind of people they need to be". Of churches who receive missionaries it asks that they be ready to undertake the continued training of the new missionary, teaching him well the language and the thought-forms, initiating him into the life of the people to whom he has come, helping him to understand their culture, and seeking with him to find where and how he can best serve the church. Both Groups appealed to those churches who receive new missionaries to have a real sense of pastoral responsibility towards them and to give them true nurture in the life of Christ's people.

These lessons, if well learned, should enable missionaries of all countries to have a place and a function in the mission of the Church at this hour and make it possible for them, exercising all the gifts with which God in His wisdom has endowed them, to serve His Church and mission in the countries to which they go.

Appendix II

NEWS SESSIONS

December 30th and 31st, 1957

A summary of reports on developments in the Christian world mission in different parts of the world

The Rev. S. A. Tuilovoni, of the Methodist Church in Fiji, spoke under the title **The Missionary Frontier of the Church in Fiji.** Among the greatest needs of the area were co-operation, leadership training and theological education. Youth work showed gratifying development and recently a successful youth camp, bringing together young people from Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, had been organized. The evangelizing of the Indian population (which was rapidly increasing) had to be taken seriously by the Church.

Dr. F. Birkeli, of the Norwegian Missionary Society and former Director of the Department of World Missions of the Lutheran World Federation, spoke under the title **Lutheran Co-operation in Tanganyika.** This co-operation had developed in the first place out of necessity, when German missionaries were excluded from their former fields during the war. Now, thirteen different Lutheran Societies were co-operating in Tanganyika, and representatives of nine nationalities were working on the field—including an Indian sent by the Lutheran Churches in India. The Church of Sweden Mission had taken over the Bokoba area in the West; the Swedish Evangelical Society the Southern Highlands; the National Lutheran Council of America supervised work in Northern and Eastern areas; and the American Augustana work continued in Central Tanganyika. In one area, Americans, Canadians, Finns, Germans and Norwegians were working as one team; in another, Danes, Germans and Swedes; and in a third, Danes, Finns and Swedes. Stress was laid on the *church* rather than on the societies, and a federation of Lutheran Churches had been conceived, which would eventually come into being with its own constitution and church laws. In this process, nationals were co-operating and were in the majority at all levels of discussion.

The Rev. Ching Ming Lee, Pastor of Hop Yat Church, Hong Kong (Church of Christ in China), spoke under the title **Outreach in Hong Kong**, and described the problem which faced both church and state there. In the coloured slides which were shown, and on which he commented, the contrasts between the developing city, particularly the new church buildings, and the refugee areas were illustrated. In a total population of three million, one in three persons was a refugee.

Sir Francis Ibiam, Principal of Hope Waddell Training Institution in Calabar, Nigeria, formerly a medical missionary in Uburu, spoke under the title **The Witness of the Christian Layman in Nigeria.** In Nigeria, out of a total population of thirty-three million, the Christian population accounted for ten millions, to be found mostly in the western and eastern regions. Nearly all denominations were there; but the number of ordained men was totally inadequate to meet the needs. As a result, Christian laymen (including women and even children) carried heavy responsibility for church activities, including evangelistic work.

To be a Christian in a non-Christian community in Nigeria required courage to stand out against ostracism, or, even worse, persecution. Pressure, for example, was still exerted in certain areas to part the couples of childless marriages.

The Student Christian Movement was flourishing, and there had recently been a successful conference, attended by about 150 young people of both sexes, drawn from high schools and training colleges.

Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez, President of Union Theological Seminary, Matanzas, Cuba, gave a brief description of Latin American church life, followed by an account of the **act of united Christian witness in Guatemala** in May 1957. This had been an astonishing manifestation of the strength and development of Protestantism in an area in which the Roman Catholic Church claimed the great majority of adherents. Between 80,000 and 100,000 people had marched in procession, and while most of them were of the working class there were many professional people, children, and Indians from the countryside who had come on foot to take part in the march. This act of united witness bore testimony to the fact that the Protestant

Church was developing, and Dr. Rodriguez felt that quite soon the Protestant movement would be recognized as the most significant and transforming factor in the life of the Latin American people. Even now its influence was far beyond its numerical size. The most urgent needs were for theological education to provide trained leaders, the production and distribution of literature, and assistance with broadcasting, social service and student centres.

The Rev. Dr. Kyung-Chik Han, President of Soong Sil College, and Pastor of the Young Nak Presbyterian Church, Seoul, spoke under the title **The Church amongst Refugees in Korea.** He described the sharp contrast between North and South Korea; the destruction of church life in the North, where, until partition, there had been the greatest Christian activity; and the rapid church expansion in South Korea, due in no small part to the evangelizing influence of Christian refugees from the North. There had been a deepening of the spiritual life of the people, due to their sufferings, and it was customary, in many parts, for people to meet together daily for prayer. Unlike some areas, in South Korea the door was wide open for extended Christian work.

Dr. J. A. Mackay spoke of the note of hope sounded by the last speaker, which it was well to remember on the last day of 1957. He called for a period of silence, which was followed by the Lord's Prayer, each one speaking in his own tongue.

Appendix III

MEMBERSHIP OF GROUPS AND COMMITTEES

GROUP I: Christian Witness in Society and Nation

Chairman of opening meeting: Dr. H. P. Van Dusen

Introductory Speakers: Mrs. A. Baeta-Jiagge (*Ghana and Y.W.C.A.*)
Rev. B. Probowinoto (*Indonesia*)

Section A

Chairman: Dr. H. P. Van Dusen

Section B

Chairman: Mrs. A. Baeta-Jiagge

Member Council Representatives

Dr. Alford Carleton (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez (*Cuba*)
Rev. R. V. de Carle Thompson (*Congo*)
Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp (*U.K.*)
Dr. F. Raaflaub (*Switzerland*)
Dr. A. W. Blaxall (*South Africa*)
Rev. Nils Dahlberg (*Sweden*)
Dr. R. Goonewardene (*Ceylon*)
Mr. L. B. Greaves (*U.K.*)
Rev. B. Probowinoto (*Indonesia*)
Rev. James Sprigg (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. A. F. Webber (*Puerto Rico*)

Consultants

Dr. M. Searle Bates (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. D. N. Howell (*Liberia*)
Mr. M. M. Thomas (*India*)
Dr. K. A. Busia (*Ghana*)
Dr. D. J. Du Plessis (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. A. B. Xuma (*South Africa*)

Fraternal Representatives

Dr. L. E. Cooke (*W.C.C.*)
Mr. Robbins Strong (*Y.M.C.A.*)

Observer (non-affiliated body)

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Adlam (*Salvation Army*)

Observer (non-member Council)

Sir Francis Ibiam (*Nigeria*)

Visitors

Mr. Chas. A. Cary (*U.S.A.*)
Dr. J. P. Jacobs (*South Africa*)
Dr. D. W. Holter (*U.S.A.*)

Officers

Mrs. David Mace
Rev. Göte Hedenquist
I.M.C. Secretary: Dr. G. W. Carpenter
Dr. Helen Kim

GROUP II: The Christian Church Facing its Calling to Mission

Chairman of opening meeting: Rev. S. M. Mokitimi (*South Africa*)

Introductory Speakers: Rt. Rev. Chandu Ray (*Pakistan*)
Bishop Proculo Rodriguez (*Philippines*)

Section A

Chairman: Rev. S. M. Mokitimi

Section B

Chairman: Rt. Rev. Chandu Ray

Member Council Representatives

Rev. P. K. Dagadu (*Ghana*)
Rev. E. Durand (*Belgium*)
Dr. Kyung-Chik Han (*Korea*)
Dr. Irene Jones (*U.S.A.*)
Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck (*Netherlands*)
Bishop Proculo Rodriguez (*Philippines*)
Rev. Farid Audeh (*Near East*)
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PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

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Chairman: Dr. D. G. Moses

Section B

Chairman: Rev. G. D. de Silva

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Rev. P. K. Barui (*East Pakistan*)
Rt. Rev. J. B. Bentley (*U.S.A.*)
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Chairman: U Ba Hmyin

Section B

Chairman: Rev. C. F. Gribble

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Dr. Virgil A. Sly (*U.S.A.*)
Rev. Leck Taiyong (*Thailand*)

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Appendix IV

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

In an age which exhibits a passion for world meetings, the I.M.C. is peculiar in that it does not do this kind of thing very often. In the last thirty-six years we have held representative meetings twice on the continent of Asia, once in North America, and once on the continent of Europe. This gathering is in a succession which began at Jerusalem and continued in Madras, Whitby and Willingen.

Let me say, at the outset, with what joy we now meet on the continent of Africa, in this country of Ghana and in these beautiful buildings of the University College, which are so admirably adapted to the purposes of an international gathering such as this.

The last full meeting of the Committee of the Council was held in July 1952, at Willingen in Germany. During the five and a half years which have since elapsed, there has been one meeting of the *Ad Interim* Committee. This was held at Wagner College, Staten Island, New York, just before the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1954.

This report is concerned with activities and developments, during the period since Willingen, which appear to be significant.

I

Domestic Affairs

(1) **Membership:** In 1952, there were thirty-two member organizations. Three members—Canada, Jamaica and Sierra Leone—have been added in the interval between Willingen and this meeting, by action of the *Ad Interim* Committee. Of these, Canada was formerly represented in the I.M.C. through the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

The West Pakistan and the East Pakistan Christian Councils have joined forces in a federal arrangement. A Pakistan Christian Council, representing the whole country, thus replaces the West Pakistan Council in membership in the I.M.C., and is entitled to two places in the Assembly.

Applications for membership have been presented to (and accepted by) this Assembly from:

The Christian Council of Ghana,
The Christian Council of Hong Kong, and
The Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia.

The only member body which has been unrepresented both at the Willingen meeting and at this Assembly is the National Christian Council of China. An invitation to the N.C.C. of China to appoint three representatives to this meeting was conveyed by the hand of Bishop Manikam when, as East Asia Secretary, he visited China in 1956. No official or direct reply has been received. But verbal and indirect messages indicated that the N.C.C. of China did not desire to appoint representatives to fill the places to which it is entitled in this Assembly. This decision we regret profoundly; the Assembly is the poorer because of it. We, in this Council, owe much to China. We believe that, because of the events and experiences of the last decade, our brethren in China have much to teach us. We long for the restoration of that full fellowship in which alone we can learn what God would say to us all. Those who know that, before God, they share a common sinfulness and, in Christ, receive a common forgiveness, cannot be content with a continuing breach in visible fellowship, even though they experience the reality of the invisible bond of prayer and continue in abiding loyalty to the one Lord.

(2) **Personal:** The death of *Dr. John R. Mott* in 1955 evoked, in the minds of countless persons in every part of the world, grateful memories of this ecumenical pioneer. From 1910, when he became Chairman of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference, until he relinquished the Chairmanship of the I.M.C. in 1942, his life and interests were closely interwoven with this Council. He was one of its principal architects, and served as its chief officer for a longer period than any other officer of the Council. Dr. Mott's passing was another reminder of the end of an epoch, which he himself outlived, and to which he contributed so creatively. Because people forget so quickly, the significance of what

he did is in danger of being lost. But the I.M.C. cannot forget how much the co-operative missionary movement owes to the inspired leadership of John R. Mott. A worthy biography of this great man would involve the writing of a whole chapter in modern Church history. I hope it will be written.

Dr. Mott died full of years and honour. Another servant of the Council died in 1957, in the full tide of active service. The sudden death of *Ernest Bingle* last May was a grievous loss to the I.M.C. We remember, with gratitude to God, this faithful servant of Jesus Christ. It is not unfitting that we should recall that the services which Mr. Bingle rendered with quiet competence to the I.M.C. for many years were made possible by the generosity of the Survey Application Trust. Mr. Bingle was "lent" by the Trust to the I.M.C. first on a part-time basis and, since 1952, "as a full-time officer". For this support, sustained over a period of years, we are very grateful.

Other changes in the secretariat must be recorded. In 1955, Dr. Jesse R. Wilson was appointed a Secretary of the Council. He took over the duties of Mr. Orrin Magill in "interpretation and support", but in addition has carried many wider responsibilities as an I.M.C. officer.

Dr. Goodall relinquished the London Secretaryship in 1955, on his appointment as Secretary of the Joint Committee. Though his work has changed, he remains a member of the secretarial team. The position of London Secretary has been filled by the Rev. Ronald Orchard.

In 1956, Dr. R. B. Manikam was consecrated Bishop in Tranquebar of the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. His elevation to the episcopate brought to an end his period of service as the first East Asia Secretary of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C.. U Kyaw Than has acted as East Asia Secretary since 1956.

This Assembly will mark the end of Dr. J. W. Decker's long service as a Secretary of the Council. His colleagues, who have learned to rely on his massive wisdom, are wondering how on earth the I.M.C. will be able to carry on without him. Dr. Decker's successor in the New York office, Dr. George Carpenter, was appointed in 1956 and has thus been able to begin his active service with the I.M.C., well in advance of the date of Dr. Decker's retirement.

The work of the secretariat has been supplemented by the services of a number of persons who have been "lent" by their churches or missions for specialized tasks. The work of Dr. Irma Highbaugh among the churches and National Christian Councils of East Asia, in recent years, was made possible because the Methodist Church in the U.S.A. made her services available to the I.M.C.. Dr. Highbaugh, after serving the cause of Christian Home and Family Life with conspicuous devotion, has now retired. The work which she began, under I.M.C. auspices, will be continued and developed for a further period of three years by Dr. David and Mrs. Mace.

The Church Missionary Society has "seconded" the Rev. J. V. Taylor to the I.M.C. for service with the Department of Missionary Studies. Mr. Taylor has been working in the "Younger Church" Studies in Africa. His book *A Study in the Church in Buganda* will soon be published.

The Rev. H. B. Partin has been "lent" by the Disciples of Christ to the Division of Studies, and has been at work on some aspects of a proposed study of the non-Christian religions.

It should also be reported that Mr. and Mrs. George C. Grant, formerly of Adams College in Natal, have joined the staff temporarily during the past year. They have been based in Nigeria and are responsible for administrative arrangements in connection with the Africa Conference, which will follow this Assembly.

(3) **The Work of the Secretariat:** The activities of the Council will be reviewed by the Assembly through the normal machinery of committee work and plenary sessions. If this report were to give you an account of the multitudinous ways in which your secretariat has tried to fulfil its stewardship, it would be a very long document.

It is appropriate, however, that I should comment on one important development in the functioning of the secretariat. Few people who have not experienced it "from the inside" have any idea of the complexities of working an international organization. Fewer still have any notion of what is involved in maintaining good teamwork in an international secretariat. In both these matters, the I.M.C. has a goodly heritage, in the wisdom of its founding fathers and the continuity of service, over

long periods, which most of its officers have been able to give. Since the Willingen meeting, a good deal of thought has been given to the whole question of the organization of the I.M.C., and the functioning of the secretariat. A study was made, for example, of the practicability of setting up a single I.M.C. office, with a centralized secretarial administration. This idea did not receive sufficient support to justify its pursuit. The important practical issues which it raised have since been submerged in discussions on the wider question of "integration" with the World Council of Churches. But they remain important issues, and it will be surprising if they do not arise again in the near future.

One great benefit has, however, accrued from this discussion. An annual staff conference has been held for the past three years. This innovation has already proved its value. It gives a widely scattered secretariat an opportunity for a regular and comprehensive review of the whole range of I.M.C. activities, and for face-to-face consultation. Its value has been considerably enhanced by the fact that an Officers' Consultation has usually been combined with the Staff Conference.

(4) **Financial Position:** The financial report, which will be before you at a later stage in the Assembly, will show that the Council is in a reasonably strong position. For the first twenty-five years of its life, the I.M.C. was sustained by rather haphazard and precarious financial methods. An important, if unspectacular, task during the last decade has been the establishment of a secure basis of support for the work of the Council. During these ten years the regular income has trebled and contributions to special funds and projects have increased greatly. This has been possible only because of a steady and continuing growth in support from our member councils, to whom we *must* look for the resources to carry on the work. But we have still a long way to go in the cultivation of a sense of financial responsibility for the Council throughout our *whole* constituency.

Three financial events deserve to be specially noted:

(a) We ended the year 1955 with a sizeable deficit. When the Board of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church (a member society of the Netherlands Missionary Council) heard of this, they sent a special contribution to wipe out the entire debt. They did this spontaneously, in recognition of the help received from the I.M.C. in the days of the Orphaned Missions Fund.

(b) This year, the Division of Foreign Missions of the N.C.C.C. in the U.S.A. decided to ask every mission board within its membership to add 50 per cent to what it is at present contributing (through the D.F.M.) to the I.M.C. This also was a gesture of confidence which was spontaneous and unsolicited. It should have a helpful effect upon our finances.

(c) The holding of this Assembly, and of the All Africa Christian Conference which follows, has only been possible because, during the past twelve months, approximately $100,000 has been specially raised. This has been done almost single-handed by Dr. Wilson. The response to the appeal has been remarkable. It has come from Africa and Asia and from the West, and we are all reaping the benefit of the generosity of those who supported the Fund.

II

Ecumenical Relationships

The last five years have seen important developments in ecumenical relationships in, at least, two directions:

(i) in the growth of regionalism within the ecumenical movement, and
(ii) in the relationships of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.

(1) **The approach to regionalism** has taken different forms in different continents. The most significant development has taken place in Asia. It is, in large measure, the fruit of the ministry of the first regional secretary of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C., Dr. Rajah Manikam, though he himself would be the first to recognize that there have been other factors at work.

The National Christian Councils and the Churches of East Asia have become increasingly aware of one another. They have become conscious that, despite great variations in local conditions, they share many common problems which they must face together. Above all, many of their leaders have seen a vision of the magnitude of the mission of the Church in Asia. They have been seized with a sense of respon-

sibility for the unfinished task, and with a strong desire to work together in the furtherance of the Gospel.

All this found impressive expression in the East Asia Christian Conference held at Prapat in Indonesia in March of this year (1957). Representatives of National Christian Councils and of the Churches in the region met to discuss the unfinished task of the Church in East Asia. They were the guests of one of the great Churches of Asia—the Batak Church in Sumatra. Those who were privileged to attend this Conference felt that they were sharing in the making of Christian history in Asia.

The Conference has asked the two world bodies (the W.C.C. and the I.M.C.) to enlarge the East Asia Secretariat and to extend its functions. You will be asked at this Assembly to take action on this request. But it also decided to propose to the Councils and the Churches in the region that an East Asia Christian Conference be held at regular intervals; that a standing regional committee be appointed to foster and develop various activities on a regional basis; and it laid the groundwork for a number of important developments in inter-church aid, mission and evangelism.

These will be studied in detail in the appropriate Committees of the Assembly. It remains only to point out that we are seeing in East Asia the emergence of a new phenomenon in the ecumenical movement. It poses new problems in organizational relationships, both within Asia (as between national councils and the proposed regional conference) and within the world bodies. These will call for careful and patient adjustment. But its real significance lies in the fact that it promises to give wider and more practical expression to the truth that the mission of the Church must be the task of the whole Church.

What has happened in East Asia thus offers both a challenge and an opportunity to the historic missionary enterprise. The challenge is to new ventures in partnership, which will involve radical changes in traditional methods and attitudes. The opportunity is to be sharers in what, please God, may prove to be a movement of the Spirit by which the whole concept of mission will find a new birth, and make a more compelling claim upon the Church in *every* land.

The world is an interestingly varied place and there is little reason to suppose that other great regions will follow precisely the pattern which is emerging in Asia. There have been discussions regarding the possibility of establishing regional secretaryships in Africa and Latin America. In neither case have they yet come to fruition. An Africa "team" has, however, been created to provide a consultative group which can meet from time to time and take a synoptic view of the needs and the task of the Church in this great continent. We are also happy to think that immediately after this Assembly there will be held in Ibadan, Nigeria, an All Africa Christian Conference, at which representatives of Christian Councils and churches from every part of Africa will meet to consider their calling and their task as followers of Jesus Christ. A very notable African Conference was held in 1956 under the auspices of the Lutheran World Federation. The Ibadan Conference will be the first all-Africa Conference at which a wide variety of denominations will be present. Whether this will be an occasion from which there may emerge "something new out of Africa", it is not for us to command. But we pray that God will guide those who will gather at Ibadan next month.

It is of the essence of a living regionalism that it develops its own distinctive characteristics. The role of a world body like the I.M.C., which has a long tradition of fostering local co-operation, is not, as I see it, to impose a pattern from the centre, but to encourage a genuine regional initiative, which grows out of the life and needs of the councils and churches in a particular area and finds its own distinctive expression in response to those needs. The Christian world family will be the richer for such variety and its strength the greater as it takes firmer root in local fellowship and action.

(2) **The I.M.C. and the World Council of Churches.** There have been important developments in the relationships of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. Since 1948, when the World Council was formally established, the two bodies have functioned "in association". A Joint Committee was formed and has met at regular intervals to review the tasks and interests in which the associated councils are together involved. There are many points at which they engage in joint action. The Churches' Commission on International Affairs and the East Asia Secretariat are significant and effective expressions of such joint action; and there are many others, the most recent

of which has been the incorporation of the research work of the I.M.C. in a joint Division of Studies. This was done by action of the *Ad Interim* Committee of the I.M.C., and the Assembly of the W.C.C., in 1954.

In the same year, the Joint Committee reviewed the total situation and made the following statement:

> "While welcoming these developments 'in association', and the deepening conviction in many quarters that the two bodies belong together in one calling and purpose, the Joint Committee realizes that it has not yet become clear whether this association should necessarily lead to a single organization or whether it can best be furthered by the joint action of two 'autonomous but interdependent' councils. The Committee is aware that within the constituencies of both bodies there are divergent views on this question. These divergencies indicate the necessity for deeper thought on the whole matter and for a willingness to be led to conclusions which cannot yet be defined."

It was decided to recommend the enlargement of the Joint Committee, the appointment of a full-time secretary, and a re-definition of the Committee's functions. This re-definition included a mandate to study "the advantages, disadvantages and implications of a full integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.". These recommendations were approved by the *Ad Interim* Committee of the I.M.C. in 1954, which in approving them added its own plea that "the two bodies continue to think and work together in such a way as to give an ever closer and more dynamic expression to their 'association' with one another. It [the *Ad Interim* Committee] believes that with a deep sense of urgency and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, they should strive to reach a consummation in which the churches which compose the W.C.C., and the councils which compose the I.M.C., would sponsor and promote unitedly the world mission of the Church".

In 1956, the Joint Committee expressed the opinion that the implications of the "full integration" of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C. could be seen most clearly in the light of a definite plan. The Committee accordingly asked its parent bodies for permission to proceed with the preparation of a draft plan of integration. Permission was formally granted by the I.M.C., by means of a postal vote of the *Ad Interim* Committee in 1956. Similar approval was given by the Central Committee of the W.C.C. at its 1956 meeting in Hungary.

A draft plan has been prepared. It has been in the hands of the member bodies of the I.M.C. since last August. It will be before us in this Assembly. You will be asked to consider the question of integration in principle, to examine the proposed plan in detail, and to determine the next steps which the I.M.C. shall take in this important matter.

We stand at a critical point in the history of the I.M.C. and of the whole ecumenical movement. The actions of this Assembly will have a vital bearing on the future of the Church's witness to the world. I am sure that we shall approach the discussion of integration in full awareness of that fact, and with the desire to know the will of God for this movement which we believe to be an instrument of His purpose.

III

Missionary Action

The International Missionary Council is concerned not merely with missionary theory, but with missionary action. The predicament of the missionary enterprise at this moment arises at the point of action. The question which confronts us is: *What is the nature of missionary action in an ecumenical era?*

This is an ecumenical era in a secular as well as a Christian sense; and the questions which confront us in the world mission of the Church are posed by developments both in the world and the Church. The missionary movement developed in a world which had its centre in the West. The great eastward sweep of modern affairs has changed all that. Asia, in the words of Mao Tse Tung, has "stood up"; and that is true not only of Asia. In this generation we are participants in the greatest national upsurge, in terms of multitudes, the world has ever known. There are forces in this movement which are both unifying and centrifugal. But its total effect is that we live in a more fully ecumenical era than ever before. The startling experiments in projecting "airborne ironmongery" into outer space do not diminish the profound historic significance of what has happened and is happening on the

face of this planet. We dare not shut our eyes to its implications for the historic missionary enterprise. In the ten years since our Whitby meeting, we have seen the ejection of Western missionaries from China; we have witnessed the achievement of full sovereignty and the assumption of new national and international responsibilities in country after country; we have felt the impact of a revival of the great non-Christian religions, often impregnated with cultural nationalism, in a contraction of the missionary freedom of the Church. These, and other factors, force us to face afresh the meaning of missionary obedience and the nature of missionary action. We know that we serve the Lord of History. It is He who has sent forth the Church to proclaim the good news to the ends of the earth and to the end of time. Because we thus believe, we know that there *is* an answer. God has assuredly been working His purpose out, against the day when His children would find themselves adrift in such a world as this. In that grand design, the missionary movement has, we dare believe, played its part in making this an ecumenical era in the Christian sense. The missionary predicament of our time derives, in part, from the fact that we have not yet learned the full meaning of this for the Church.

There are those who repeat glib phrases about the end of the missionary era. There is enough truth in this to make it plausible and dangerous. We have reached the end of a phase in the missionary movement. But the missionary task of the Church remains as long as time continues. And that task today is greater than ever and as urgent as it has ever been. That which God has wrought in the last two centuries, may prove to be but the prelude to and the preparation for greater things. We may be at one of the turning-points of Christian history.

If you read the earliest missionary history in the Acts of the Apostles, you cannot help noting that the Church repeatedly found itself faced with decisions, any one of which might easily have proved fatal to its very existence. It did not, so far as we know, ask: How would this affect us? It asked rather: What is the will of God, and in what direction is the Spirit leading?

Think of the crucial decision of the Council (Acts 15) which became necessary because of the response to the Gospel of non-Jewish peoples. A thousand years of tenaciously held conviction had to be offered to the claim of fresh truth as it was revealed in widening Christian experience. Had it decided otherwise, that Church in Jerusalem might well have remained an heretical Jewish sect. We cannot doubt that the Spirit guided it aright, but behind the decision there was boldness and a single-hearted dependence upon God.

In this period of rapid change, we are being called to like decisions in the realm of missionary action, which may be fraught with no less momentous consequences. We can only pray that we may be granted a like boldness and single-mindedness.

The whole programme of this Assembly is designed to help us to face afresh the meaning of missionary *action* in the world in which God has placed us and in the world-wide fellowship of His Church. We are called not merely to debate, but to decision; not only to confrontation, but to obedience. It is the hope of those of us who have had the responsibility of planning this Assembly that the programme will provide a framework within which it may be possible for us to hear what the Spirit is saying to the churches at this hour.

In conclusion I want to refer to a new opportunity for ecumenical missionary action which has, in the providence of God, been offered to this Council.

IV

A Theological Education Fund

For many years the I.M.C. has been committed to the view that the training of the indigenous ministry in the lands of the "younger" churches should have the highest priority in the strategy of the world Christian mission. We have urged upon our whole constituency the paramount claims of theological education. We have engaged in surveys of ministerial training, as requests have been received and resources have permitted. During the past few years, three such surveys have been conducted in Africa and one in Madagascar.

Subject to the approval of this Assembly, the International Missionary Council will soon, we hope, be in a position to render a new and more far-reaching service to the training of the ministry and to the Christian world mission.

I am happy to announce that a substantial fund for the advancement of theological

education in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other "younger" church areas is an immediate prospect.

This has been made possible by a very generous offer from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to contribute $2,000,000 to the I.M.C. for a Theological Education Fund, subject to certain conditions. One of these conditions was that eight foreign mission boards in the United States of America should together pledge to the I.M.C. a similar amount, thus making it possible to establish an initial fund of $4,000,000. This challenge evoked an immediate and heartening response from the boards concerned. These eight boards have guaranteed to contribute, in varying amounts, a total of $2,000,000 to an I.M.C. Fund for Theological Education. Their contributions will be distributed over a period of years. The boards which have participated in this guarantee are:

(1) The Board of Missions of the Methodist Church
   (a) Division of World Missions;
   (b) Woman's Division of Christian Service.

(2) The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

(3) The American Baptist Foreign Mission Societies.

(4) The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church.

(5) The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational).

(6) The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

(7) The United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples).

(8) The Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

This first and most formidable condition has now been met. And I want to express publicly to Mr. Rockefeller and to these initial donor boards our profound appreciation of the generosity which has made this Fund a practical possibility.

There are other conditions to be met before it can be launched formally. These include agreement regarding the principles governing the use of the Fund, and consultation regarding the personnel of the governing committee and the selection of executive staff. These matters will be referred, in the first instance, to the Committees on "The Ministry" and on "The Secretariat and Nominations". These Committees will, in due course, report to the Assembly.

It is an International Missionary Council Fund which is proposed, and it is this Assembly which must decide on the establishment of this Fund. The Fund should be fully ecumenical, both in support and operation. The initial $4,000,000 which is in prospect is a beginning and not the end of the contributions to the Fund. I trust that this Assembly will not only establish the Fund, but will impress upon every member body the importance of supporting, according to its capacity, this new ecumenical venture.

These proposals hold promise of an immensely significant development in co-operation in the world Christian mission. For that we must thank God. If we do move forward in this direction, let us do so with a lively sense of the great responsibilities entailed and a determination to use wisely the new opportunities for service to the churches which are thus offered to the Council.

C. W. RANSON

Appendix V

NOTES ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

by O. Frederick Nolde

Early in the history of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, its officers consulted church and mission leaders of many countries in order to fashion a general strategy for the defence of human rights and particularly of religious liberty. The consultations at Whitby in 1947 were especially helpful. It was informally agreed that as a first part of this strategy the C.C.I.A. should, in co-operation with its parent bodies, seek to win international acceptance of a standard of religious freedom. It was further agreed that, concurrently and subsequently, the C.C.I.A. and its parent bodies should lend every possible assistance to national church and mission groups in order to bring domestic constitutions, laws and practices into conformity with the international standard.

In the face of continuing violations of religious freedom there is recurring need to review procedures whereby the fullest possible observance may be ensured. This paper is designed to provide a point of departure for such review as may be deemed desirable at the Ghana Assembly. It has no larger purpose and is therefore intended to be neither definitive nor exhaustive. Without prejudice to the needs and interests which may be expressed at Ghana, certain questions are initially advanced for consideration and thereafter brief notes are given to provide background information.

(1) To what extent are available international standards of religious liberty adequate?

(2) What further steps ought to be taken to ensure that constitutions now being drafted will incorporate adequate safeguards for religious freedom?

(3) Within the framework of existing ecumenical structure, how can greater effectiveness be attained in procedures to improve situations where violations of religious liberty have reportedly occurred?

(4) What form of co-operation with the current United Nations Study on Discrimination in Religious Rights and Practices will contribute most effectively to the improvement of domestic situations?

(5) In what manner can the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be most helpfully observed by the churches and missions in their respective countries?

(6) What new approaches to the problem of religious liberty, in the form of study and organization, are needed to promote education and action?

International Standards

A Declaration on Religious Liberty. The World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council jointly adopted *A Declaration on Religious Liberty* at meetings in the Netherlands in August-September 1948. In its preface the *Declaration* holds that "The nature and destiny of man by virtue of his creation, redemption and calling, and man's activities in family, State and culture establish limits beyond which the government cannot with impunity go. The rights which Christian discipleship demand are such as are good for all men, and no nation has ever suffered by reason of granting such liberties". The *Declaration* deals with: (1) the right of every person to determine his own faith and creed; (2) the right to express his religious beliefs in worship, teaching and practice, and to proclaim the implications of his beliefs for relationships in a social or political community; (3) the right to associate with others and to organize with them for religious purposes; and (4) the right of a religious organization to determine its policies and practices for the accomplishment of its chosen purposes.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The General Assembly of the United Nations at a plenary meeting in Paris on December 10th, 1948, approved the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights.* The Universal Declaration was proclaimed "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations".

Among the rights set forth, Article 18 is concerned explicitly with religious liberty, as follows:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance."

Related rights concerned with property, assembly and association, opinion and expression, the family, and education have important bearing on the exercise of religious freedom. Particularly relevant is the article on opinion and expression:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

While not conceived in the form of a treaty or convention, the Universal Declaration has found a significant place among the instrumentalities for promoting the observance of human rights.

Covenants on Human Rights. The United Nations has undertaken the task of preparing two *Covenants on Human Rights*—one dealing with political and civil rights, and the other with economic, social and cultural rights. The article on religious liberty contained in the present draft reads:

"(1) Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to maintain or to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either individually or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

(2) No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to maintain or to change his religion or belief.

(3) Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others."

The difficulties in preparing adequate drafts and the wide variations in the concept and practice of human rights seem to indicate that considerable time and effort will be needed before the Covenants are ready for approval by the United Nations and for subsequent ratification by Member Governments

To what extent are available international standards of religious liberty adequate?

Domestic Constitutions

During recent years numerous countries which had achieved independence were confronted by the problem of drafting constitutions. Officers of the C.C.I.A. followed these developments closely with a view to securing in the constitutions adequate safeguards for human rights and particularly for religious freedom. Many consultations were held with church and government officials in the countries concerned. A memorandum entitled "Notes on Procedures for Securing Constitutional Safeguards for Religious Freedom" was made available. There was also prepared "A Compilation of Provisions in Constitutions recently adopted and in Constitutions operative for a transitional period". The effort to secure adequate provisions continues in countries where constitutions are currently being drafted.

What further steps ought to be taken to ensure that constitutions now being drafted will incorporate adequate safeguards for religious freedom?

Domestic Practice

Remedial action is needed in the many situations where violations of religious liberty are presently taking place. While various modifications are needed in relation to concrete problems, the following steps[1] will indicate the kind of procedure which has been found generally helpful:

"(1) *Self-scrutiny and Self-improvement.* It is axiomatic that the freedom which we claim for ourselves must be equally granted to others. We are therefore called upon periodically to appraise our own procedures in the light of the standard we have accepted in the Declaration on Religious Liberty. When any practice does in fact

[1] Quoted from a Report "Religious Freedom in Face of Dominant Forces" submitted to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at Toronto in July 1950.

violate that standard or gives the appearance of violation, we should promptly initiate measures for self-improvement.

(2) *Research.* Scientific study of the causes and manifestations of discrimination should be continuously pursued. Too frequently the churches have sought to combat restrictions upon religious freedom by superficial and unadjusted measures.

(3) *Continuing Information.* There is need for a central office to which information about religious liberty problems will be sent, even though a problem may not have reached the point of acuteness where direct action is called for. The procedure for combating discrimination when it begins to occur can be much more expeditious and effective if background data have previously been compiled and studied.

(4) *Appeal to Religious Leaders.* It is frequently possible to make violations in any country informally known to religious leaders who are members of the dominant majority group, whether in that country or in another. If relations of mutual confidence have previously been established, such informal consultation could be productive of sound results.

(5) *Direct Appeal to Government.* There are instances where the World Council of Churches or the International Missionary Council can, independently or through the C.C.I.A., make direct approach to a government within whose jurisdiction discriminations are being practised. Wherever possible, the first attempts to secure remedy should be made without undue publicity. This type of procedure will tend to become more effective as a central body representing the churches establishes for itself a sound reputation with governments throughout the world.

(6) *Friendly Intervention by Government.* Governments have normally intervened with other governments only in the event that their own nationals are involved, or that violations have reached such proportions as to offend the world conscience. In recent times, however, the offices of ambassadors and consuls have been employed to make known the concern which a government feels about conditions in another country.

(7) *Inter-Governmental Action.* International machinery to deal with the violations of human rights is only in process of formation. According to present indications, every effort will be made to set up agencies to receive petitions or protests and, if verified, to act upon them. Even at the present time, petitions submitted from non-self-governing territories under the Trusteeship System receive careful consideration.

(8) *Publicity.* It is normally preferable first of all to seek redress through direct and quiet consultation. If remedial measures are not forthcoming and other channels fail, publicity or the threat of publicity can be effective. This medium has been employed at various times. Under certain conditions, it could be considerably strengthened by a co-ordination of effort."

Within the framework of existing ecumenical structure, how can greater effectiveness be attained in procedures to improve situations where violations of religious liberty have reportedly occurred?

The United Nations Study on Discrimination in Matters of Religious Rights and Practices

The Nature of the Study. Originally suggested in 1953, a study on discrimination in matters of religious rights and practices was included, with the approval of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in a list of projected studies to be undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. In 1956, the Sub-Commission decided to proceed with the study and appointed Mr. A. Krishnaswami of India as its Special Rapporteur.

The general directions for the study provide that it should be undertaken on a global basis, that it should be factual and objective, and should deal with the *de facto* as well as the *de jure* situation. The main sources of material for the study are: (a) governments, (b) the Secretary-General of the U.N., (c) specialized agencies, (d) non-governmental organizations and (e) the writings of recognized scholars and scientists. The collection of material, however, is not limited to these sources. The procedure also provides that material on alleged violations of religious rights will be submitted by the Special Rapporteur to the governments concerned, for their comments, before final inclusion in the study.

A progress report was submitted by the Special Rapporteur to the Sub-Commission in 1957, together with a general outline of topics for the study, and a draft report will be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its next session in January 1958.

C.C.I.A. Participation in the Study. As a non-governmental organization in consultative status, the C.C.I.A. has been invited to place information at the disposal

of the Special Rapporteur, and its officers have explored the possibility and advisability of participating in the study.

As early as January 1955, the Director of the C.C.I.A. stated before the Sub-Commission that the C.C.I.A. had much at stake in the proposed study, since member churches and councils of its parent bodies encounter all types of violations of religious rights in various parts of the world. At the same time, however, some uneasiness was expressed as to the extent to which the studies of the Sub-Commission would improve situations in which discrimination is practised. The easing of tensions and improvement of adverse situations might often be best achieved by methods of direct approach to the appropriate authorities rather than through public pronouncements and studies.

Consultations with officers of the C.C.I.A. parent bodies have revealed predominantly negative reactions as to C.C.I.A. participation, mainly because it has been felt that the study process would not sufficiently provide for the necessary remedial and curative elements.

The C.C.I.A. has nevertheless found it possible, in the first stage of the study, to prepare a compilation of statements, resolutions and declarations in which ecumenical agencies have formally advanced, since 1937, their views on the questions of religious rights. This document was submitted to the Special Rapporteur in August 1956 under the title, "Pertinent statements by the C.C.I.A. and related ecumenical agencies, from 1937 to 1955".

In August 1957, with the approval of the Executive Committee, C.C.I.A. officers submitted a second document in the form of a comment on the Special Rapporteur's general outline of topics for the study. The memorandum dealt particularly with Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, underlining the importance which the study may have as a contribution to the interpretation of Article 18 and as a segment of its legal history, pointed to what appeared in the outline to be too restrictive an interpretation of the provisions for religious liberty therein contained.

While these two documents have proved to be useful to the Special Rapporteur in his general approach to the study, recent consultations with Mr. Krishnaswami and members of the U.N. Secretariat have led C.C.I.A. and I.M.C. officers to re-examine once more the question of C.C.I.A. participation. There is a risk that the final country-by-country report may, if the Special Rapporteur is not able to draw information from material prepared by the C.C.I.A. as the major consultative non-governmental organization representing Protestant concern in the field of religious liberty, lack proper balance both in terms of areas covered and types of discrimination described. The process of the study whereby material on violations of religious rights is submitted to the governments concerned before final inclusion in the report, could lead to corrective action. Moreover, the fact that C.C.I.A. officers themselves would bring to the attention of government representatives any material prior to submission to the U.N. could stimulate remedial measures.

Without further commitment at this stage as to more detailed participation in the U.N. study, C.C.I.A. officers are preparing draft reports on a limited number of sample areas. They will have to decide, after careful testing of this procedure, on the advisability of making the reports available to the U.N. Special Rapporteur—whether as an official submission or as a compilation of findings to be used by the Special Rapporteur without ascription to source.

What form of co-operation with the current United Nations Study on Discrimination in Religious Rights and Practices will contribute most effectively to the improvement of domestic situations?

Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In a resolution adopted at its summer session of 1957, and subsequently approved by the U.N. General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council urges all the States to join in celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which falls on December 10th, 1958, and invites the U.N. specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate in the celebration of this anniversary. A number of recommendations are attached to the resolution, suggesting ways in which international attention might be focused

on the importance of human rights throughout the year 1958. The celebration, say the recommendations, should demonstrate to the world the great step forward which the adoption of the Declaration on December 10th, 1948 represents and its unique character as an international document. At the same time, the celebration should emphasize the considerable amount of work which yet remains to be done, in particular the importance of the adoption and ratification of the draft Covenants on Human Rights.

At its meeting in July 1957, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. approved a resolution in which it "takes note that plans are being made by the competent U.N. organs for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It requests its officers to correspond with C.C.I.A. Commissioners and the National Commissions or Committees about ways in which churches and councils might participate in this celebration and reaffirm, on this occasion, their interest in the field of human rights and their concern for the respect of religious liberty".

While the extent to which the Economic and Social Council resolution and recommendations will be implemented, internationally and nationally, is still uncertain, it appears that the observance of this anniversary will provide non-governmental organizations with an opportunity to re-emphasize the importance which they attach to the field of human rights. By reference to this *international* standard, Christian groups which are a minority in any country can, without pleading a minority cause, reinvigorate their effort to promote the observance of religious liberty. The special recognition accorded in 1958 to accepted international standards can be used by Christians in various local situations to call attention to the need of bringing domestic constitutions, laws and practices into conformity with the principles of religious liberty as embodied in the Universal Declaration.

In what manner can the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be most helpfully observed by the churches and missions in their respective countries?

New Approaches to Education and Action

Legal safeguards to prevent violations of religious liberty and remedial action when violations of an accepted standard have occurred represent only a part of the total strategy for the defence of religious freedom. The importance of education should not be minimized. When the people in any community, whether local or national, predominantly respect the equal rights of all citizens, the expression of religious freedom will almost surely become a reality. Education must therefore steadily complement action and, in fact, becomes an imperative form of action in itself. The question may be appropriately raised whether any new approaches in the form of study or organization are at this time needed to promote education and action.

Within the existing structure of the C.C.I.A. and of its parent bodies, responsibility for coping with problems of religious liberty is not centralized in a single office. When particular needs arise, assignments are made as much on the basis of availability of personnel as of competence for the work to be done. Fully realizing that co-operation of many offices is indispensable to effective action, would effectiveness be enhanced by the concentration of primary responsibility in a single office? Should reorganization of any other kind be sought?

The preparation and publication of *Religious Liberty: An Inquiry* by M. Searle Bates under the auspices of the I.M.C. made a significant impact upon education and action. Soon after this work became available the question was raised about the need for a briefer and more popular edition. It now seems pertinent to inquire whether the time has come for a further study and, if so, what form it should take and under what circumstances it should be conducted.

What new approaches to the problem of religious liberty, in the form of study or organization, are needed to promote education and action?

Appendix VI

Report on the Consultation at the Ecumenical Institute, Bossey, Switzerland, September 1956, on CHRISTIAN CONVICTIONS AND ATTITUDES IN RELATION TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

As an outcome of the debate at the Evanston Assembly of the World Council of Churches, the Central Committee of the W.C.C. asked the Joint Committee of the W.C.C. and I.M.C. to arrange for a consultation on "Christian Convictions and Attitudes in relation to the Jewish People", in co-operation with the I.M.C.'s Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews. This consultation was held at the Ecumenical Institute in Bossey, Switzerland, September 12th to 18th, 1956, attended by sixteen people representing Europe and the Near East, while only one representative arrived from the U.S.A. The report of the consultation was presented to the W.C.C. Executive Committee on February 7th, 1957; to the I.M.C. Staff and Officers' Meeting at Old Jordans, England, April 11th to 18th; to the Annual Meeting of the I.M.C.'s Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews at Baarn, Holland, June 4th to 7th; and to the Joint Committee of the W.C.C. and I.M.C. at New Haven, U.S.A., July 23rd to 27th, the same year.

The *W.C.C. Executive Committee* expressed the opinion that the whole matter called for further discussion, especially within groups more representative of differing theological approaches to the problem than it had been possible to secure at the Bossey Consultation. The Division of Studies was therefore asked to give attention to ways and means of ensuring this further consideration of the matter. In the meantime the report was published in the *Ecumenical Review* (No. 3, April 1957), not as a statement of the W.C.C., but as the conclusions of the group which met at Bossey, providing the basis for a more widespread consideration of the issues raised.

The *I.M.C. Staff and Officers' Meeting* suggested that the I.M.C. Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews should follow up the consultation at Bossey as far as possible in close co-operation with the Division of Studies and with the Joint Committee regarding plans for further study of the subject.

The *I.M.C. Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews* decided to devote its Summer School, July 1958 in Edinburgh, to the main problems raised in the Bossey report, and to publish before that time a booklet for study groups on the subject *The Church and the Jews.*

The *Joint Committee of the W.C.C. and I.M.C.* pointed to the difficulty of securing in any discussion of this whole problem an adequate representation of differing theological approaches to it, and emphasized the special need to further such discussion in the U.S.A. In view of the significance of these questions for both W.C.C. and I.M.C., the Joint Committee asked Dr. Bilheimer (Geneva), Dr. Roswell Barnes (New York), the Rev. G. Hedenquist and Dr. Goodall to confer regarding ways and means of ensuring adequate provision for its further discussion. (This has been followed up further, and a suggestion now has been made to arrange for a similar consultation in the U.S.A. in 1959.)

G. HEDENQUIST

Appendix VII

Report of the discussion in plenary sessions on the proposed INTEGRATION OF THE I.M.C. AND THE W.C.C.

Note: The following pages contain a transcript of the shorthand record of the debate in plenary sessions. Purely procedural points have been omitted. Verbal points on the first draft of the Steering Committee's Preamble and Resolutions have been abbreviated. At some points, difficulties arising from the loud-speaker system in use have resulted in some omissions or uncertainty in the record. These points are indicated by an asterisk. It is believed that otherwise the record is complete. Page references to the "Plan" refer to the pamphlet "Why Integration?" (London, Edinburgh House Press, 1957) which was distributed to all members of the Assembly and in which the "Draft Plan of Integration", prepared by the Joint Committee, is printed in full.

Thursday, January 2nd, 4.30 p.m.

In the regrettable absence of the General Secretary, Dr. Mackay stated that he would present the subject and would be followed by Dr. H. P. Van Dusen and Dr. Franklin C. Fry, Chairmen respectively of the Joint Committee and the W.C.C. Central Committee.

Dr. Mackay: I hope to deal with the source of the Plan, the substance of the Plan, the status of the Plan; leaving fuller statements to be made by those who follow.

What is involved is something relating to God's mission in Christ, delegated to His Church upon earth. It came back to me, speaking personally, that 49 years ago I decided in an S.C.M. Conference in England to become a foreign missionary. I think I can say that mission in the deepest sense has been my own life category. And throughout the half century that has intervened since young manhood days, and to the several positions I have tried to fill, and the tasks I have tried to perform, the consuming interest has been Christ's mission. Now in my 22nd year in the theological seminary, I can say that what concerns me most is that theology should not take its pattern from a philosophical world view, but rather should be dynamic and missionary.

Out of what has this plan come? What is its source? What are the historical factors which led up to the moment since it was drafted? And to this moment when it is presented? It is a matter of pride that concern for the mission of the Church set a process going which, in recent years, has expressed itself in a growing unity in the Church. The missionary movement gave birth, as a matter of historic truth and record, to the movement for unity. The great episcopal bishop of the Philippines (Bishop Brent), inspired by the missionary movement, was the one who set going a concern for Faith and Order in due course. And we can say that everything connected with the joint action of the churches has its source and inspiration in the missionary movement.

The very idea of the Church had given place, in one to two generations, to the category of the Kingdom. In 1937 at Oxford the word "Church" was used for the first time in the official title of the Conference: the Conference on Church, Community and State. The fifth Commission was on the subject: "The Universal Church and the World of Nations". Out of that Commission and Conference grew the slogan "Let the Church be the Church", and as the years have gone on it has become abundantly clear that the Church can never be the Church unless it is a Missionary Church and that for that reason every opportunity should be given to the Church to become missionary and dedicated to mission.

At the Amsterdam Conference in 1948, the new-born W.C.C. and the I.M.C. entered into association with one another—and a fruitful and friendly association it has been. We should recall with gratitude that because of this association, certain important activities have been carried on in common—that organization of which we are so proud—the C.C.I.A.—and more recently, the East Asia Secretariat to which Bishop Manikam gave such creative service, followed in more recent times by the E.A.C.C., into which that initiative has grown. Both bodies are engaged in common study but not merely in study; also in inter-church aid and service to refugees, to

express the *diakonia* of the Christian Church around the world. After 1948 at Rolle in Switzerland, in the Central Committee of the W.C.C., it was decided that the word "ecumenical" could not be used rightly unless it meant both the mission of the Church into the *oikumene,* and also the pursuit of unity on the part of the Church. Out of that grew "The Calling of the Church to Mission and to Unity". Mission and unity have been closely related in thought and action in both bodies individually and corporately, where their efforts merge, since that time. Another important date was 1952 in Lucknow. It became apparent to members of the Joint Committee there (the Joint Committee formed after the Amsterdam Assembly) that the churches of India and the Orient were not satisfied to be related to the two world bodies. The surge of opinion was such that we decided that a special meeting of the Joint Committee be convened, which took place in Germany, at which time the Committee was reconstituted and a Secretary (Norman Goodall) installed, and a new Chairman, Dr. Van Dusen, took over.

There was then initiated the movement which led to the drafting of a plan. It became apparent that growing together could only have one consummation, a common approach, and we felt a certain logic of events under what we believed was the guidance of the Holy Spirit. So at Yale, New Haven, last summer, this plan, which has been in your hands for some time, was evolved and explicated in the pamphlet which you have.

Briefly, the substance of this pamphlet is this. It makes a great affirmation which you will find on page 29. Following a question "Why should two world bodies become integrated into a single organism", the answer is given:

> "A basic and long-forgotten truth is being rediscovered in our time, which might be stated thus: the *unity* of the Church and the *mission* of the Church both belong, in equal degree, to the *essence* of the Church. If Christian churches would be in very truth the Church, they must carry the Gospel into all the world. They must also strive to achieve the unity of all those throughout the world for whom Jesus Christ is Lord. This truth has already become manifest in the life of both the world bodies. It has led them into association with each other and now obliges them to go further. They exist to help the churches to witness to the wholeness of the Gospel and must, therefore, seek to express that wholeness in their own life."

On page 31, regarding the basic requirements that are to be met if integration is to be more than a formality, the Joint Committee is aware of its responsibilities:

> "The Committee regards it as imperative that any such integration should be in a form which ensures that missions belong to the heart of the ecumenical movement. It should also be on lines which bring the missionary forces into closer relationship with all phases of the Church's witness in the life of the world."

Now the status of the plan. It is being submitted to the Assembly. It has two aspects. A form and a substance. The substance is that an integration of some kind shall take place. That the Spirit use, as it were, a single organism related to the several concerns of the kingdom which come under the generic caption of mission. On the other hand, bear in mind this is a draft plan, and every mind in the Assembly has something to contribute. No one has thought of it as final and permanent. Therefore, permission will be given for the fullest and freest discussion. There will be an extra plenary session, if necessary. Everything will be done to make clear that here there is no imposition whatever, but a desire that there be the freest and frankest discussion, whatever form that discussion takes. Moreover, provision has been made for the discussion in Committees; so that there can be public discussion here, questions and discussion, and then, after the Committees, we shall come together to pool our wisdom under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit.

In conclusion, those of us who have been in on this from the beginning feel that an opportunity is before the churches to put the missionary movement in its historical setting and passion for Christ right at the heart of the ecclesiastical or church movement in the official or organised aspect of the churches.

Secondly, it becomes increasingly clear that what certain international, dynamic forces in our time fear most, is a Church which is one in its devotion to mission. It can handle churches in their national territories if they conform; they can carry on the preaching of the Gospel; but the moment the frontiers are traversed there

is a tremor and dread. It becomes increasingly clear that there are two forces that can compete for the soul of man in the modern era—Christ, and an inexorable idea regarding human society which puts God into eclipse and reduces His Son to a mere figure in history.

I trust therefore we shall get this full discussion into its due perspective and during the days that lie before us, be ready to put ourselves under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit so that the utmost frankness and concern may be expressed.

Dr. Mackay then called upon Dr. H. P. Van Dusen, chairman of the Joint Committee, to speak.

Dr. H. P. Van Dusen: The task which was committed to the Joint Committee was a clear one and in that sense a simple one. It was not an easy one. As Dr. Ranson reminded us in his report as General Secretary, the Joint Committee, when reconstituted in 1954, was charged amongst other things "to study the advantages, disadvantages and implications of a full integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C." One and a half years ago, in 1956, the Joint Committee reached the judgment that the time had come when consideration should be given to the possibility of full integration, subject to an adequate safeguarding in any plan of integration of the distinctive expression of the mission of the Church as that has been embodied in the I.M.C. The Joint Committee was commissioned by both bodies to prepare such a plan. The result is the plan now before you. You will wish to know in a few words how this plan was prepared, what are its guiding principles and how those principles are embodied in the plan. The major features of the plan emerged from the first discussions in the Joint Committee one and a half years ago and then for a year it was subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny and criticism by leaders of both councils and by spokesmen for both movements. Alternative possibilities were considered and waived. Modifications were made; improvements introduced in fulfilment of the charge of the Joint Committee that the plan should be drafted in the fullest possible consultation with all concerned. The major features were re-examined and revised by a representative group, meeting through two days in London last April. A first draft was prepared, and passed by the full membership of the Joint Committee last July. What is here proposed is in no sense a scheme formulated by a small group, however representative and official that might be. It is the distillation of a process of thought, discussion, criticism, review, conclusion, by a very large number of persons over 18 months. It is not suggested that this is the best plan which can be devised. It is, however, the considered judgment of your Joint Committee that this plan, in its broad principles and basic structure, is the best which the best-informed, most concerned, wisest and most trusted leaders have, under the guidance of God, been able to arrive at.

Throughout its work the Joint Committee has had before it the conditions which were laid down by the Officers of the I.M.C. in their first discussion of integration. It is:

> "Before proceeding to submit to its member councils any proposal for a possible integration of the two organizations, the I.M.C. must satisfy itself that the result would be to bring the missionary obligation of the Church more sharply into focus as a central responsibility of the entire ecumenical movement . . . It must be assured that the actual plan of reorganization would promote this outcome, with such changes in the present structure and procedures of the W.C.C. as this would entail . . . There would also be required provision for the necessary measure of autonomy for the missionary arm . . . and adequate representation of mission interests in the central bodies of the Council, and vice versa."

The Joint Committee has taken these conditions as sound and mandatory and claims that they have been fulfilled in this Plan.

But the Joint Committee accepted another guide-post; namely, that the present reality of the I.M.C., not merely its present programme in its full scope and strength, but also its present membership and constituency, its traditions, loyalties and dedications should be embraced entirely within the proposed new organization. The guiding principles are two:

1. The conservation, undiminished and undiluted, of all that is represented in this Assembly;
2. The permeation throughout the entire integrated Council of missionary zeal and commitment.

It has been recognized also that what was to be achieved was no mere merger of the two organizations, the splicing of two structures, but rather the welding of two movements, of two living orders, which—far more than any of us realize—are already united and joined in a variety of ever-increasing ways, functioning together in their life and work as one body. Throughout the 18 months of study leading to this report, the Joint Committee, and all who have shared in the process, have grown steadily more aware that they were not at work upon some new unprecedented and radical proposal, but rather on one more step in a process which has been moving steadily forward at an accelerating tempo for more than 20 years. This plan proposes not so much a new structure as the placing of a coping-stone in the structure of co-operation which is already largely built. The memories of only a few of us can reclaim the moment when the first stone in the structure was placed, at the Tambaram Assembly in 1938, when the Joint Committee was authorized, and a joint Secretary, Dr. William Paton, was appointed; only his untimely death prevented the linking of the two bodies in his person. Those at Tambaram can trace the step-by-step advance, briefly summarized in the book before you. Each step has been wholly independent, not in deference to some theory or pattern but in response to urgent demands for more effective discharge of specific tasks, recognized by both Councils as common responsibilities. Each step has been validated as sound and necessary. The constitution of the Joint Committee and the designation of a Joint Secretary; the creation of the C.C.I.A.; the formal association of the two Councils at Amsterdam; the establishment of the Joint Secretariat for East Asia, followed by the organization of the E.A.C.C.; the I.M.C.'s request that Inter-Church Aid Division of the W.C.C. should serve it outside Europe, leading on to the even wider and closer association in Inter-Church Aid over the past few years; the enlargement of the Joint Committee's responsibilities and staff after Evanston; the complete unification of all research and study activities. The result of this step-by-step development is that actual integration in their work is today already a fact over a wide range of the programme of the two Councils, far beyond what is implied in their present formal relationship or association. More than that, increasingly the leaders of the two Councils have been discovering that problems which trouble them most deeply, and the calls which press upon them most insistently, are often identical and require of them a united response. They find it natural and appropriate to think and plan and act together as though the two bodies were already one. In all these respects there is, moreover, manifest acceleration in the process of growing together, due less to any deliberate design than to what the Chairman has called an "inherent logic". Moreover, as the churches have been advancing, the councils are more and more the same. The question of integration comes with growing insistence when churches and councils desire to be related to a single body, concerned with both mission and unity of the Church. This process of growing together step by step springs from specific needs, tested by trial. It has been spoken of as revealing an "inherent inner logic". It is not altogether a happy phrase; it suggests even the pressure of some outside force; a sort of inescapable fact, neither human nor divine. Those who have watched it most intimately know that they are not mistaken in seeing in this growing together, rather the providential pressure, the living direction of the Divine Spirit. One can hardly appraise the present proposals until he has made himself acquainted with this historic development and felt the full weight of it . . . until he has permitted his mind to be guided through what the Spirit has been doing to these two movements through recent years, or to what the Spirit appears to be proposing to them now as the next and climactic step in the process tentatively undertaken, tested—manifestly tested—over two decades of experience.

What does the plan here submitted actually offer? In the first place this Assembly is virtually entirely unmodified. (See Plan p. 34.) It is there under the name of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism. The membership is fully there. Representation of member councils, continuing participation in programme and policy. Just as with the present I.M.C. Assembly, this Commission will meet every six years and will formulate and determine the crucial decisions regarding programme, staff and finances, and review all that it is and does. To the Commission

(the equivalent of the Assembly) is added something for which there has for some time been a growing sense of need within the I.M.C., an interim body meeting regularly annually to carry through the decisions of the Assembly. This is the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, described on page 35, to be chosen by the Commission, responsible to it, to assure the implementation of the Commission's policies and directives. The remainder of the plan is concerned largely to assure, throughout the entire integrated Council, missionary vision, conviction and commitment. This process is not to await integration, but to precede it. I would call your attention to the paragraph on pages 36/38, especially section VI, on page 37:—

> "In preparation for the 3rd Assembly, all divisional and departmental committees of the World Council shall be asked to reconsider their aims and functions in the light of this plan of integration and to report their findings to the Central Committee. The Central Committee after consultation with the Joint Committee and in the light of these findings will redefine the aims and functions of the divisions and departments in order to ensure that each division and department will express in its programme and activities the missionary dimension of the Church's calling.
>
> "Moreover, the General Secretariat will forthwith prepare a survey of the activities of the divisions and departments which are already at work in the field of the missionary and evangelistic task and (or) whose work is closely related to the work of missions, and on the basis of this survey the Joint Committee will recommend measures needed to be taken to ensure co-ordination between the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the other divisions or to secure integration between related activities to be submitted to the 3rd Assembly.
>
> "After the integrated Council has come into existence the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism shall recommend to the Central Committee ways in which the missionary aim of the Council as a whole should find expression in the work of all its divisions and departments."

Let me conclude this review of the plan by underscoring the introduction to the Report:—

> "No plan can by itself ensure the spiritual integration which is our deepest desire. This can only come as the gift of God. Nevertheless, this plan is submitted to the two world bodies, in the conviction that its realization will represent a decisive step of obedience towards the fulfilment of the total task which the Lord has entrusted to the whole Church".

Repeatedly in these days I have been asked the question: "What action does the Joint Committee expect this Assembly to take?" The Joint Committee must not and should not answer. The determination of the Assembly's action must be wholly the Assembly's decision. However, these are sincere and earnest questions and deserve a response. Speaking personally, I would venture to suggest that the Assembly's action might well be three-fold.

1. An indication, an unequivocal declaration that it is the I.M.C.'s intention to join with the W.C.C. in forming an integrated council, but without a specific date.
   If there is one fact which has arisen in conversation, it is that almost everyone agrees that integration is ultimately inevitable and right. Those who voice the most serious misgivings have not questioned *whether* the two Councils should join, but rather *when*. If that is true, would it not be helpful if, at the outset, that nearly unanimous judgment were recorded?
2. A reference of this proposal and plan, with such modifications and improvements as in the next few days' discussions may commend themselves to the Assembly's approval—a reference to member councils for further study, comment and judgment, as a specific plan of integration which has emerged from a rather careful process of consultation, and which, therefore, should prove a useful starting point in the development of a final plan.
3. A provision for the continuous re-examination of this plan in the light of further study and of the reactions from member councils and in consultation with the appropriate body of the W.C.C. for revision of this plan or formulation of an alternative plan over the next two years.

The Assembly might entrust this to its Administrative Committee or to a special Committee so that three years from now, a period long enough for the careful working out of details, a decision might be taken by the two Councils. The date when it might function—beyond 1960—could remain for consultation later. It might be thought most appropriate that this date of the consummation of integration should coincide with the next meeting of this Assembly in 1962 or 1963. Such an action would, I venture to plead, remove any sense of undue haste, assure ample time for full consideration by all concerned, and offer promise of the best possible plan for eventual definitive decision.

Dr. Mackay then called upon Dr. Franklin Fry, Chairman of the Central Committee of the W.C.C.

Dr. Franklin Fry: My first word is one of acknowledgment and thanks for the invitation to send a representative of the Central Committee to this Assembly. This was a new privilege extended to us and one most appreciated. We have benefited from the presence of the Chairman of the I.M.C. at all meetings of our Central Committee and thank you for making it possible for him to attend these meetings.

My second word concerns the status of the proposal for integration in the light of the W.C.C. itself. I am glad I have come last, because it might otherwise have indicated that the W.C.C. was agitating. The fact is, and I cannot reiterate it too strongly, that the draft plan came from a Joint Committee in which the two Councils have been represented in equal numbers and is being approached in this Assembly exactly as it was approached in the W.C.C. itself. Our Central Committee gave extended and friendly consideration to the draft plan at its meeting last summer. Discussion was mainly affirmative, though not without objections and expressions of hesitation. The action of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. was to address the churches belonging to the Council with two questions. Are they in principle in favour of integration of the two councils, on the assumption that a satisfactory plan can be evolved? And, secondly, what comments will the individual churches have to offer on the details of the draft plan of integration which was submitted at that time and which is now submitted identically to you? No replies from churches have been received to date. This is not surprising because the letter of the General Secretary to the constituency, after the meeting of the Central Committee, indicated that there would be much more of a clear indication of the future of this plan after this meeting here in Ghana, and all the churches presumably are waiting for that further information before they venture their opinion. In other words, the W.C.C. has not declared itself about this plan and far less is pressing on the I.M.C.

But I believe I would be of greater service to you, my friends and brothers in the missionary movement, if I could repeat to you very briefly some of the reflections of those closest among us. First, we are overwhelmingly convinced that the proposed integration, quite apart from its mechanics, is theologically correct. When we are asked: "Is the W.C.C. actually interested in mission?" we feel ourselves restrained because we do not wish to trespass on the rightful territory of the I.M.C. There are many instances in which we would like to be at the very heart of discussion and action. We believe, with the Joint Committee, that mission as well as unity, belongs to the *esse* of the Church; and find it frequently confusing and embarrassing to separate these things that belong together and handle them in separate, though frequently co-operative, organizations. A church like the one I represent in the W.C.C. is perplexed, with many others, in this situation. Mission is integral to the life of our church and its operations. We would no more think of making any decision on any subject related to the Kingdom of God, without thinking of the applicability of missions to that subject. There is a large body of opinion in many of the member bodies of the W.C.C., that the union of the two groups is not only natural but is called for by theological consistency.

Secondly, we regard the proposed step as the natural culmination of an integral and consecutive development. It may be the sixth stage; it may be the eighth stage; but whatever it is, however you count the steps along the road, all of these stages are in the course of the flow of life and an unfolding of the Spirit, and we believe we have been carried along, not only by the Nemesis of inexorable logic, but much more by the Will of God. The approach of the two Councils necessitated the growth

of the idea of union; this was in part a reflex of the rise of the churches of Asia, Africa and other areas. It was also a reflex of the growing recognition of the equality and partnership of the churches. There has been something happening in *our* souls, too, my friends, for which we thank you and through you thank God.

The third major consideration in our mind, in favour of integration, is the consequences of delay. One thing would be that it would continue to keep separate those things that belong together, and they would inevitably come into conflict. How many embarrassments have been experienced through this artificial separation? These things are the left and right hand of the same thing; and to put companions in separate councils, even though friendly and co-operative with one another, seems to us to be a frustration of what is right. Another bad consequence of delay is indicated in the responsibilities of the two Councils which experience difficulties to staffs and to governing and responsible committees and will inevitably lead eventually to tension. Let me give real credit to the staffs of the two Councils with both of whose members I have worked intimately. I am amazed that they have not been provoked with one another more frequently, because with such extensive overlapping there would be a temptation on the one hand to rush in, and on the other to let a piece of work fall to the ground because of excessive courtesy. These things can happen and do occur. Another consequence will be the scattering of energies of many churchmen and churches; and mounting impatience in Asia, where impatience has already been expressed. All of this will increase over the period of delay and I think it would be regrettable.

A last consequence of delay would be the inevitability of makeshift attempts to separate the territories of the two Councils until the time of integration. Someone is going to suggest that it be geographical, and that would be grossly unfair. Is the W.C.C. to be told it has no relation with the churches in Africa, when it has already relations with eight African nations? Is the W.C.C. to refuse or withhold aid and service over the next period because those continents have been a traditional domain of a sister group? All this makes geographic division impossible. A functional division would be just as mistaken. As has already been indicated, these things belong together, in the knowledge which God has given to us, in the impulse which the Holy Spirit has placed upon us, and in His Will.

The last thing I need say to you is this. The Joint Committee has presented in its plan a time-table. We are prepared to carry this out in good faith. We are prepared at the meetings of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. in 1958 and 1959 to review the comments of the member churches of the W.C.C., to undertake whatever review seems indicated and suggest alterations which seem good to the Central Committee. This means that we will be ready at the third Assembly of the W.C.C. at Christmas 1960-61 to take action exactly as proposed by the Joint Committee.

I should speak only one caveat. All of this will require alteration of the Constitution of the W.C.C., and that Constitution provides that specific wording must be in the hands of member churches at least six months prior to the Assembly. Good faith in such an important matter would urge us to make known these specific changes much more than six months in advance, but the summer of 1959 is the cut-off time beyond which the proposed amendments could not be postponed.

I have been impressed by the repeated emphasis that the I.M.C. has nothing to lose; that it will be carried over intact into the new organization; that it will have most of its present powers enhanced, and that the W.C.C. will be improved in the process! May I suggest with great humility that there may be developments also in the other direction?

Friday, January 3rd, 10.00 a.m.

Dr. Mackay reported that the Steering Committee had recommended that, instead of the Committees meeting at this time to discuss I.M.C./W.C.C. relationships, there should be plenary discussion of integration—not on details of the plan but on the issue of integration itself.

Canon M. A. C. Warren: I am standing here with trembling, because we face such tremendous issues; standing under the Holy Spirit of God, and standing thus it is not easy to know how best to speak the convictions of one's heart, which may all too easily find unhappy verbal expression. But, briefly, my own position is this.

Of course, I do not know how this debate will develop, but as I see things at the moment, I am disposed to think that I shall cast my vote in favour of integration. But I would like to make it extremely clear that I do it with the most profound regret, believing that we are possibly about to make a very great mistake. It is only because of that regret and that hesitation that I am presuming to address you at all.

I will try to give you my reasons for voting. My first one is a pragmatic reason. I think that things have gone too far for us to avoid the decision in favour of integration. The officers of the I.M.C. who have given enormous thought and care to this issue are, I judge, firmly convinced that integration must proceed. That being the case, supposing this Assembly voted against integration, they would be forced to resign because there would be no mandate in which they had confidence. That would impose an incredibly, absurdly embarrassing position on the I.M.C. I want to avoid that, and hope and believe there are ways in which embarrassment of that kind can be avoided.

I think it was an error in tactics for the officers of the I.M.C. to present in written form, first of all, a case wholly on one side of the debate. The case for non-integration has not been presented to the Assembly, and to imagine that a case can be made within the pressure of affairs here, which can do justice to all the arguments is, I think, illusory. It would be very easy indeed for a considered statement to be set before us. You could then have weighed the matter and made your decision; but there has been no opportunity for you to so judge. I think that was a mistake. I also regret the fact that the presentation of the whole issue yesterday was so heavily loaded on one side, so that almost there was no awareness that there were any new issues which divided us deeply. That, I think, is a pity. That has to be said in all fairness because it lies behind some of the real concern that some of us feel about this whole conclusion. I am concerned that this vital matter should be pushed through in a hurry; and as far as the Assembly is concerned, it is in a hurry. For while those who have been preoccupied with this for some years have come to their conclusions on the matter, to suggest that this has been deeply debated and discussed fully anywhere else I would question. It is an extraordinarily difficult thing to get a measured judgment by widely disparate groups of people. There is the vast problem of communication of ideas, which have to be translated into other languages than English. That in itself is the task which might be expected to take a good many years. I regret this error in tactics which might be a source of bitterness unless the Holy Spirit is allowed into our hearts and minds.

Now, briefly, I will look into the theological issue which has been the substance of such long debate in the circles of the ecumenical movement on the subject of unity and mission. Its failure to produce anything has lain in part, as I see it, in attempting to disentangle mission and unity. Unity, surely, is a primary concern within the church. Mission is primarily an assertion of the Gospel to those outside the church.* They belong together, of course, but there is no obvious necessity for that belongingness to be stressed administratively. There would seem to be two main theological positions, and here, with great presumption, I do not recognize the one which you presented as representing my point of view at all.

To my mind there are two main theological positions on this subject. The one, that only with unity can mission be fulfilled. I deeply and profoundly respect those who hold that judgment, theologically speaking, that only with unity can mission be fulfilled. That that represents the eschatological truth I don't question for one moment. I think we sometimes overlook the fact that what may be a necessary eschatological truth is not a necessary condition for the present.* It is a *non sequitur* in the light of the whole of church history that in fact mission cannot be promoted without unity.* May I remind you of the Apostle Paul in his letter to the Philippians (quoted from ch. 1, 15-18).

Only the other day, in Ibadan, I was talking with a number of Anglican missionaries and discussing the very rapid progress of the Pentecostal sects in Nigeria. There has been notable progress, demonstrable to the point that when you travel you see the innumerable churches which carry the name of one or other of the Pentecostal groups. I was enormously encouraged to hear missionaries say that, for all their disagreement with much that was being said and done, the fact remained

(* The shorthand record at points indicated thus is faulty.)

that they were bringing men and women out of paganism to Christ; to a Christ who was saving men and women from the fear of atheism. That was a most encouraging judgment by a group of Anglican missionaries, who one might expect to be biased against the pentecostal expression of the faith. These were not conspicuous advocates of the unity of the church. Mission therefore can be pursued without an equal preoccupation with unity. So it has always been. I think it would clarify much in our discussion if we could face that fact. One of the given facts of the human situation in which we find ourselves is that mission can be prosecuted without unity. I think that there is a very common refusal to face facts.

I go a very long way with those who feel that only in unity can mission be fulfilled. I respect that position and am much in sympathy with it, but it does not correspond with the facts. In the providence of God, mission has been pursued in disunity. The two main groups, on the one hand the Pentecostals and on the other the Roman Catholics—neither of whom is particularly concerned with what we understand by unity—are the ones who are making the real, growing mission of the Church today. Those are the two groups who never ask about mission but get on with it. But we spend conference after conference asking what it is, and setting up committees to tell us, while they are speeding forth. That is one of the tragedies of the present situation, to which we ought to address ourselves. I state that we are paralysed while they go from strength to strength. Is God saying something to His Church, which is disturbing to its very foundations? We have got to ask ourselves that question, and suffer in the asking it.

There is another theologically sound position to which I do not think justice is always done—that only in mission shall we successfully begin to understand what is the unity that God wants for His Church. That is a subtly different approach. Preoccupied with unity, you are preoccupied with the nature of the Church; preoccupied with mission, you leave the nature of the Church in the final out-working of the Will of God. I suggest that that is an equally respectable position, theologically.

I wonder if there is not this to be said of the ecumenical discussions, that conceivably a preoccupation with mission would lead to a reconsideration of what we mean by organic unity. Organic unity can be interpreted in a very limited way. May it not be that the experience of the Church in action will lead us to question our presuppositions about organic unity? I think it is a legitimate question to ask. Now those who are the most anxious and unhappy about the proposed integration are, I think, of a mind to see things along the lines of that second interpretation, that only in the pursuit of mission are we going to be led into the meaning of unity.

Again, I think probably everybody here will assent to the measure of truth in that statement, and, as was forcibly expressed yesterday, those who give that assent see in the last twenty, thirty, forty years evidence that the pursuit of mission is in fact leading towards unity. Again, they may well be right. They may well be justified in thinking the moment has come for a creative act such as may be represented in the integration of I.M.C. and W.C.C. I respect that position deeply. All I would ask to be questioned is whether an administrative unity as envisaged is really a leap of faith.

This brings me to a point which I know does express a conviction of others besides myself. Looking at the missionary enterprise of the Church today, administratively speaking, we would say that there was a place for an organization which is international, which is primarily concerned with mission, without for one single moment not being concerned with unity in this and that, but primarily with mission, and which, through that primary concern for mission, seeks to help the movement towards unity. Beginning at the other end, so that together there may be a meeting. We want a meeting, those of us who are critical of integration now. We want a meeting, but don't believe we are ready to meet. Those of us who believe firmly, with the most complete devotion, in the association between the W.C.C. and I.M.C., believe as firmly that association can best serve the cause of Christ today rather than administrative unity, because, as we see it amongst other things, administrative unity is willing, in fact, to reduce the extent to which unity can be pursued. I don't think we should fool ourselves for a moment into thinking that if integration was ordered it is possible that this and that council would not disaffiliate itself. That is as certain as that the sun will rise. Let us face that. The facts of the situation are that there is profound suspicion of the W.C.C., not primarily on theological grounds; the real reason is the profound distrust of mammoth organizations. We have got to take that

seriously, notwithstanding the completely honest statement by officers of the W.C.C. and its committees that they do not envisage a super-church, and we know they don't. There is, however, a fear on the part of many that we are driving to a super-organization. Many of such Christians are feeling their way into unity, at least into co-operation with those who are deeply committed to the W.C.C. Why should we, at this moment, choose to stifle a movement, a very tentative movement of personal understanding, which I believe will be killed with integration? It is an expression of opinion; but it ought to give us considerable pause.

One very practical point to which we will have to come, an attempt to see in practical terms a real live issue. Tropical Africa, that great, tremendous area stretching from Dakar across to the Indian Ocean, 1,000 miles deep, 6,000 miles across, with some of the largest Christian groups of the younger churches, an area of Christian life, experience and work which has, at the moment, very tenuous links with either the W.C.C. or, with due respect, the N.C.C.'s. I believe that the I.M.C. in its traditional set-up, prior to integration, could have been the agency, by its own genius under God, to help to draw together into an effective unity, at least of understanding, these groups. Who knows how soon that tropical belt of Africa is going to be faced with the same situations which have already confronted Asia? No organization at the moment is capable of dealing with the needs of that vast area. The I.M.C. could address itself to that task. But I believe it is too late. We must face the fact that there will be a necessity for a new organization. That, I hope, will make everybody wilt. But I see no alternative. For in that great tropical belt there are many missionary agencies, and possibly groups of African Christians, who will not be disposed to welcome the services of the Division of Mission and Evangelism of the W.C.C., because of these unhappy suspicions with which they are full. My hope would be that if, as I think of the inevitable creation of a new structure, there may well be other areas, but at least in tropical Africa my hope would be that such an organization will be welcomed by the W.C.C. and that there shall be at least rich informal contacts, because I would certainly hope that within that great tropical belt there would always be churches and missions themselves intimately linked with the W.C.C. Such an organization would provide a continuing bridge which is about to cease to exist. I cannot see how tropical Africa is going to have its problems dealt with adequately except on such terms as that.

Are you surprised, therefore, if I view with some misgivings a move towards integration, which I believe will lead to the creation of a new organization?

And yet I think I shall give my vote for integration, with sadness of heart and the deepest misgivings, because I cannot see clearly that this is the leading of the Holy Spirit. I can only act blindly, trying to trust the opinion, as it may well be, of the majority of others as dedicated to the Holy Spirit Who, in the end, will give them a vision that I am not receiving. I would certainly want to support the decision of the majority, but if that comes to be taken, I hope it will not be accompanied with the singing of the Doxology, because it will be given in many cases by those whose hearts are filled with misgivings that we are giving away a priceless asset of the mission of the Church and are imperilled by fresh organizational developments which will waste manpower at a time when every Christian should be organized in the saving of the world.

Dr. David G. Moses: I stand as a three-dimensional character. First as one who is closely related to the I.M.C., who has been actively associated with it for some years now. I am also associated with the W.C.C. My church, the United Church of North India, is a constituent of the W.C.C. I stand here as a representative of the younger churches. What I have to say is not the result of leaning to one side or the other. It is more or less going to be a psychological approach.

The booklet in your hands explains this proposal before the W.C.C. and I.M.C. It is entitled: "Why Integration?" Among us in the younger churches the question has been asked ever since the W.C.C. was formed. Why in the world do there exist the two organizations, the I.M.C. and the W.C.C.? Why were they not born together rather than separately?

That question has gone on being asked by thinking people in Asia—why two ecumenical organizations? That question became more meaningful and challenging as we learned of the meaning and the mission of the Church. We have got to learn that the mission and the unity of the Church are two sides of the coin. "The Calling of the Church to Mission and Unity" statement of the I.M.C./W.C.C. Joint Com-

mittee—for many years it was easy for us to accept the association. *..... Entrance into the Church, membership of the Church, is based, unlike in any other human organization, not on qualification but on disqualification. Not on ability but on inability. All men are sinners. The more we realize that we are sinners, that we bring nothing in our hands, but simply come to His Cross, then we are eligible to become members of His Church. That idea of the Church, that it is one ecumenical Church, one world-wide Church; it is quite true in India, the desire and the concern for the unity of churches rose from the mission of the Church, from the emphasis on the fact that a church is not a church unless mission is a fundamental aspect. Already we are so close together that it is a very small step to further intimate relations. We are in this associatian and the leadership of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C. are in many places the same. We are not able to make the distinction between the two world bodies and we feel this is the time for them to come together in more intimate formation and relationship.

My last point, the situation in our country; great things are happening, a revolution. Many good things are being accomplished without any solid foundation. They are enjoying the fruits of the Christian religion without putting anything into it. This is a tremendous opportunity for the churches. The older religions are also claiming allegiance. In this situation all opportunities are challenges. How wonderful it would be if the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. would come together as one body, interested in the unity of the Church and the mission of the Church. If we are not able to do it now, how are we going to meet the challenges, particularly in our part of the world? Non-Christians are beginning to ask: why are you divided? You say the middle walls are broken; and you yourselves are not reconciled in the main task. In your main task you are not one. If that is so, why preach the Gospel to us? It is a matter of concern to the Church when a non-Christian is able to point out to you that you haven't got what you preach, the essential part of it, the reconciling part of it. Therefore, unless we are able to emphasize the mission and the unity of the Church together, it is not as though we can pursue mission and then come to a consummation. Speaking for my people, I think the time for integration is now. The hour has come and we in the younger churches rejoice that it has happened.

Dr. F. Birkeli: I came here ready to identify myself with a losing minority. I knew before I came to Ghana that the Plan of Integration would be passed with a majority; but I think that this is such a difficult situation that I must try to express my sorrow that we have already arrived at the funeral of the I.M.C. That is what it is. My church is a member church of the W.C.C. I have the highest esteem for those who are leaders of the W.C.C. today. We have thought, many of us, that precisely because these two ecumenical bodies are different, we need them both for many years to come. We thought that the W.C.C. had one ecumenical duty and that the I.M.C. had another to fulfil; and that there were other parts of the world than East Asia. I was born in Africa. We have thought that the mission and the Church, the argument that mission is Church and Church mission, does not mean that the change should go from London to Geneva. I do not think they are theological arguments in favour of administrative union in Geneva. They are not. They say something about the union in the Church of Christ, between Church and mission. I believe one should explore more fully the possibilities that exist "in association with". Why could not one of the Secretaries of the I.M.C. work in Geneva? The I.M.C. has just as valid a piece of ecumenical work to do as the W.C.C. They are both servants of the Church of Christ, with exactly the same valid mandate of the Church. That must be kept clear, my friends. That is why the more practical reasons are the most important ones. I know that the W.C.C., faithful to the Gospel, wants to speak to many of its churches about mission. I know that many of these Asian churches don't want to have relationship with the I.M.C. At the same time, I know that there are other parts of the world where exactly this integration will cause disunity—the opposite of the ecumenical movement.

I came down here to identify myself with the minority. I have changed my opinion and those of you who have a duty to vote against it must do so. But I think I agree with what Canon Warren has said. It has gone too far. I think we should have had two documents before us yesterday. And now since we have a responsibility towards the Church of Christ, I agree that you must go ahead with the funeral

of the I.M.C., but I also agree that we must try to find other means to relieve the situation that will come out of this decision—so far as Africa and Latin America are concerned. Please do not misunderstand us. It hurts my heart. I wish I could be in the minority, but I cannot, and I hope you all will give your blessing, in order to help Africa in this very difficult situation, which will be placed upon it after your decision.

Bishop E. C. Sobrepena: I shall limit myself to what I believe has been the leading of the Spirit of God in the work of missions in the area of which I am a part. And in so expressing myself I should like, if I may, to read a brief word from the proceedings of the E.A.C.C.

(Bishop Sobrepena then read from the statements of the two General Secretaries, as printed in the Prapat Report.)

As we have met to consider the task of Evangelism we have been led to a deep sense of gratitude for the missionary movement of the western churches. Through obedience, God's word has been given us and churches have been raised up. In our hearts it is clear that the creation of a single ecumenical agency will enable our churches to share with all others more fully and actively in the missionary vocation of the Church. It has been the missionary movement that has led even to the forming of the W.C.C. The churches throughout the world are the direct descendents of the missionary movement. They come out of the various missionary societies and missionary personnel that came into our area. As such the churches could not help but have the missionary pattern. All churches in Asia are essentially missionary churches. We have found it in unity and in increasing unity. The churches in Asia, in the effort to evangelize that sector of the world, had found it necessary that they must be united in their efforts to make witness more effective. And so you get development. We find that the union of churches and the co-operation of churches in this part of the world have been brought out of the missionary pattern. But as the missionary movement goes on there naturally comes also the realization that the union movement and the co-operative organization, must be saturated with the missionary spirit and we look to a way in which this may be symbolized in a world organization.

Rev. R. V. de Carle Thompson: I stand as representing the Congo Protestant Council in the Congo. I would refer to the action of the Council last February, when the question of integration was up for consideration. It had already been up in 1952 and we had passed this Minute:—

> "The council considers it undesirable for the I.M.C. and W.C.C. to enter into closer relationship than the existing 'association'. Such a step would gravely embarrass some of the missions related to the C.P.C., which recognize the value of the I.M.C. to this Council, but are not sympathetic to the W.C.C. The Council notes that no specific proposal is before the I.M.C. and considers that the fact that the I.M.C. is made up of Christian Councils, whereas the W.C.C. is composed of Churches, makes it impracticable to establish a closer relationship. The C.P.C. would most earnestly desire that the complete autonomy and independence of the I.M.C. should be preserved."

The C.P.C. most earnestly desires the autonomy and independence of the I.M.C. Delegates to Accra were instructed on this. The question of breaking with the I.M.C. has been put off, but we cannot hope our Council will continue to postpone this action. The Assembly will be calling on all Councils to increase their efforts to foster the closest possible co-operation. Why do anything which is likely to go against co-operation in different parts of the world and in Africa particularly? In French West Africa the churches are definitely embarrassed about the plans going through.

It would be disastrous if a second Council in the Congo were set up and our Council recognize and has gone on record as saying that unity is of paramount importance and takes priority over affiliation with international bodies. The Protestant mission shows one front against the Roman Catholics and one organization to the Government. Sometimes we are charged with the fact that Protestants cannot work together. We are trying to prove this is untrue. Out of 15 mission councils in Africa, only five are in membership with the I.M.C. If the Plan of Integration goes through there will be a change in Africa. If integration becomes a fact it is

possible we may see grow up an African Christian Council not in membership with the I.M.C. or any other body. I plead with this Assembly to consider carefully any decision. Africa is seeking justice, independence and stability. Do not do anything which will cause cleavage within the ranks of the church missionary societies. Our duty is to build up for His Kingdom and that must be done from the ground up in the local areas.

Bishop Chandu Ray: There is a note that is coming up again and again—that the missionary movement is concerned about the mission and not the church. That the missionary movement wants to unite in a mission where the churches are left out. That could not be the pattern. If you call upon the nationals in this Council you find one and all asking for integration. This stage of integration started a long way back—in our churches where the missionary societies and the mission and the church have been integrated one with the other. We have felt we could not go on separately. I am surprised it comes up as a new thing. Ever since I became a Christian about 18 years ago I have always heard of integration between church and mission. One of the greatest views I have is that they showed us the way that we are to become a church and not only a missionary society. Today we rejoice in the thought that the missionaries who come to us are pastors of the church in our country, partners in obedience; the fellow workers and the fraternal workers, who are chosen and elected by the church themselves to sit in the councils of the church and give their opinion as friends of the church.

Rev. G. Baker: It is not my concern to influence a vote, but I want to suggest that our thinking on this problem be in the light of what is actually happening in the life of the Church and of the polity of the Church. I refer particularly to the Anglican communion. We cannot describe any as older or younger churches, but a fellowship round the world in which we are all members of the same family. Missionary churches grow up into dioceses, provinces—these provinces become members of the W.C.C. In Africa, the province of West Africa is, I believe, a member of the W.C.C. The pattern of mission and unity, as it looks to us, is also related very much to the movements of unity in the Church. The C.S.I. obviously has relationships with other churches, outside the ranges of both the I.M.C. and W.C.C. Therefore we believe that the Spirit of God is driving us into mission and unity in a great variety of ways.

Prof. G. Baez-Camargo: Most of my ammunition was wasted at the New Haven meeting. I come before you not as the official representative of any council or any area although I happen to come from Mexico and Latin America. What I say does not carry the weight of a survey or thorough exploration or consideration of the opinions of the Latin American Councils and churches. But I have had a long connection with I.M.C. and W.C.C.

There was not enough consultation in my part of the world over this Plan, in order to find out the situation there, or to obtain the opinions of the councils as to the effect of integration or non-integration. It seems to me that the only effective co-operation and unity is that which is based on local and regional fellowship, co-operation and unity; and there are some types of unity and co-operation which, paradoxically, militate against their purpose. If unity does not come as natural development—and that takes time—it may destroy or considerably defer the advancement of co-operation at the grass roots. I realise we are confronted with a situation in the world today in which certain areas are already prepared for this. There are many here in favour of it—the voices of Asia and particularly India. But those close relationships have not been the same in other areas and that is the case in Latin America. I do not believe that Latin America is prepared to listen to integration, though at least one area in Latin America is in favour. I know that this Assembly will approve integration. We cannot change that trend in the Assembly. My only reason for speaking this morning is that I want to be on record as not favouring integration at this time because of the effect that it will have in Latin America, by postponing and deferring, I do not know for how long, some of the contacts and negotiations that are beginning to open up between the bodies that co-operate and some of the groups that are not yet co-operating.

Bishop H. J. Meyer: There can be no doubt that the plan of integration has very strong organizational, logical and historical reasons for it; but I would like to say

quite clearly here that I have very serious doubts whether there are theological reasons for this plan of integration. All of us know what Willingen meant when it said that the unity of the Church and the mission of the Church are linked inseparably. But there is one question—whether we believe in this inseparable unity of mission and unity of the Church; another question is whether we try to find any organizational expression for it. The unity of the Church—this is essential for its mission. It is there already. It is given to us because all of us proclaim the one Lord and Saviour, the Head of the Church. Otherwise the Church would never have co-operation in the first place, and with such success that there are now so many representatives of the younger churches here. Therefore, it is not a theological question, and I feel uneasy when it has been said that the Holy Spirit has driven us towards this fact of integration. It is a question of organization.

Let me say quite frankly that I do not believe that the realities of church and mission in our days do warrant the planning of integration at this hour. I do not believe that the time is ripe for integration and I would like to advance a few reasons: first of all, it has become evident from various statements from Africa and Latin America that the plan of integration is not advancing unity but will create a split amongst us. We are going to lose some of our friends on the organizational level, who so far have been associated with the I.M.C. and its councils. I would deplore it if our brethren and also our Pentecostal brethren would sever relations with us just because of a plan for integration. There is also on the level of the W.C.C. a great danger that the rift between the Orthodox churches and the so-called Protestant churches is going to be much deeper, and again I would deplore such a development because we are hindering the road towards unity. Although in the U.S.A. the unity of church and mission is an established fact, it is not so in the Continental missions, and it is not so, at least in many cases, in the churches of Asia and Africa. On the Continent, the churches realize their missionary obligation. In the case of the younger churches, we do not exactly say that many of them are far more occupied with their position as the church than with the missionary obligation of the church. If it is the case that the churches have not yet realized fully their missionary obligation, and, on the other hand, the missionary societies still have to perform a service, calling churches to their missionary obligation, then I feel it would be unwise to have integration at the highest level, which does not meet the corresponding fact in the reality of the churches and missions. I agree with Canon Warren when he says that the unity of the Church is going to be achieved only by carrying out the mission of the Church. I am sorry I shall not be able to vote for the plan of integration.

Dr. Alford Carleton: For many years, as an individual and as an officer of a mission board and a missionary at one time, I have shared in many of the activities of the I.M.C. In recent years I have also had the privilege of serving on committees of the W.C.C. The testimony I should like to bear is that I find in actual fact that the attitude of the two groups is completely indistinguishable, when it comes to the matter of missionary concern; and we do the W.C.C. a great injustice when we suggest that it is not concerned with mission. I would bear witness also to the fact that representatives of the Orthodox Church have shared fully in this concern for the witness of the Christian Church. Both world organisations are in the service of the Church and I believe we have come to the time when one organization finds itself unhinged in stature and importance to the Christian and non-Christian world, and the other organization, through no fault of its own *..... We gain nothing by waiting longer, much as we regret the losses that may come in the matter of integration. . . . If we look to the future with more faith and courage, through this plan we may have a greater influence on the world; the I.M.C. will find itself informed with greater influence and strength and power.

Mr. Z. R. Mahabane: The question posed is Why Integration? I will pose another question. Why devolution? As the Chairman has said, there could not have been a missionary church without first there having been the Church. The missionary church is a child of the Church. And the two have been working hand in hand. Why there should be opposition against this integration some of us cannot understand. The Chairman, in his inaugural address, spoke of the Christian Mission at this hour. As somebody has said, this is an hour of destiny, an hour of great movements taking place in the world, both from the missionary point of view and from

the political point of view. The contemporary world is making efforts to bring about unification of thought, of action, of work, and of attack upon the forces of disintegration that are taking place today. There are forces arrayed against Christianity today—of the great non-Christian religions—and at this time some of us think that the Church should be in a position to speak with one voice on all the problems that are facing its total life today—spiritual and temporal problems. There must be a real orientation of thought and of action, and that can only come about if the Church can speak with one voice and act as a united force against the mighty forces that are arrayed against us. I am heart and soul in favour of this proposal of integration.

Dr. Alfonso Rodriguez: I speak as the official representative of the Cuban Council of Churches. This Council is not taking any action as yet on this issue of integration. However, I shall honestly and with all thoroughness cast my vote in favour of integration, even when I realize that we in Cuba—as in many Latin American countries—will have to pay a very high price for this integration of the I.M.C. and W.C.C. It is a fact that our situation in Latin America is entirely different from that in India. Inter-denominational co-operation is just beginning in the majority of our countries. Unfortunately the slogan in many of our denominations is: Why do together what we can do alone? There is a great need in our countries for reinforcement and strengthening. I do not believe that this plan would destroy integration at the grass roots. But we may have to pay a price and I am willing to pay that price. As Canon Warren has said, it has already gone too far; it will not be wholesome for the I.M.C. or the W.C.C. to turn down the integration plan at this hour. I sincerely believe that in any issue of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, there is a cross; somebody will have to suffer. Let the local and national councils suffer, but not the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

Rev. R. K. Orchard: This is an attempt to voice a reaction on the part of the staff to a suggestion by at least two speakers that there was 100 per cent unanimity in the I.M.C. staff in respect of the present plan. That is not the case. There are diverse views in the staff of the I.M.C. The diversities were those expressed in the debate this morning. Moreover, from the point of view of the staff, even if this plan were rejected as it stands, that would not require a mass resignation of the staff. We are not a governmental organization. The I.M.C. staff would not regard it as necessary to resign if this proposal were not accepted. Further, there are many possible alternative actions which this Assembly might take between a simple yes and no, and I imagine that my colleagues in the I.M.C. staff would feel that their own future service would be determined in the light of the action of the Assembly.

Friday, January 3rd, 4.30 p.m.

By the action of the Steering Committee at its afternoon session, instead of Committees considering integration at the 4.30 period, another plenary session was called to continue open discussion.

Dr. J. A. Mackay explained the above situation, and that it would be in order to deal with questions of detail in the Plan. He expressed a desire that representatives of councils should speak.

Rev. B. Probowinto: Thirty-one church bodies affiliated with the N.C.C. of Indonesia have welcomed the plan to integrate the I.M.C. and W.C.C. for the simple reason that the mission of the Church and the unity of the Church are inseparable, both being derived from the body of our Lord Jesus Christ. Mission is the proclaiming of the Gospel of the crucified body of our Lord. In the mission He offers His body with flesh and blood as food and drink, for lost mankind. The Church is the gathered community of those who have partaken in flesh and blood.

The churches of Indonesia, in organizing the N.C.C., have included missions as an inherent part of the Council's life and work. When it was formed in 1950, at that same moment we created the Division of Missions and Evangelism, in which churches and missionary agencies are represented. The General Secretary of the N.C.C. is Chairman of the Division.

We are convinced, out of our experience in this relationship, that the proper place for the missions and evangelism emphasis is within the life and work of the overall

ecumenical body. We admit there are misunderstandings from time to time in the Council, but these are due to human error. Because of our organizational unity, misunderstandings are soon dealt with and the difficulties resolved. We believe that similar inter-relation of the agency which represents inter-denominationally and ecumenically our concern for the mission of the church, with the W.C.C., would produce similar benefits to the whole Church. In the central committee of our N.C.C. we have seriously studied the proposals and decided to urge the full integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. It is, therefore, my privilege to convey the decision of the N.C.C. in Indonesia, that when and if integration is effected, the N.C.C. in Indonesia will apply for affiliation as a full member of the Division of Evangelism and Missions of the W.C.C.

Dr. W. Freytag: The German Missionary Council has not yet decided upon the proposal, therefore I cannot give an account of such a formal statement. I can give only one line of our discussion. We think that the whole question is a question mainly of organization, and fear that sometimes this question is obscured from both sides by taking it into theological reasoning, especially if we do it in analogy to the relation of missionary society and church. There is no such analogy here because the W.C.C. is no church and the I.M.C. is not a missionary society. Both are bodies which were sent to try to further common action; but they have no other authority than the authority which is given them. The simple fact is that the W.C.C. cannot be the world council without reaching out into the regions as the I.M.C. We have quite a number of cases where the W.C.C. is establishing relations with the younger churches apart from mission.

We in the missionary movement try to get the churches conscious of their missionary task outside their own region. By the proposed integration, this development would get the form of a united effort.

We are aware of the difficulties of splits which may happen. We are not sure that postponement will lead into any situation where no splits may happen. This is the simple law, that there is no growth without decision and any decision means not only yes but no. It means cutting off possibilities. Our only hope is that we take a decision in obedience that God may help; that the difficulties we have in mind are full of promise.* What does postponement mean? We have the feeling that postponement means that not before 1967 another proposal could be made and could be acted upon. What would be happening in the meantime? There is the outreach of the W.C.C. It cannot be turned back. It would go on and as a matter of course both bodies would go on in a certain tendency of differentiation, because they have to distinguish between each other. A further consequence would be confusion. Confusion in many respects because quite the largest group of missionary societies cannot separate themselves from their churches and therefore are more and more to serve within the W.C.C. And there will be confusion in Asia and Africa, too. I cannot think of postponement without the consequence that the fronts are more and more entrenched, more and more hardening; we do not in that time come more and more together, but necessarily, inevitably, are riding away from each other. This is the reason why I am personally prepared, and quite a number of members of the German Missionary Council are prepared, to take the favourable view on integration. We think it is a difficult way of obedience that we have to take; but we hope that God blesses obedience.

Mr. L. E. Odell: In behalf of the Confederation of Evangelical Churches of the River Plate, which is the regional organization covering three countries—Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—I wish to make the following statement:—

We have studied carefully this question of integration and as a consequence of that study we have arrived at the conclusion that integration is desirable and, moreover, a logical consequence of the relationships, events and conferences that have been held through the last twenty years. But we feel that more would be achieved if, during the next three years before integration takes place, a comprehenhive plan of promotion and public relations were undertaken. Many of the criticisms are based on misunderstandings. If we are able to devote energy and time and money to promote this idea in the next few years, much would be done to overcome objections.

We think that we would have to accept honestly the fact that, in practice, at the local level, integration will not mean any drastic changes over the present relationship. As far as we are concerned, churches not related in any way to the W.C.C.

have understood the important fact that the local N.C.C. being affiliated to the Commission on Evangelism, in no way affected them as a church. Recently, in Uruguay, a member of a board belonging to one of these fundamentalist churches said: "Well, brethren, you know I am much interested in co-operation at the local level and I am willing to go anywhere with you in that. I am not interested in this question of world integration, but if you are interested in it I don't object; but don't count on my hearty support." That is a reasonable Christian attitude. I think we have exaggerated a bit this morning when we said this would mean a tremendous thing which would upset all ecumenical relationships. The local national level should not be affected; but it will be affected in the worst cases at the international level; for instance, what the Brazilian Confederation mentions in its statement, that they would become an "orphaned council". That is a fact, but I don't think we have to say that if integration takes place the ecumenical movement at the local and national levels will be destroyed. For all these reasons our Confederation is willing to vote in favour of integration, with the strong conviction that in the providence of God these plans offer us the opportunity to go a great step forward in the task in which all are engaged in joining forces, in order to give better testimony to Christ, so that "the world may know".

Mr. S. C. Graaf van Randwijck: I would like to say a few words on behalf of the Netherlands Missionary Council. About half of the Dutch missionary constituency consists of churches which are outside the W.C.C. and inside the I.M.C. So they will be in a somewhat difficult position if integration is accepted. Still, the Missionary Council requested unanimously that its delegates to Ghana should vote in favour of integration, for several reasons which have been expounded here. We all feel that integration is necessary for the work of both ecumenical bodies, and we also wonder what would happen if integration should not take place. We are not sure that the I.M.C. could continue to exist as it exists today. So for many reasons our Missionary Council thinks it is a good thing and an inevitable thing that integration should take place.

We agreed about two things: one, that there should be no rupture in our national co-operation in Holland itself. The second is that there should be no rupture in the relations with the ecumenical movement for those churches which would be free to be in that movement. The consequence of adopting these two principles is that we shall have to make some readjustments in our national organization, internally. We do not yet know how these readjustments will be made, but we are ready to make them, and I wonder if it might not be right for some councils to envisage similar actions on the basis of two principles, that there should be no rupture in national organization and no rupture in relations with the ecumenical movement for those bodies who should be free to be within it. While there should be organizational readjustments on the national level, there should be no break in fellowship anywhere, and it will need Christian statesmanship to bring that about; but it is not impossible.

Metropolitan James of Melita: Before I make my statement I would like to be permitted to convey to all of you the blessings and greetings of His All-Holiness, the Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras of Constantinople. He charged me with the duty to express to all, who are in sincerity labouring for the cause of bringing the good news to the four corners of the earth, his deep appreciation together with his heartfelt wish that the Spirit of the Lord should guide you in all your Christian adventures and endeavours.

His All-Holiness furthermore instructed me to assure you all that the Ecumenical Patriarchate is studying the question of integration in a most understanding and sympathetic spirit, and that this is also true with the other Orthodox Churches, participating in the W.C.C.

At this point I think I should make it clear that the question of integration is envisaged as a purely technical question and not as a theological issue or problem. The Synodical Committee (of the Ecumenical Patriarchate) on Pan-Christian Conferences has already submitted a fourteen-page Memorandum on the question of integration, in which it expresses its criticisms of the plan for integration of the I.M.C. and W.C.C. I have no orders to retract or to change any of the five points made in that memorandum. I don't deem it, on the other hand, necessary to read them to you, unless asked to do so by the chair.

His Eminence, Archbishop Michael of North and South America, in his capacity

as chairman of the Patriarchal delegation at the New Haven Central Committee meeting last August, analysed these five points for the members of the Reference Committee (para. 1) and also summarized them in his brief talk before the members of the Central Committee itself, in one of its general sessions.

As some among you present can remember, Archbishop Michael asked for the clarification of two points: First of the point regarding the range and the main aim of missions, and secondly on the point to what extent the W.C.C. Constitution would be altered if the integration were finally decided. The answer given by the report of the Reference Committee, that Bishop Newbigin presented to the Central Committee members, was in principle satisfactory to Archbishop Michael, who commented on it with the words that he would submit the report to the Ecumenical Patriarchate for further study and consideration.

Indeed, the Ecumenical Patriarchate is already studying the matter of integration again, and it will consider the implications of such an exclusively "technical" integration. I have, however, every reason to believe that the Synodical Committee will give its full attention to the issue of integration, because it clearly sees how vital and important this question is for both Councils. Nothing will satisfy the Ecumenical Patriarchate more than to see out of this proposed integration emerge a strengthened W.C.C. that will advance more firmly towards its aim of fostering Christian union.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate, through its concern in the W.C.C., repeats and reaffirms its principle of participation in the ecumenical movement, and it does so because it sees no other justification of its participation except its obligation to serve as much as it can the sacred cause of the reunion of all Christians in the one family, as they used to be for a period of nine centuries.

The Ecumenical Patriarchate would be happier if the central significance of the Church in the ecumenical movement would not be in any way weakened. UNITY cannot be understood except in the light of the mission of the Church. What I mean is that UNITY constitutes the principal characteristic of the Church of Christ, while the mission is the outward expression of the task that Christ Himself delegated to it, through the solemn words of the so-called "Great Commission" cited by Matthew in the closing verses of the last chapter of his gospel.

The Orthodox Church, true to itself, gives preponderance to UNITY, for it believes that unity in faith, aim and scope should form the substance for any Christian missionary activity. It can't in any way understand or convince itself of the ecumenical importance (in an objective sense) that the work of the independent missions could possibly bear. In other words, the Orthodox Church, while deeply convinced of the ecumenical importance of the Church-missions, finds it a little difficult to recognize the same degree of ecumenical importance to Missions that serve Ecumenism but in a rather limited meaning since because of their independence from the Church, they have often insufficient sense of responsibility for the unity of the Church.

Would it be among the aims of the integration to bring "Missions" more completely under the control of the churches, or would it be to impose on member churches of the W.C.C. the task of forming and sending "missions"?

I am not the one who asks this question; it is posed by the plan we have in hand, and most particularly by the proposed amendment of paragraph 4 of the 3rd article of the W.C.C. Constitution, namely, that "the promoting of missionary consciousness as well as ecumenical consciousness should be one of the functions of the W.C.C." But does not "ecumenical" as we have come to understand it at Rolle and Evanston and Yale, itself imply among other things concern for the world-wide mission of the Church?

To summarize what I have so far said: the question of integration is envisaged by the Ecumenical Patriarchate as a rather technical or organizational question, and as such it is given all necessary attention. I like in any case to stress and repeat that the Ecumenical Patriarchate is guided in the discussions and study of the subject by its concern for the W.C.C. It would never vote for any radical amendment of the W.C.C. Constitution nor would it be prepared to accept any change in the W.C.C. "ecclesiology" as declared in the well-known Toronto document. Finally, the Ecumenical Patriarchate will insist on two principles: (a) that the sole aim of "missions" should be to reach peoples yet unconverted to Christ and never to proselytize among the members of other Christian churches, and (b) that the "mis-

sions" should be "church-missions" and should work for the up-building of the Church.

Dr. Virgil Sly: I would like to add a testimony to that of Dr. Carleton this morning. This is the third debate I have gone through in this kind of programme, looking toward integration of one form of missionary effort within the larger structure of the Church. In my own denomination integration has proved successful, despite the debates that preceded it. I also participated in the discussion prior to the integration of the D.F.M. into the N.C.C., and as I have sat here I have thought "here is where I came in". And yet, in both of these instances, I have seen broader vistas of the exercise of the mission of the Church through the integration—through the interdenominational relations—the opportunity of the broader aspects of the Gospel outreach are infinitely enlarged. It is perhaps with this in mind that in the D.F.M. we had a full half-day debate on the problem of integration. It was presented by Dr. E. L. Smith. We withheld final action at that time and circulated all of the boards which participated in the N.C.C.C., and received for the most part favourable replies. Then at the meeting of the N.C.C.C. in St. Louis, in a session of the executive board of D.F.M. unanimous action was taken. We can inform the I.M.C. that it is the judgment of the Executive Board that this plan of action be approved. We did not instruct our delegates, but informed them it was the unanimous action of the Board.

Rev. V. E. W. Hayward: The C.B.M.S. has given considerable study and thought to this plan, but has not as yet taken any vote on it. It is the honest hope of the Conference that the plan will be remitted back to the member councils and in that hope the Conference has so far refrained from taking a vote. The delegates to this Assembly have been given full freedom of speech and of vote by the Conference, but have been asked to bring to the attention of the Assembly two or three specific points which it is thought may, perhaps, be helpful to others.

First of all, with regard to the timing and the procedure in relation to this plan. In studying the I.M.C. Constitution it was recognized that it would be possible for this Assembly to take a definitive decision, subject to disapproval from six member councils within a period of six months. (See pp. 63-4.) It was noted, however, that in the plan itself (see p. 39, item 4), it is stated that comments and suggestions for amendment from member churches of the W.C.C. and the member councils of the I.M.C. and from the Central Committee and the Assembly will be reviewed by the Joint Committee in 1958-9. The C.B.M.S. honestly hopes that this procedure will be followed and that action which may be taken by member councils after this Assembly be not limited to acceptance or veto, but include opportunity for comment and suggestions for amendment comparable to that provided for the member churches of the W.C.C., and hopes that the time allowed for such action be related to the meeting of the Joint Committee in 1959—the later of these two dates.

Secondly, it is noted that the Plan itself provides for affiliation only with the Commission. (See p. 32, item D (3).) In discussions in Great Britain some societies have expressed the view that they will still find some difficulty even with this proposal but might be satisfied if some form of fraternal relationship were to be devised. We therefore would bring this to the attention of the Assembly, knowing that in many cases bodies which have found it impossible to be in official relationship with ecumenical councils have often found some form of fraternal relationship would be workable. It was hoped therefore that the idea embodied in the plan might be further extended and made a little more easy for those who find it impossible to adopt official relationship.

Thirdly, and lastly, with reference to page 37 at the top, section V (2). It was discovered in our own discussions that there was some confusion in people's minds as to the intention of this section. Some people, in spite of all that was said, seemed to be reading it as if the intention was to add ten more persons, some of whom might be representative of specialized missionary interests. Others contended that this was to misread this section in the context of the whole plan. In order, therefore, that there should be no misconception, the delegates of our Conference were asked to draw everybody's attention at this Assembly to our view that the Plan itself means that, if it is accepted, the resultant integrated organization will be a new body and not simply the continuance of either of the present world bodies, although it will still be named the W.C.C. Secondly, they do urge that in consequence of this, it will be essential for the Central Committee to be completely reconstituted both in struc-

ture and in personnel. The reconstituted Central Committee will, according to the Plan, have a total membership of 100. But this should not simply mean the addition of some members; but a complete reconstitution of the Central Committee. Thirdly, that to ensure that on the Central Committee there is a continuance of specialized knowledge of the operations of the world mission, the Commission on World Mission must be adequately represented on the Nominations Committee which will set up the future Central Committee.

These suggestions are made without any suggestion of voting for or against the Plan, in the hope that this may help some of those who find difficulty in finding a way towards approval of integration.

Rev. Nils Dahlberg: I am sure that we all would like to establish better unity between the Church fellowships and the missions in conformity with the developments in the world of missions. We know that many young churches are in favour of the proposed integration. But it is just as realistic to face the fact that at present many missionary societies, as well as national and regional missionary councils cannot share this opinion, for various reasons. It will, therefore, be necessary to find good cause for a course of action which jeopardizes the unity which now exists in several countries, such as Sweden, which I represent.

The Swedish Missionary Council consists of both churches and missionary societies, and all missionary bodies in Sweden are represented in the Council, also the Pentecostal people. We enjoy a very good unity. But we are afraid that this unity will be destroyed if integration comes; and we find it useless to work for unity at the top if we are split at the bottom.

I underline the reasons given by Bishop Meyer and Dr. Birkeli. We in the Swedish Missionary Council cannot vote for integration at this time. But if it is possible to be affiliated with the Commission without being associated with the W.C.C., as the plan proposes, or fraternal relationships will be found, we are ready to take up the question of such an affiliation for discussion in our society.

Mr. Korula Jacob: When my friend Dr. Moses stood up to speak before you this morning, he had a fourth dimension which he did not reveal, namely, his relationship with the N.C.C., as one of its vice-presidents, and the general exposition that he gave here is in consonance with the thinking of our own Council on this question of integration. Therefore, there is no need for me, at this stage, to put before you the arguments that have led to our conclusions. Mine will therefore be a statement of facts relating to our attitude and our decision.

Our own Council meets in full session once in three years, and when our last meeting took place in October 1956, just over a year ago, this question of integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. was placed before the Council and there was a unanimous vote in favour of any plan of integration that would be acceptable to both these bodies. More recently, the Executive Committee of our Council, which acts for the Council, had this proposed plan of integration before it at its meeting in November 1957, and the decision of our Executive Committee was to give general approval to the plan that was before it. If this integration goes forward so far as the Council in India is concerned there is not going to be any great change, because our Council is already one of the national councils associated with the W.C.C., and as a result we are committed to promoting in our own country the concerns, interests and projects of the W.C.C. In our meeting, however, expression was given to the feeling in some quarters that if the integration took place a few bodies that are now in fellowship with us may decide to withdraw from that fellowship. Such a disruption of existing fellowship would be a matter of very deep grief to us, but we are not sure that, if integration is the right step, we should be stopped from taking that step because of this. It is a well-known fact that in our country persistent propaganda has been carried on by certain people, not nationals of our own country, against the W.C.C. This is a matter of deep regret to us, and our Executive Committee has directed the secretaries and other officers of the Council to take early steps to meet with those who have suspicion about the W.C.C., in order that we might explain to them the work of the W.C.C. In view of this, however, we would like to submit to the Assembly that consideration be given to the possible changes in the plan that is now before the Assembly with a view to helping those people who have really genuine difficulties and with a view to removing their fears which in our

opinion are groundless. It is often said, and was stated at our meeting, that some of these organizations feel that the W.C.C. has no interest in evangelism. We know it is a wrong notion. But to those people who feel that way, that they only have a real concern for evangelism, our request would be that they should enter the W.C.C. and infuse into that Council that concern for evangelism which they think is lacking.

Dr. E. H. Johnson: I have been asked to speak to this question on behalf of the Canadian Council of Churches (Division of Missions). There were two decisions—that a full-dress discussion of the plan would be delayed until following the Ghana Assembly, because we believed there might be revisions and wanted to call together the representatives of the mission boards and of the General Councils of the Churches so that the remits from this Assembly and from the Central Committee of the W.C.C. could be discussed together. The second action was to express general approval of the plan as we have it now. That is, we believe, in general that we should move forward in this matter of integration and continue to work on the details of the proposal. Our Division of Missions was not unanimous in this. We have those who are members though they are not members of the W.C.C., and a number of misgivings were expressed.

Six questions about the details of the plan were raised in the course of our discussion. There are two of these which it seems to me have not come into our discussion here. The first was in the matter of timing and procedure. There was a considerable concern among our members that there should be ample opportunity for those who have been at a more distant point from this discussion to have the kind of experience that those have had who have been more closely concerned with it. At the Officers' Consultation of the I.M.C. in July, we spent two or three days on this matter a many of us who had come to it for the first time discovered that the closer we got to it the more greatly misgivings were removed. There may be some eventually who on principle will withdraw because of the plan, but we do not want people to withdraw because of a misunderstanding of the plan. I hope that this Assembly will set forward not only a period of time but also a procedure for interpretation so that when different groups around the world take actions they will take actions on real issues and not on misunderstandings of the plan. They should have some kind of opportunity to let their thinking mature as those have had who have been centrally concerned with it.

The second questions is that integration should result in a totally new organization. Someone has suggested that this represents the funeral of the I.M.C. If there are to be funerals, perhaps there should be two, out of which one new life would emerge —which would bring together something which not only represents the missionary concern but which does result in something which is unified and embodies both of those concerns in a new way. At New Haven a great many steps, which for me represented the very deep sincerity of the W.C.C., were taken to make the kind of changes which would result in a new organization. We hope that some consideration may be given to the possibility of a new name for this new organization because many of the misgivings across the world are not about the W.C.C., but about certain things which have become associated with that name. Actually, in these particular matters I find it very difficult to separate between the real position of the I.M.C. and that of the W.C.C. It might be that, in the finding of a new name for this new organization, some of that misgiving could be removed.

Bishop H. Hogsbro: On behalf of the Danish Missionary Council, I may state here that in the last five years we have in our Council, on different occasions, discussed the relation between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C., and now this autumn we have discussed the plan of integration. We are quite unanimous in our council that we are ready to vote for it. We are convinced that these two great organizations, the I.M.C. and the W.C.C., are the same flesh and blood, mother and child, moved by the same spirit. And it is in many cases the same faces which we meet in leading capacities in both. I think that those of us who have had the blessing of being acquainted with and working with both of them will agree that they are very closely and naturally related to each other as children of the same blood. In our Church and in our Missionary Societies, we are happy to co-operate with both. We feel thankfully at home in both and we trust in both.

But we know that it would be asked by some, why shall we not go on only "in association"? Why go further than that? Personally, I feel that there is good

theological reason for integration. Theological and biblical studies have shown us in the last decades that in Christ's thoughts, commandments and love there is no place for a church with no missionary obligation. Healing, baptism, teaching and making the nations His disciples belong together. A church must take care of baptism and teaching; it must take care of mission or it is no church, but a disobedient church. The church cannot and dare not be without the mission and, in the same way, the mission cannot be without the church. It comes from the church and it leads to the church. That the W.C.C. from the beginning had not its Division on World Mission, as, for example, the Lutheran World Federation has its Commission on World Mission, is due to the fact that the I.M.C. already existed. Those were the days when foreign mission was considered the private interest of certain circles. Thank God for these circles and the I.M.C. They were taken as a bone from the breast of the church. If now the churches are awakening, I think that the bone is being replaced. Or, if God has made something very fair out of the bone, let them be married! Not that we shall control her, but love and cherish and help her, and be one flesh with her.

Another point has to be made. The younger churches co-operated with the older churches in constituting the W.C.C. And many younger churches will, in the future, surely ask for membership in the W.C.C. Will it not be very undesirable that where the younger and older churches meet there will be no place for mission, either for discussion or response, because it is placed outside—something that others take care of? This would not be a good thing. It is not sound and not right. It is neither good for the older nor for the younger churches to meet without the application, the fervour, the great need and the fresh air of mission. The churches need the missionary obligation as the mission needs the churches.

We know in our Council and have discussed with others that there are different opinions within our councils in this question. And we have decided that we will not let our different views on integration interrupt our good relationship and co-operation. May I, Mr. Chairman, suggest that we are not in these days asked to take any final decisions on this question of integration. But may I submit that we, with our warm recommendation, send the draft plan of integration to the member councils for their consideration, and ask them to let us know their reactions, giving them, at the same time, the result of our vote here and recommendations, and that the reactions of the member councils may be before the delegates for final decision as it is indicated in the draft plan, in a new Assembly before the Assembly of the W.C.C. will meet at the end of 1960.

Bishop F. Sigg: In view of the main speakers I want to be brief. The Swiss Council has instructed the delegates to vote in general for the idea of integration. There was absolutely no enthusiasm. Fears were expressed on the lines of Dr. Birkeli, Dr. Warren and other speakers of this morning and this afternoon. What eventually led us to set the green light, was the fact that we do not want to go down on record that we westerners, old missionary societies, at this historic moment, want to block the road for further development in the younger churches. We want to risk at this present moment, that we are now on record as having thrown overboard some solid good Swiss democratic reflections, but to open the way for a better and mutual understanding between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. Hopes have been fostered that the old traditional churches in old Europe will eventually learn that church and mission belong together and that the younger churches with their zeal and enthusiasm will set the example.

Dr. A. W. Blaxall: It is not necessary for me to keep the Assembly more than two or three minutes because Mr. Hayward and one or two others have already said what I had in mind to say, namely, that the Christian Council of South Africa said to me very much what I understand now the C.B.M.S. said—that they hoped that their delegates would be able, after giving their votes, still to come back to them to give them an opportunity to discuss the matter further. I am going to put my few words in the form of a question and ask that perhaps we may be told before the time comes for voting, as to whether exactly that vote which we will give will completely and finally commit the councils, or whether the matter will be referred back to them. You heard this morning my greatly esteemed colleague, Mr. Mahabane, who will vote with me as an official representative, say how very much he is in favour of integration and I personally, in my own mind, agree with him

almost entirely. But one must remember that we are charged with great responsibility —those who have to exercise a vote—and we have to try and estimate what our constituents would wish us to vote. It is difficult to do. I myself tried to prepare the way for this by sending a copy of this draft plan to the heads of churches and missionary societies, a number of whom sent me their reactions. Whereas I am glad to say that the majority seemed to be in favour of integration (although, as we have just heard, not warmly) one or two were very strongly opposed to it. So, in leaving the delegation to exercise decision and grave responsibility, I hope that we will be told exactly what is the measure of our responsibility when the time comes.

The Rev. K. Tsukahara: The Japan N.C.C. has discussed this matter many times and had reached a conclusion and officially made a statement. From the standpoint of Christianity, Japan is still a pagan nation. Its people, in general, do not have any real understanding of the Christian religion. There is particular need for the ecumenical movement. However, under such circumstances the ecumenical approach should not be taken to mean merely co-operation. Our desire is for the kind of ecumenical approach which gives promise of uniting the church. The N.C.C. of Japan desires that the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. become one body and thus exercise the power and function in the uniting of church and its mission.

Sir Francis Ibiam: I am only an observer representing the Christian Council of Nigeria, but I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing what we feel about it in our Christian Council. We in Nigeria are faced with great difficulties. We are a small council, although we have many missionary bodies working in our country, and we have just succeded in establishing our council. Not all the missionary bodies are members of our council and we hope that in due course many and all of them will join us. Now we have been wanting to be members of the I.M.C., but we could not do so because of the difficulties which confront us. We have member bodies who are not anxious to be members either of the I.M.C. or of the W.C.C., particularly the latter. And we are hoping now that these member bodies are going to join the Christian Council of Nigeria. If there is integration we fear we might lose them and also those who are already members of our council may walk out on us. Although in general terms we of the younger churches prefer union in every way; prefer that the church and the mission should work together to bear effective witness to the world at large, yet we must consider how it affects other people where we live together. In Nigeria we are confronted with the mass of non-Christians and Muslims and also all the Catholic work, and we feel that unless we come together we will not bear effective witness. Therefore we must go cautiously. We want to feel that our members who are missionaries come together so that they become one. We want to make sure in Nigeria that when we do have self-government, in due course, in case the Government should say "We don't want Christianity", we shall be able to stand together in united witness. *.....

Rev. C. F. Gribble: I have not been instructed by the National Missionary Council of Australia to vote for this or to vote against it. I would report, however, that there has been a proposal in Australia for the N.M.C. of Australia to become the Division of Missions in the Australian Council for the W.C.C. This proposal was sent to all the mission boards which constitute the N.M.C. and, of those boards, five of the larger boards were strongly in favour of this, one of the boards was not able to discuss it and one was against it. So the Hon. Secretary of the N.M.C. has written to me—for the final decision was taken up after I left—to say that they take this as an indication that we should go carefully here. They do not want to break the fellowship of the N.M.C. in Australia and think perhaps we should be very careful in the exercise of our vote here. That was only a hint in the letter; not an instruction. But I cannot ignore that strong vote in Australia in favour of the integration of the N.M.C. with the Australian Council for the W.C.C. I feel Bishop Stanway would be with me at that point. Nor can I ignore the fact that there was a strong feeling with the members of two of our boards in Australia, who feel so strongly that the mission has become the church in so many of the areas in which these boards are working, that if this integration was not to take place they must seriously consider withdrawing from the N.M.C. and link up more strongly with the W.C.C. Mr. Chairman, I have heard that called "blackmail". Whether it is or not, it cannot be ignored, that men of integrity and thought have felt that the time has

come when the mission becomes the church, that they desire to be linked with the W.C.C. Take our representative from Fiji. We never think of speaking of the Methodist Mission in Fiji. It is the Methodist Church in Fiji. So, Mr. Chairman, I will feel bound to vote on the principle of integration in this conference. I also feel that I should state here that already in New Zealand the missionary body and the council of churches have become fully and completely integrated and are unanimously in favour of the plan of integration.

Mrs. A. Baeta-Jiagge: I don't think what I have to say is really relevant. It was only this morning when I heard the speakers that I felt an important factor was being overlooked when speaking about Africa; and that is, that many people hope, and Africans especially, that Africa will not remain perpetually a missionary field for foreign missionaries and that the church will grow in Africa and will require to do missionary work for the existence of the church itself. For the life of the church itself they will require to do missionary work. I also understand that I know practically nothing about missionary work in other parts of Africa and my knowledge of missionary work is limited strictly to Ghana; but at the same time I also have to bear in mind that things have happened so rapidly in Ghana that it is not too much to hope that things will happen rather rapidly in other parts too. And I would like that, in considering whether there should be integration or not, this question is considered—whether integration will help the missionary work of the African church or hinder it?

Rev. J. V. Taylor: The centralized body can only be wholesome if the convictions which underlie and shape its structure are already so passionately held by the member bodies that they have already given them structural expression at the regional level. For example, we know well that one of the major political problems in many parts of Africa today is that there has been an imposition of the democratic structure of legislature at the highest level; whereas at the lower levels people are still emotionally committed to the autocracy of the traditional past. What we are asked to envisage as the pattern to which we are now to commit ourselves is an organization that represents churches and has as its concern all the aspects and functions of the manifold calling of the Church; and therefore is committed not sectionally but as a whole to that aspect of its calling which is known as the mission to the world. But it gives expression and body to that commitment through a separate commission and division devoted directly and particularly to the fulfilment of this mission to the world. Of course it is right that where the churches meet, there should the missionary task be recognized and be allowed to inform all their concerns. I would be happy indeed to see at the top a structure such as is envisaged but only when such a structure truly represents the deep conviction of its member bodies, that is to say, only when those convictions are so profoundly held that they are already given the same structural form in the national and regional councils. With this I am in total agreement with the speaker who has just preceded me. Until that has happened the creation of a structure at the top which does not reflect structure at the lower levels will not only be false but dangerous because we may all too easily use the grand façade to deceive ourselves. Dangerous because turning our eyes towards Geneva we may see we are all one, while we ignore those in our own neighbourhoods from whom we are more deeply divided than before. Dangerous because, having provided an honourable accommodation for a Commissoin of World Mission at the highest level, we ourselves at our regional level may be content to let the Church be the Church without setting up any board or council committed in the name of the Church to implement its missionary task towards the world. If the local and regional churches do not feel the need to have their own agencies and boards devoted exclusively to the missionary task towards the world, I am afraid that the time may come when, as member bodies, they will, after a time, cease to be convinced of the need for a separate Commission on World Mission at the top —unless of course it is allowed to remain in lonely glory as a memorial to the fact that it is much easier to support world mission than to go and make disciples of the heathen.

I believe that a great deal of our present distress arises from the anomalies in the present structure of the I.M.C.—anomalies that began to appear in the years after 1910 when its member units included not only missionary agencies but Christian Councils which were in effect councils of emergent churches. There lies the con-

fusion. At that time it was unavoidable, for the I.M.C. was the only ecumenical body of that type to which any sort of unit could belong, but since the creation of the W.C.C. the anomaly has been more evident. We are just entering on the period in which N.C.C.s may be expected to disappear, becoming in their general aspect Councils of Churches, which we frankly hope to be members of the W.C.C., while at the same time every one should be setting up its own missionary agency or board or missionary council to co-ordinate the work also of whatever race or background in that area, which is engaged specifically in making known the Gospel to the non-Christian world. These agencies should eventually be the constitutive members of the I.M.C., and later the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism of the W.C.C. That is, in fact, precisely what has taken place in the N.C.C. of Indonesia, with a Commission on Missions which retains contact even with church bodies not members of the Council. I believe it is important not merely as an organizational matter, for at the heart of the matter I believe that the organizational anomalies are really important because they are symptomatic of spiritual confusion and inhibition. The resounding phrases with which we apprehend the splendid calling of the I.M.C. are like echoes from the past. They do not describe our convictions or our performance today; confusion of our minds, lack of definition in our vocabulary, hesitancy of action suggest that at the deepest level we are sometimes more concerned in finding a *modus vivendi* than proclaiming to the world the Way and the Life. If the trumpet gives an uncertain sound we do not put it right by giving it a place in a symphony orchestra.

Dr. Harry Dorman: The Near East Christian Council is your member council which operates in fourteen countries in Africa, Asia and Europe. That is a rather broad interpretation of the geographical term "The Near East". I bring the formal action of the Council and a brief word of explanation. The N.C.C. favours in principle the plan of integration of the W.C.C./I.M.C. It requests however that before final action is taken on the question, time and opportunity be given, if possible, for discussion on all levels within the countries of the Near East, especially between representatives of the Eastern Churches and of the missionary movement, of the issues involved in Christian witness and proselytism. Certain difficulties in relation to the Plan for Integration which may be felt rather dimly in other parts of the world are felt especially strongly in the Near East where questions of proselytism and Christian freedom have not been fully discussed. The objection to integration voiced in recent months by Orthodox representatives to the W.C.C. are indicative of a very wide suspicion among the Eastern Churches in regard to the aims and methods of missionary work in areas where members of those churches are found. On the other hand, some missionaries who have been loyal to the I.M.C. have been extremely suspicious of the W.C.C. because of its acceptance of the Eastern Churches into its membership. They fear a sacrifice of evangelistic zeal for the sake of nominal unity. There is a real need for deeper study of the issues involved. There is need for joint study and discussion where fears and accusations can be frankly aired. The provisional report of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. entitled "Christian Witness . . . Proselytism and Religious Liberty" makes a basis for discussion. Unfortunately it is only to be found in English. We are having it translated into French and Arabic for wider circulation. As groups of evangelicals and members of the Eastern Churches can meet to discuss this paper and other pertinent material in the light of practical problems in the local situation, much of the suspicion can be done away. Only so can integration of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. become real in the local sense and effective in its ongoing programme. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that one great difficulty before us is the difficulty of communication and a weakness of the spread of information. We are not good propagandists about the ecumenical movement. I know it is true in our area and I suspect from what has been said that it is true in other areas. We need time to spread information. All this talk that folk bring up about a super church, a super world-church, they actually believe; and there are other organizations which are excellent propagandists that are spreading exactly such mis-information among our own folk, as well as among other folk whom we would like to win to the ecumenical movement. We need time and we need good propagandist methods.

Dr. F. W. Scott: My duty is to interpret to you the feelings of the Evangelical Alliance of Portugal, the Evangelical Alliance of Angola, and the Christian Council

of Mozambique. None of these are members of the I.M.C., still less of the W.C.C. Therefore we have no vote here. But I find myself personally in strong agreement with my brother Thompson from the Congo, and speaking on behalf of the very many Christians in Portuguese Africa (one million square miles of Africa and one million people at the present time Christian), I am sure that my brother from Nigeria expressed their views also a few minutes ago. I was very sorry to hear yesterday and this morning what appeared to be the inevitability of the decision to be taken here. This kind of steam-roller action depressed my spirit considerably. I hope I have been misinformed on that point. But I certainly did not come here imagining that it was going to be the wake of the I.M.C. That is an organization with which we have had such happy relations for so many years and to which we owe a great deal, even though, unfortunately, so far none of us have become full members of it. I am sure if this decision goes through that we should be even further divided and further removed. It is perfectly true, what has been said, that mis-information is at the back of a great deal of our trouble. I am under pressure at times to line ourselves up with other world missionary organizations from people who are deeply suspicious of W.C.C. both on grounds of doctrine and of deep-rooted suspicion of the super-church idea. I think that time is very definitely required to correct this suspicion.

Dr. L. A. Gotwald: From what we have heard and as is proposed regarding the procedures to be followed regarding this plan, it is clear that if this body should agree in general and in principle with the idea of integration, the proposal is that it be sent for suggestions and comments to all the Christian Councils, the constituent councils of the I.M.C. In doing that, and in asking for such comments and suggestions, I would like to make a suggestion out of the experience which we had in the U.S.A. in connection with the formation of the N.C.C.C. and the development of the former Foreign Mission Conference of North America into the D.F.M. We faced many of the same problems and arguments and difficulties that we are facing here. When we became a Division of the N.C.C.C. we resolved that our members should be in three categories—we would have first member boards in our Division of Foreign Missions whose churches were full members of the N.C.C.C. We have a second category of member boards whose parent churches are not members of the N.C.C.C. And we have a third category of members which we call "associate boards". My question would be—would it not be possible in redrafting and reframing this possible framework for integration to propose that there be three categories related to the Commission on Evangelism and World Mission rather than the two relations set forth; namely affiliation and association and perhaps the third, which Mr. Hayward suggested, "fraternal relationships". I would suggest that that might be as Consultants in connection with the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism.

Bishop Stanway: Mr. Gribble has already stated the position as it concerns the N.M.C. of Australia. I merely want to add something as I see it in relationship to the churches in Africa. In East Africa none of the N.C.C.s are members of the I.M.C., though they have had close and happy relationships with it. What has happened has been that though some people feel we have failed to join up with the great world movement, we have been able at local level to leap over barriers which you have not been able to leap over at a world level, and have got a measure of unity, fellowship and united witness which we regard as of tremendous value in a local situation, where many millions of people hardly know where other countries exist. We feel that unity at the local level is of great value.

Most of us find it easy to say what we think Africa thinks. But when Africa speaks unfettered, she often speaks differently from that of all her interpreters. But if I were asked to give the view of what I feel is the position today, it would be that Sir Francis Ibiam, speaking for Nigeria, said two things, both of which are true. One was that at the moment the churches still depend upon the missionary societies and as such want to do nothing at a local level which would interfere with that close unity which is necessary as long as missionary societies are providing so much for the life of the church. Then he went on to give a personal view that Africa would be for unity. In my own mind I believe that when the Church in Africa is ultimately able to speak, she will do more for unity than many of us in the western world would be willing to do and give up things which we would not

give up, but which she will be willing to give up, and perhaps teach the rest of the world some of the things which South India and other places have been able to teach the western world. Therefore my plea is that it ought not to be impossible for a gathering of this Assembly, with all the resources that it possesses, to be able to devise some means by which these fears which do exist can be so dealt with that Africa should not be disrupted at the moment. Recognizing that Asia is practically speaking with one voice for integration—that has to be taken note of, the same as the weaker brother of Africa. And may be along the lines of care and thought it might be possible for some form of fraternal relationship to exist.

You may be interested to know that in the Tanganyika Christian Council we have some missionary societies that are not members of the Council but happy members of our Committees! You might say it is illogical. The reason is that they, at the local level, feel like we feel. We have got to get together on common problems, but they dare not join up because they have churches in America that would prevent them.

Dr. H. P. Van Dusen: On three points reported by Mr. Hayward, as raised by the C.B.M.S., some of which were referred to in other addresses, I cannot speak officially on behalf of the Joint Committee, let alone the two parent bodies, but I think I know the mind of the Committee and of the leaders of the two movements well enough to be able to comment on these three suggestions, and in every case affirmatively. The first concerned the time schedule. The second suggestion was with respect to types of affiliation to the proposed Commission on World Mission other than formal affiliated relationship provided for in the text before us. Thirdly, the reconstitution of the Central Committee of the W.C.C., in order to provide adequate representation.

First with regard to the time schedule as indicated at the bottom of page 39. There was expectation that the process of study, of suggestion for revision, and of improvement of the Plan, should carry through the greater part of the next two years, till the summer of 1959; and that suggestions would come to the Joint Committee for final consideration at that time; and the Plan, as then revised, would be submitted to the two parent bodies or to whatever group each of them designates to act on its behalf for final affirmative or negative decision at that time. This time schedule is possible, however, only on the assumption that each of the two bodies makes provision so that in the summer of 1959 its final word can be given. This means that this Assembly would have to make that decision. It could be done in any of three possible ways. Either a general endorsement by this Assembly, not only of the idea of integration but a general endorsement of the Plan as proposed, of such a character that its officers or Administrative Committee would be justified in putting the Assembly's approval upon the changes made in the following 1½ years. Alternatively, the Assembly might give general approval but append specific suggestions which it feels should be made, on the understanding that if these were taken care of approval might be given. Thirdly, with the largest liberty, the Assembly might meet again in 1959 for a final view of the Plan, or, if it so desired, commit to its Administrative Committee its own authority for the final review and action upon the plan. One and a half years is available for leisurely and thorough consideration by the constituents of the two councils. Will you permit me to suggest what has already been mentioned? It is available to us for the education of this constituency as to the truth—I mean the truth about the body that this Assembly should join. I need not say anything further on that point. The Joint Committee, in its considerations, has been aware of every difficulty and objection and misgiving that has been mentioned here today and has given thorough consideration to them and has been driven to the conviction that the overwhelming body of misgiving and opposition rests back upon untruth about the W.C.C., e.g. that an officer of one of our own councils here should be responsible for the statement that the W.C.C. is not interested in evangelism; the impression that is widely abroad that the W.C.C. is more lacking in theological orthodoxy than the I.M.C.—whereas those of us who, like myself, have sat in every single one of the world gatherings of both bodies except Willingen for the last 20 years, and on the Theological Commission of each of the Assemblies, knows that the W.C.C. is far more orthodox than the I.M.C. in its theological outlook. If misrepresentation and mis-statement are responsible for the sense of misgiving, there is a task of education; education, in the sense of nothing but the setting forth of truth.

In the second place, the question has been raised as to whether there might be provision for other types of relationship to the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism than direct affiliation. While I cannot speak authoritatively, I have no hesitancy in saying that such varied types of relationship could be and should be provided for. It was the intention that this Assembly in its entirety should come within the integrated council as its Commission on World Mission. That means that every type of relationship which prevails within this Assembly, consultative, fraternal, visitors or whatever, should have a corresponding place within the Commission. If you want an authoritative word on that you could perhaps give judgment for the I.M.C., but I think there is no question whatever on that score. This also suggests that the pattern of ecumenical relationship towards which we seem to be developing not only at the world level but at the regional and national level, has been suggested by a number of those who have spoken. We are not limited to full membership or no relationship. It would be that the larger part of the total constituency both of N.C.C.s and this Council would find its way in a type of relationship appropriate to itself which really represented its true spiritual relationship to the body to which it was admitted.

The question was raised about the proposal to make provision for representation of the interests of world mission within the Central Committee of the integrated council, and it was suggested that that should be assured also on its Nominating Committee. Actually the Nominating Committee is always an entirely representative body. There is no reason why, in the rules of the W.C.C., it should be more explicit than as it now reads. You could have appropriate representatives of the interests of this council as represented in its division. With respect to the Central Committee, the addition of ten places to ninety was not that there should be ten who are heart and soul in the mission in the Central Committee, but that there should be ten more. I do not have a list of Central Committee here. Unless my memory deceives me, the Chairman of this Council is a member. There are members of that Committee who should be here, e.g. Lesslie Newbigin. The overlap in leadership already between the two bodies is probably far more than most of us understand. Therefore the provision of additional members was simply to make certain that representation of missionary knowledge or interest which is already large should be further augmented in view of the proposed inclusion of this Commission.

In that connection, if we had with us the Central Committee of the W.C.C. our task would be vastly easier. Practically and spiritually we would know who these chaps are. It is the thought of the Joint Committee that in the summer of 1959 if this Assembly so wills, either it or its Administrative Committee might meet together with the Central Committee of the W.C.C., so that the final draft of the Plan to be finally submitted to the two bodies would be the joint product of the responsible officers in those large bodies, the committees of the two organisations. That final plan therefore would come from those who were to constitute the integrated council.

Monday, January 6, Session 8.30 p.m.

Dr. Kim in the Chair, for part of session.

Dr. Mackay: You have had in your hands since this afternoon's session a document in which is embodied a report to the Assembly by the Steering Committee containing also several resolutions. The Steering Committee in the limited time at its disposal made several recommendations for amendments which were embodied in the text of the document. You will allow me as I present it, to pay tribute to Sir Kenneth Grubb for what he has done. He has shown that kind of sensitivity to the opinions of others for which he has been noted, and revealed his fine gift of analysis but at the same time his capacity for synthesis. We ought to feel grateful that we can dispose of at least two plenary sessions in which to give a thorough overhaul to this document now before us. As I present it, I do not propose to enter into *minutiae* of detail. I prefer to get it into perspective both as a document which has emerged as a result of our discussion here, and also as a document which deals with matters of a very crucial character, so that what we do with regard to them can have the most far-reaching consequences. I do not think it is too romantic to give a judgment that we have come to an historic moment in the history of the

missionary movement. I am going to say four things or make comments upon four aspects of the document before us and what it involves.

First as to its contents, the document contains the interpretation of the debate. Unlike the Plan of Integration, it is not something that has come to us from the outside, even though that document was the work of the Joint Committee of both bodies. This document represents the interpretation of a debate. First of all came the initial presentations of the Plan of Integration. There were two plenary sessions for discussion and then the formulation of the report with the resolutions appended. And this morning a brief review by the Steering Committee which modified the document somewhat and instructed me to present it in its revised form.

Secondly, this document represents a concern. That concern might be described as the realization of an idea. What is implicit in all this? To take as a glorious fact that the Christian community is today world-wide as a result of missions, and the idea to which I refer, which we all want to realize with all our hearts, is that this world Christian community should be made a world missionary group. That is to say that in the east and in the west, in the churches officially and throughout the churches' membership, there should be a missionary spirit, world-wide, if Christianity is going to match this hour. In this connection let it be said that we have become aware here of two great obstacles to the realization of this idea, this world missionary community. On the one hand there is nationalism, which becomes more and more intensively ingrown and which is afraid of the invasion of ideas from the outside which might challenge anything that is associated with the national life or heritage; on the other hand there is a form of inter-nationalism religious at the core, which discourages a rival world faith. Reference has been made in this Assembly to a letter received from one who had looked forward to being with us and whose government did not give him permission to leave the national territory because, as was said to him, we do not want the church in this country to be related to an international missionary movement. That fact we have got to face, in international communism, and God forbid that one should be merely negative about this. I have tried to be positive, but here the rivalry emerges. This world faith is ready to patronize religion within the national territories and give it all sorts of facilities, subsidizing it, paying all the costs; but will not allow the religion inside to become missionary outside, and above all to be related to a world missionary movement. For that reason what we are discussing takes on all the more meaning, because amid all the diversity manifested in our debate, there is no vestige of difference in this regard, that we do want Christianity to be missionary and we want to realize the idea of a world missionary community.

Thirdly, the objective which this document has in mind, is the integration of two ecumenical bodies, the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. They belong together; they have been growing together. Some of us have been at home equally in both; an utter and absolute at-homeness in the society and atmosphere of both. The moment has come when what is contemplated is giving institutional, organizational form, such as may commend itself best to us, to the common calling to mission and to unity, and in so doing to eliminate many misunderstandings that now exist. As regards the I.M.C. misunderstandings abound. There are Christian brethren who do not unite with us, would not be disposed to do so, even though the World Council of Churches were not involved. The elimination of misunderstanding must be proceeded with apace and I make a start in dealing with this question of the super-church. I have a right to do it because I was a member of the Committee which drafted a formula, subsequently improved and slightly modified at the Amsterdam Assembly. Let me say for the sake of those who may not be able to give a reason to those people who are haunted by the thought of a super-church—the W.C.C. has gone on record as saying "We disavow the intention of becoming a single, unified structure, or a church structure of any kind, apart from the constituent churches that compose it, designated by centralized ecclesiastical authority". Now what were we saying when we drafted that in Committee? We were saying "We do not propose to Romanize the non-Roman world. We do not envisage any kind of monolithic central structure as the ideal for the Church of Jesus Christ." Let that be known, that the W.C.C. is on record as opposing that. At the same time, we are interested, as the document suggests, in the provision being made for a process of understanding. We must settle down by all the means and methods in our power, to communicate the reality that is involved here, the intimate nature of the two world bodies, and begin to take

measures to correct erroneous ideas. That is going to require time and we are grateful for the suggestion that comes from the W.C.C., that if need be, and if we desire it, the next world assembly of the W.C.C. might be postponed one year. The spirit in which this is presented is the spirit that desires to conserve the fellowship. We are of great diversity here. Some have met for the first time. Not a few have said to me "I did not expect to find this atmosphere. So and so is so different from what I thought he was or would be." And we don't want to let any member of the fellowship go if we can help it. And as a contribution to that, cognizance is taken of the importance of the great principle, the regional principle. We became aware of that fact of dynamic regionalism at Yale in the Joint Committee.

The plan reads:—

> "Any plan to integrate the I.M.C. and W.C.C. must recognize and at the same time make clear to all churches and councils concerned, some important facts: the emergence of a dynamic regionalism, the feeling of peoples in great areas of the globe that they belong together and are involved in a common destiny, is a factor of great significance. Churches and councils in different regions are in different stages of development and have differing perspectives with regard to the ecumenical ideal. The needs and developments within the regions themselves must determine the pattern of the ecumenical service given and received. The plan of integration here presented seeks to provide an organization which will be sensitive and flexible enough to respond to the developing regional situations."

That is to say, the moment that regionalism is taken seriously, not as a section merely, but where people feel they belong together and are in different stages, the moment we grasp that, we are going to be very sympathetic to the view and situation of other friends.

Finally, in relation to the conservation of the fellowship, we desire to maintain Christian ties without the violation of Christian conscience. We must be sensitive to the position in which we find one another. So on the one hand, press forward to give a united expression organizationally, speaking to the common task which we envisage, to make Jesus Christ known, loved, obeyed, and to create and develop the world missionary communion; and at the same time to make the most ample provision within this fellowship for those who are not prepared to go as far as others are prepared to go, so that a statesmanlike approach be made to their sensitivity and conscience that we shall not let one another go, but re-echo a statement in the tradition of our sister council—"We intend to stand together."

Dr. D. G. Moses: I was hesitating to come and move this resolution because you said that first of all it would be a discussion of the Plan, but I was not quite sure if I was doing the right thing in suggesting a slight change in resolution (1) 7th line, ". . . having reviewed the steady growth of the relationship of association between the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. and having considered with care the opinions of delegates, and those of the Christian Councils whose views have been presented, regards the principle of integration with favour . . ." I would move an amendment to that part saying "regards the integration of the two Councils with favour and desire further steps to be taken . . ." There are two reasons for changing it. In the first place, if you would permit me to use an analogy of marriage. It is much more happy an analogy than the one we heard two days previously—that it is the funeral of the I.M.C. After negotiations, it would not be enough to say we are agreed on the principle of marriage! It would be that I agreed to the coming together of these two families, subject to consideration. This puts the thing in an abstract way, and seems to me unrealistic, because it is not the principle of integration that we look upon with favour. We look upon with favour the coming together of the relation of the two councils—the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. Secondly, I would favour, with all respect to Sir Kenneth Grubb, that the fair statement of what we heard, the opinions of the delegates, of the Christian Councils, all these are not properly reported as meaning only an acceptance of the principle of integration. There was much more in it. Many of them were quite willing to get into integration almost immediately. Therefore, if you put this as regarding it with favour, you are still understating what has really transpired. For these two reasons I beg to move as an amendment, line 7—instead of "regards the principle of integration with favour"—"*regards the integration of the two councils with favour*".

This was seconded by Rev. Jose Yap.

Sir Kenneth Grubb: I appreciate all that Dr. Moses has said and it is proper to say that the actual wording of this crucial sentence in resolution 1 was discussed at the Steering Committee, but for lack of time the Steering Committee was unable to reach a recommendation. Therefore, in what I say here, I speak for myself. I do not accept the precise applicability of the engaging comparison which Dr. Moses has made. But it is more important to say this. In drafting these resolutions I had in mind what the Chairman has said. I recognize the voices expressed on behalf of Christian Councils here and of many delegates, and know perfectly well that the amendment proposed by Dr. Moses can be carried in this Assembly by a considerable majority. But I also have in mind the impressions which we received from many quarters, that there is an invisible host, a number of people who are not represented here, to whom the whole idea or principle of integration is at present a strange one. Therefore, all the time I was concerned in the first resolution to establish the principle of integration, that it should be regarded with favour. I would hope that the subsequent resolutions make it quite clear that this principle is going to be given content if the Assembly so approves, in permanent policy and administrative action; but throughout this document I am concerned to make it easier for those to whom this matter comes as the sign of new light (or new darkness) to see clearly; I personally should deprecate any sharpening of the phrase used in this crucial line.

Mr. M. M. Thomas: In speaking about this amendment I want to make a general remark about the fourth statement, as you have asked us to do. To my mind this whole document, in spite of the fact that attempt has been made to get the mind of the Assembly, is very negative, and this is clear from the first part of the document. For instance, in the second paragraph, all the reasons which have been stated here which are reasons against integration, have been stated clearly, but I do not see any one positive reason giving any reason for integration at all.

(Mr. Thomas then criticized a number of points in the draft report and resolutions in detail and continued:—)

I would say that there are valid, positive reasons to be given in answer to the three or four negative points stated in the report. I am speaking on behalf of the I.M.C. and Africa. The I.M.C. is being weakened in Asia and therefore it is important for the I.M.C. to have integration. I am not giving any sort of moral, but I must state that both the I.M.C. and the movement which it represents really belonged to a pattern of international relationship which in any case today is dying. We have to find a new pattern for the missionary movement, suitable for the new pattern of international relationships now emerging. I would also say to Africa, this particular situation into which we are getting, in which we want to preserve the unity and structure of co-operation, will not last very long. I do not see any note of that in this whole document. Do we want to maintain and preserve a structure which in any case will be destroyed within the next ten years, or do we want to formulate a new structure which can stand the test of these revolutionary changes? The new structure would be suitable for the new period in Africa.

Dr. E. L. Smith: I speak for a number of persons. Is it in order to make a motion or referral of any part of this? As all of you know, the draft Plan came from the Joint Committee. Is it in order for that Committee to meet informally this afternoon to consider this? I speak for all members of that Committee who represent the I.M.C. I also speak as a member of the Steering Committee to which this was presented this morning. We had one hour to look at it and now having had a further chance, I should like to make several motions on it.

1. I should like to move that the preamble be referred back to the Steering Committee. The preamble as it is here is a useful summary of the reports that came from the Committees. It does not and could not be, in the time Sir Kenneth had, an adequate summary report of all that was said in this Assembly. If this preamble is accepted by the Assembly, it is then printed and will appear to be a preface to the resolutions. I would hope that if this is referred back, we might have a different preamble.

2. The Steering Committee in presenting these resolutions attempted to take full account of the various points of view represented in the discussion, which will be found summarized in the minutes of the Assembly. This will give responsible

persons an opportunity to take a record of all the discussion there has been in the Assembly and make a much more balanced summary of the reasons, pro and con, than it is possible to have in the preamble of this length. If we try to comment upon this preamble we waste a great deal of time when we really need to concentrate upon the resolutions. Therefore I move that that the preamble be referred back to the Steering Committee.

The Assembly agreed to let the amendment of Dr. Moses lie on the table *pro tem*. Dr. Smith's amendment was then moved and seconded.

Dr. J. Hermelink: I am grateful for this motion that has been brought before us, because I feel that the members of the Steering Committee, probably having done so much work as we see in this report, have been involved in this business of being objective and being careful so much that the general appearance to somebody who has not been in the Steering Committee is a little bit dim and dark. I do not think this is very good. We have had a good discussion, not only in the plenary sessions but in committees. It would not be a good note on closing this debate, to have an introduction such as we have here. Therefore I would be grateful if we could have another introduction to these resolutions, on a note that would give a little bit more hope. I would like the I.M.C. to have some kind of youthful and living spirit. I am a young man and would like it that way!

Bishop Stephen Neill: I agree that rewriting is desirable, but there is one point that I would like to see brought out in it. That is what we are actually doing. The fact of the situation is this, that if a straight vote is taken, there would be a large majority in favour, almost unconditionally returning the document. What we are doing is giving serious weight to conscientious views of the minority. We, the majority do not want to override the others, but to win them by patience and Christian charity. I have been in these ecumenical things for a long time, and have seen similar situations. In 1934 the C.S.I. scheme could have been pushed through. But we found if we did so we would lose the largest council of the South Travancore Church. We decided not to overrule the minority. It cost us 10 years of frustration. When the vote was taken, however, we were able to bring in the whole lot, almost without loss. I believe that was justified. We are trying to do almost exactly that. I would like it to be said that that is what we are doing. Certainly it is true that a small minority must not be allowed indefinitely to hold up the majority. It can happen that by a little patience, which is indicated in this document, it is possible to win over into confidence and acceptance a minority which is conscientiously anxious. If that is plainly stated the somewhat negative attitude of the document does not do any harm.

Dr. J. C. Smith: I sympathise very much with the attitude of seeking understanding to the fullest extent. We must not break with Christian brothers wherever they are on our own responsibility. But I do believe that in referring this to the Steering Committee for study and rephrasing, we must also say that there must be a positive note in the introduction of this document. The positive note could be lifted from the preamble itself. The words are there but they are not in the order that gives them importance.

(Dr. J. C. Smith then made some detailed suggestions for revision of the preamble.)

I have followed the Assemblies of the I.M.C. through the years. I believe I have come to the beginning of a new era—the identification of people in a world Christian community, a fellowship of people who believe in one another and wish to set out afresh to evangelize the world of Jesus Christ. I believe we have an opportunity to carry that challenge, into a constituency which can respond.

Sir Kenneth Grubb: I much regret I did not ask the Chairman for an opportunity to make in a few minutes a short exposition of the thought behind this paper. Briefly it is this. In the resolutions I am concerned to establish the actual steps to effect integration. That seems to me the central thing it is necessary to do. Once that is clearly stated I am prepared, for reasons set out by Bishop Neill, to make little concessions to the minority. But when it comes to actual steps I am concerned to state a point of view. With regard to the preamble, may I submit that the whole of this document is out of order, since there is no motion before the house on the preamble. I certainly have not moved anything. I certainly never had any intention of asking the Assembly to adopt the preamble. It is an

open question whether resolutions would not stand better without the preamble. But the suggestion of Dr. E. L. Smith is agreeable to me.

But the preamble is not devoid of a positive note. The preamble states that very many support the idea. There is actually an exaggeration here. It says that there is strong support from at least two Councils in Latin America; I have been informed that there is only support from one Council in Latin America.

Dr. E. H. Johnson: I am in favour of referring the preamble to the Steering Committee and make a comment on the subject that has been mentioned by two of the speakers in regard to the negative and in a sense contradictory tone of the document at many points. I am heartily in favour of the intention which has been expressed by the Chairman and by Sir Kenneth about trying to frame a document and a Plan which will leave the widest possible room for those who have misgivings. It seems to me that we do that, not by a negative document but by the kind of actions which we actually take. The positive place within the resolutions where that is done is in the extension of time, in the plans made for consultation and interpretation and getting suggestions and reactions of various groups across the world. In these concrete provisions we take regard for the feelings and concerns of those who have misgivings. Actually we weaken our position with them, as with you who are immediately desirous of going ahead, when we seem hesitant. We must have a document which reflects a positive spirit and moves forward. I would like, when the time comes, to suggest an amendment on these lines in paragraph 2 of the resolutions.

It was agreed that the preamble be referred back to the Steering Committee.

Dr. E. L. Smith: I would propose an amendment to paragraph 8, bottom of page 3 and continued on page 4. In this document there are criticisms which came from committees but were not expressed in the whole Assembly and the statement that they received support in the Assembly is a statement of fact we cannot make. I should like to move this form for paragraph 8. "In commending the draft Plan for further study, the Assembly draws their attention to suggestions which had been voiced in the Assembly itself and which, at the same time, it transmits to the attention of the Joint Committee. Among these suggestions are the following:—"

This was seconded and on being put to the Assembly, agreed.

Dr. E. L. Smith: There has been a great deal of concern about paragraphs (c) and (d) under paragraph 8, on page 4. I would suggest:— "a re-examination of the question whether the proposed addition of ten members to the Central Committee, with those already representing missionary interests, will adequately represent the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism". It seems more appropriate to call for a re-examination than to begin at this stage to use such words as "must" and "ought". I move this amendment. (Seconded.)

Dr. J. W. C. Dougall: I would support Dr. Smith's amendment but think in fact he is not directly suggesting that at present there are certain members of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. which represent missionary interests. There are no doubt many members of the Central Committee who speak with missionary experience and with the greatest sympathy and knowledge of missionary work; but as I understand the Central Committee at present does not officially contain any representatives of missionary interests.

Rev. V. E. W. Hayward: I am against the amendment, or against the form in which it was put. There is no difficulty in a re-examination in the reconstruction of the Committee, but it is the rest of Dr. Smith's amendment which worries me. Many people felt that if two such large bodies as the W.C.C. and the I.M.C. are to be integrated, *ipso facto* the whole structure of the Central Committee should be looked at. It is not suggested that any particular changes should be made, but I would understand that the intention of the original clause in the draft Plan was not simply to add ten members. I feel that as proposed again it does suggest that. We understood that the whole Central Committee would be looked at again, but that since it had to represent further interest there should be a somewhat larger body. I think if this amendment goes through many people who would have been happy with this clause in the resolution will be alarmed and think their original

fears were justified; that the intention is simply to add a number of people instead of looking at the whole Central Committee, and from now onwards, in the terms of the Plan itself, to take this concern of mission into the whole of the W.C.C.'s work and not simply to regard it as contained in one Commission.

After some discussion on wording and on procedure, **Dr. E. L. Smith** suggested a revised wording as follows:

"A re-examination of the manner of composition of the Central Committee to assure adequate representation of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism."

The above was moved, seconded and agreed.

Dr. D. Moses: I submit an amendment to resolution 1:—

"The Ghana Assembly of the I.M.C., having reviewed the steady growth of association between the I.M.C. and W.C.C., and having considered with care the opinions of delegates and those of the Christian Councils whose views have been presented, regards the integration of the two Councils with favour and desires that further steps be taken towards this goal."

Rev. H. Endresen: I also represent the Norwegian Missionary Council. I should really have spoken on Friday and at that time I would have spoken differently. But now I have to change it after this new report. First of all I want to say a little to the Steering Committee. They tried really to consider the situation of the minority. The situation in Africa and Latin America—they really showed concern for these countries and did their best to make it acceptable for them. Personally I see much that I could agree in the points here, and I think there are many things that could be agreed also by the Councils. But I asked for a word now because of this amendment which has been proposed. I can see the intention of the Committee when they say: "Regards the principle of integration"—they have tried to make it as easy as possible for us in our position to vote for it. The amendments will make it impossible; I am afraid we are not able to vote for it. As I have said I am representing the Norwegian Missionary Council. This Council is, as you know, against integration. When I was asked to represent the Norwegian Missionary Council I received a letter from Dr. Norman Goodall dated June 1st. I want to mention the reasons why they cannot vote for integration. These reasons are the same as others mentioned here. I will only quote the conclusion. We consider local co-operation to be of greater importance than the ecumenical; therefore we do not wish to break up the Norwegian Missionary Council on this question. As you see, it will be very difficult for me to vote even for this resolution here. I am also a missionary from the Cameroun and Vice-President of the Cameroun Council. There is another reason that makes it difficult for me to vote. I have seen that this Federation like the others in Africa and Latin America is not ready to join the W.C.C. It would soon be ready to join the I.M.C., and I think we are on the way to that. That is why it is very difficult for me to vote for integration. I am glad that you have tried to make it easier in postponing the final vote. Even with this expression, if the principle is accepted, it is said here: The Assembly regards the principle of integration with favour—that may be said of the majority, but not the minority. The minority cannot at this moment vote for integration. But I think we members of the Assembly who cannot vote for integration should do our best to convince our friends so that they would be ready when the time comes. We have discussed this question on both sides now. There may be misunderstandings and we should try to make that clear and do our best to convince them.

Dr. H. Dorman: The amendment has two points in it, one is the words: I.M.C. and W.C.C., to make sure who is getting married, and the other is to eliminate the word "principle". I think the word "principle" is here very important. We brought you a recommendation from the N.E.C.C. which puts this in. It is exactly what we would like—"to approve in principle". We have appreciated very much these resolutions, especially the delay in time and opportunity for bringing out further information locally about the W.C.C. and the meaning of integration. I feel that we should turn down the amendment and then by common consent, keeping in the word "principle" approve of the integration of the I.M.C. and W.C.C.

Dr. F. Raaflaub: As you have heard from Bishop Sigg, the Swiss Missionary Council is in favour of integration. Nevertheless, I would strongly oppose the

motion of Dr. Moses for the following reason: Some of us are becoming uneasy here. We are feeling that it would, perhaps, be more honest to say integration of the I.M.C. *into* W.C.C. rather than a merger of the two on an equal footing. Because in actual fact I think the present scheme would mean that. And if we want to win those for integration of one sort or another who are now strongly against it, and as so much weight has been given in this Assembly to the minority, I would think it wise to allow the word "principle" to stand and not to eliminate it. It would help those who are now against integration.

Dr. E. H. Johnson: It seems to me that the phrase which is difficult in the present wording is "regarding the principle of integration with favour". I wonder if the Committee could consider putting the phrase "approves integration in principle and desires further steps towards this goal". It seems that this makes clearer what was the intention of the original draft.

The Assembly agreed to remit this matter to the Steering Committee.

Thursday, January 7th, Session 4.30 p.m.

In this session a revised preamble was read, moved and adopted, subject to correction of faulty English in paragraph 5.

The Resolutions of the Steering Committee, amended in accordance with the decision of the preceding plenary session were then moved individually, voted on and adopted. The only discussion concerned Resolution 9b.

Dr. Van Dusen raised the question whether the date could be moved back to February 1st, 1959, allowing a full year for discussion after the Councils received the Plan from the Assembly, and giving more time for consideration of any amendments by the Joint Committee.

Dr. Clinton Hoggard moved that the date be February 1st.

Rev. T. A. Beetham: Whilst recognizing the need put forward by Dr. Van Dusen, I am also concerned about the time taken in discussions in member councils and in the church councils which make up their constituency. Papers from this Assembly will not be in the hands of members, including the summary of the debate, for, I suppose, a month or two. They have to be distributed to the member churches. They have to have their discussions before they can communicate with us. That gets us on into this year. In view of the time of Christmas, it seems to me that unless you allow the first three months of next year, you might just as well put December 25th this year. I would plead, if it is possible in the wider framework, that the date be left where it is, allowing approximately 12 months from the first date at which material can be in the hands of member councils.

The amendment was lost.

The document as a whole, with the revised preamble and resolutions, was adopted. (The text appears on p. 85.)

Dr. Mackay: It is at a time like this when there is more in our hearts than readily comes to our lips. We have felt, as I certainly have, a great fellowship here, a common desire. There have been very sincere and conscientious differences of opinion with regard to the achievements and accomplishments of the one mission. I hope that whatever happens we shall find a way to stand together, that as Christians committed to the mission, the redemptive mission of our Lord, we shall, under the guidance of His Spirit find a way whereby, while differing as to how best Christ's Gospel should be promoted organizationally, we shall never allow the fellowship to be broken and in the meantime to use the extra time to a deep study of all the matters that have been brought before us, and a prayerful exploration of the mind of Christ upon this whole matter.

As Chairman, may I express my deep appreciation for the spirit of the debate which we have had over a good many plenary sessions, committee discussions and the formulations of small groups. Thank you for the way in which this has all been conducted and may the Holy Spirit of truth lead us into all truth on this as on other matters.

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